ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, February 26, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorials can be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect insertions (a "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to dictate their orders. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

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BIRTHS

GRANTHAM.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Inhwa, Zululand, to FLORA, wife of E. J. V. GRANTHAM, of West Keal Hall, Spilsby—a daughter.

HOLTON.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Kaye Cottage, Crowvars, Shenfield, Essex, to RHODA (née Hindes), wife of ARTHUR W. HOLTON—a daughter.

INCLEDON-WEBBER.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Littlecote, Bracknell, Berks, to the wife of D. H. H. INCLEDON-WEBBER—a son.

LITHGOW.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 24, Chesterterrace, to RACHEL, wife of LAURENCE LITHGOW, The Manor House, Shawell, Rugby—a daughter.

LLEWELYN.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 27, Welbeckstreet, to BETH, wife of L. G. E. LLEWELYN, of Nanyuki, Kenya Colony—a son.

McCORQUODALE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to DIANA, wife of DONALD MCCORQUODALE, King's Dragoon Guards—a son.

RICHARDS.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Valeridge, Ivybridge, to ROSALIE, wife of MAJOR E. F. RICHARDS, The Lincolnshire Regiment—a son.

RODD.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Fairholme, Gerrard's Cross, to PEGGY (née Benedictus), wife of CECIL W. RODD—a daughter.

RONAASEN.—On Feb. 24, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. HASEL RONAASEN, "Odine," Cheam-road, Ewell—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at 24, Inverleith-gardens, Edinburgh, to the wife of H. M. SCOTT—a son.

WALTON.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at The Cottage, Beer, South Devon, to AUDREY (née Ayres), wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER F. M. WALTON, R.N.—a daughter.

WAYMAN.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Denver Hall, Norfolk, to MARY (née King), wife of LT.-COL. H. R. B. WAYMAN, D.S.O.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARKER : BARNES.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at St. Saviour's Church, London, S.W.1, CAPTAIN HENRY SHELLEY BARKER, R.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Shelley Barker, of Ratsmoor, Sheffield, to SIBYL WINIFRED, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. OSMUND BARNES, of Tavistock-road, W.11, and late of Karachi.

BEAUCHAMP : FITZ-GERALD.—On Feb. 22, 1930, in London, RONALD BEAUCHAMP to MARY ELEANOR FITZ-GERALD, of Mon Loisir, Dinard.

BREW : HUNTSMAN.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Brompton Parish Church, by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, LESLIE MADDOCK BREW to PHYLLIS EVELYN HUNTSMAN.

de BOISSE la MÉCOURT : AGNEW.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at the Mairie, Marseilles, by the Mayor, and in the presence of H.B.M.'s Consul, CHARLES-PIERRE MORTEMART, Comte de Boisse la Mécourt, Commander and Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, to JANET SEATON, daughter of the late Sir PATRICK AGNEW, K.B.E., and of Lady Agnew, Northmoor-road, Oxford.

PATERSON : OAKDEN.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Jackton, MAJOR T. S. PATERSON, M.C., 19th K.G.O. Lancers, eldest son of the late James Paterson, J.P., of Whitelee, Roxburghshire, and Mrs. Paterson, of Hook Cottage, Horndean, Hants, to GLADYS, youngest daughter of R. OAKDEN, Esq., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Oakden.

SEYMOUR : ZEEDERBERG.—On Feb. 19, 1930, at Durban, CAPTAIN ARTHUR SEYMOUR, D.S.O., R.N. (retired), son of the late Lord and Lady Ernest Seymour, to PATRICIA, widow of J. LENNOX ZEEDERBERG.

STEWART : MOSLEY.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Kingsway, by the Rev. Dr. W. S. MacGowan, M.A., LL.D., father of the bride, THOMAS STEWART, son of the late William Stewart, to BEATRICE MOSLEY, widow of Major Gordon Mosley, of Calcutta.

WICKES : STRACEY.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at Durban, Natal, J. WILFRED WICKES, Consulting Engineer, to RUTH, third daughter of the late Col. H. R. STRACEY and Mrs. Stracey, The Dale, Eastbourne.

WOOD : WILLARD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1930, at Hutton and Shenfield Kirk, Chapel, Essex, by the Rev. A. J. Burgoyne, B.A., B.D., and the Rev. Robert Howie, M.A., B.D., of Glasgow, uncle of the bridegroom, HENRY STRATHEARN HOWIE WOOD, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Harley-street, to ERNEST WOOD, J.P., C.C., and Mrs. Wood, of Hutton Manor, to GWLADYS FRANCES, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. WILLARD, of "Elmwood," Hutton.

DEATHS

AXMANN.—On Feb. 21, 1930, in hospital, Barnet, after long suffering, CHARLES ALBERT AXMANN. Funeral Great Northern Cemetery, Southgate, to-day (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock.

BARRACLOUGH.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Battailles, Great Easton, Essex, JUNE, dearly loved younger daughter of WILLIE and NANCY BARRACLOUGH, aged 5½ years.

BEAZELEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1930, at 29, Western-avenue, Ashford, Kent, JANET, widow of MICHAEL C.E., and only surviving child of Colonel Sterling Child of the late Adam Martin, M.D., of Rochester, Kent, in her 99th year.

BLAKE.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Sea View, Mundesley, JULIA, widow of GERARD FREDERIC BLAKE.

BRODRICK-ENGLISH.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Sleights, Whitby, MARY ANN BRODRICK-ENGLISH, widow of Admiral EDWARD ENGLISH, Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at Sleights Church, at 2.30 p.m.

CARTER.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Hagley House, Torquay, ECCLES CARTER, aged 76. R.I.P.

CONSTABLE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 41, Horsford-road, S.W., JOSEPH J. CONSTABLE, M.D., formerly of Kennington Park-road, in his 94th year. Requiem at St. Alphonsus Church, George-road, S.E., Friday, at 10.30. Interment at Kensal Green Catholic Cemetery. R.I.P.

COUNSEL.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Kensington, London, W., KATE MARION, daughter of the late L. COUNSEL, B.L., J.P. R.I.P.

DAVIES.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 5, Middleton-road, Golders Green, N.W., WILLIAM JOSEPH DAVIES, aged 72 years.

EAGER.—On Feb. 24, 1930, MAUDE, widow of J. P. EAGER, of Boston. Deeply mourned.

EDWARDS.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Hafdy, Towyn, Merioneth, ANNIE, widow of GRIFFITH WILLIAMS EDWARDS, of Aberdovey, Merioneth, and Browns Park, Colorado, U.S.A., third daughter of the late D. E. Kirby, of Llandendigaid, Towyn, Merioneth, and formerly of the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot.

EVANS.—On Feb. 24, 1930, suddenly, EDWARD GRIFFITH EVANS, Priest, Hon. C.F., formerly Rector of Edburton, Sussex, aged 59. R.I.P. Funeral Edburton, Friday, Feb. 28, 2.30 p.m.

FERNANDEZ.—On Feb. 25, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at 22, Fernwood-avenue, Streatham, ALICE MAUDE, eldest daughter of the late Major F. and Mrs. FERNANDEZ, of Folkestone, aged 69. Funeral Streatham Park Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday).

FICHTNER.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, in London, of heart failure, my dearly loved husband, THEODOR CLEMENS FICHTNER, aged 70. Liked and respected by all who knew him. Interred at Chigwell on Feb. 14.

FORESTIER WALKER.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Windey Croft, Bradford-on-Avon, ADA CONSTANCE FORESTIER, eldest surviving daughter of the late Major-General G. E. L. WALKER, Royal Engineers, and granddaughter of the late General Sir George Walker, 9th, G.C.B. Funeral private. No flowers.

GIBBINS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 69, Melrose-avenue, Cricklewood, HELENA MARY, beloved wife of S. M. GIBBINS. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, at 2.30. Flowers to James Crook, 259, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

GORDON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, in a London nursing home, MARGARET LOUISE ("PENNY") GORDON, of Holdenhurst, Holders Hill-road, N.W.4, and of Bombay. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m.

GROMMÉ.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Regent House, Victoria Park, Manchester, HÉLÈNE, widow of LOUIS GROMMÉ, late of Lille.

GULICK.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 88, Denbigh-street, S.W.1, CHARLES HENRY GULICK. Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), 3.15 o'clock.

HARTLEY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Bonnie Vale, South Africa, HENRY JAMES HARTLEY, beloved husband of Emma Isabella Hartley, aged 69.

HARTLEY.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at "Blencathra," Ealing, MARGARETTA CATHERINE, dearly beloved wife of SIDNEY HARTLEY, Service St. Martin's Church, Ludgate, Friday, Feb. 28, at 11.30 a.m. Interment Northwood Cemetery.

HIBBS.—On Feb. 24, 1930, suddenly, at Casterbridge, Hazelgrove, EDWIN SEAMAN HIBBS, dearly loved husband of Elizabeth Ann Hibbs, aged 73. Funeral service at Handerosa Wesleyan Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 1.45 p.m. Interment Slaugham Churchyard.

HICKLING.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Mission City, B.C., EMILY HICKLING (ERIC BRECKER). Letters to Miss Meadows Taylor, Elm Lawn, St. Albans, Herts.

HIGGINS.—On Feb. 21, 1930, at Mentone, ELIZABETH MARY, beloved wife of THOMAS R. HIGGINS. Funeral and requiem Mass, 10 o'clock, Friday, St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish-place, Portman-square. Funeral, 11.30, Brockley Cemetery.

HOGG.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at his residence, 54, Kent-road, Harrogate, GEORGE JOSEPH HENRY HOGG, late of Seaton Carew and West Hartlepool, aged 83 years. Interment Harlow Hill Cemetery, Harrogate, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

KING.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 56, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, SOPHIA, widow of EDWIN HOLBROOK KING.

KING.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Carshalton, EMILY SARAH, wife of J. C. KING, late of Blindley Heath and Warlingham, Surrey, aged 80 years. Commemoration service at St. Mary's Church, Beddington, at 1.40 p.m., Friday, Feb. 28, and interment at Chelsham Church, at 3 p.m.

LACE.—On Feb. 23, 1930, suddenly, at 29, Milthorne-road, Eastbourne, IRIS EDITH, daughter of ARTHUR LACE.

DEATHS (continued)

LAVERGE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at 31, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1, ALBERT'S LAVERGE, of the London Stock Exchange, aged 65 years. Funeral at East Sheen Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

LAW.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at The Pavilion, Hampton Court Palace, ERNEST LAW, C.B., C.V.O., son of the late Hon. William Towry Law. R.I.P. Funeral on Saturday, March 1, at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Mortlake, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

LAWRENCE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Hove, LOUISA ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, aged 77 years. No flowers.

LEGG.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1930, at Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, EMMA MCKINNEY, wife of CHARLES M. LEGG, aged 70.

LUCAS.—On Monday, Feb. 24, 1930, passed away suddenly, after a very short illness, at Westminster Hospital, DR. GORDON LUCAS, of Dartford, aged 27. Funeral service will be held at St. Michael's Church, Chelsea (off the Royal Hospital-road), at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), afterwards proceeding to Golders Green Crematorium.

MACDONALD.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Gate Cottage, Marden Ash, Ongar, IAN RONALD MACDONALD, dearly loved elder son of Reginald J. Macdonald, aged 23.

MAJOR.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Ockeridge, Gardenroad, Bromley, Kent, RONALD HOWARTH MAJOR, beloved husband of Caroline Minnie Major. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Plaistow (College-road, Bromley), 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment at Plaistow Cemetery (Burial Ash-lane), 3.30 p.m. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation. Flowers care of T. Vigers, 9, Eccleston-street, S.W.

TAIT.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Richmond, Surrey, ELIZABETH ANNA, eldest daughter of the late SIR PETER TAIT, formerly of Limerick, Ireland.

TEBBS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at "The Cedars," St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W., FRANCIS ROBERT TEBBS, P.W.D. (India). Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 11.30 a.m. (Indian papers, please copy.)

TUBB.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1930, COLONEL ALFRED HERBERT TUBB, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., of The Albany, Hastings, Consulting Surgeon to Westminster and the Royal National Orthopædic Hospitals, aged 67. Service in the Crematorium Chapel, West Norwood Cemetery, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. Friends, kindly accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, by request.

TUKE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, MARIAN ELIZABETH TUKE, dearly beloved mother of Mollie Mudford. Funeral at Golders Green at 12 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 28. Flowers to 23, Linden-gardens.

VINCENT.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Malabar, Moor Park, Herts, after years of illness most bravely borne, HELEN (née Trevor-Roper), beloved wife of F. A. M. VINCENT, late Commissioner of Police, Bombay (Bombay papers, please copy.)

WATTS.—On Sept. 3, 1929, at Mentone, LADY ELISE ISABELLE, widow of SIR PHILIP WATTS. Interment of the embalmed body at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, March 1, at 11.30. Flowers to 32, Cathcart-road, Earl's Court.

WEVER.—On Feb. 23, 1930, suddenly, at 8, Brincliffe-crescent, Sheffield, ROSA EMILY STEELE, the dearly loved wife of ROBERT OATES WEVER, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Chapman, of Sydney. No flowers. (Australian papers, please copy.)

WRIGHT.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at "Belassi Lee," Southwick, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM BURGESS WRIGHT, D.S.O., C.B.E., V.D., late General Manager, Madras Southern Mahratta Railway, aged 84 years. Funeral at Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon. (Indian papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HIGHMORE.—In loving memory of CHARLES BOWYER HIGHMORE, 2nd Lieut., Machine Gun Corps, severely wounded at Monchy, died Feb. 28, 1919.

ANDERSON.—In memory of my husband, ROBERT WILLIAM ANDERSON, Buenos Aires, who died on Feb. 26, 1929. "Apply always."—DOROTHY.

ARMSTRONG.—In loving memory of FRANCIS BUSFEILD ARMSTRONG, called to Higher Service Feb. 26, 1924. Also ELIZABETH WINTERTON (WINN), younger daughter of above, who passed on after a few days' illness, March 23, 1929.

And I shall find them waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.—E. A.

BARNETT-SMITH.—In remembrance of FRANK BARNETT-SMITH, who passed on Feb. 26, 1929.

COLE.—In loving memory of BLAYNEY OWEN (GEORGE CANNINGE), who passed away Feb. 26, 1927.

HARRISON.—In dearest memory of our beloved parents, JOHN and MARY HARRISON, who fell asleep Feb. 25, 1919, and Jan. 29, 1920.
"No day throughout the waking year without his thoughts of you."

MADDICK.—In ever loving memory of KATIE, the devoted wife of GEORGE J. MADDICK, who departed this life on Feb. 26, 1919.

MALMBERG.—In ever-loving memory of my loved husband, OLOF A. MALMBERG, died Feb. 26, 1921. "Sweet is thy rest, this memory dear.
Tis sweet to breathe thy name.
In life I loved thee very dear,
In death I do the same."—FRIDA.

REYNOLDS.—In ever loving memory of CAPTAIN HERBERT EDWARD REYNOLDS (late 19th Hussars), Feb. 26, 1925.—E. M. E. R.

RICHARDSON.—In loving memory of our sweet darling daughter MURIEL, who passed away Feb. 26, 1929.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. FRANKLYN.

SAYERS.—In dear memory of FRANK SAYERS, who passed on Feb. 26, 1909. Always missed and lovingly remembered by his wife and sons.

WILLIAMS.—In memory of my husband, BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL VIVIAN WILLIAMS, D.S.O., who died at Karachi, Feb. 26, 1929.—M. W.

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PERSONAL

"SUNSET."—Why not give your name?—H. W.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£600 REWARD.—STOLEN, on the 24th instant, on Holborn viaduct, E.C., a CARDBOARD BOX, measuring approximately 4in. by 3in. by 1in., wrapped in white paper fastened by brown adhesive paper and sealed "A.K.," addressed to a merchant at the Diamond Club, Antwerp, and containing seven packets of Diamonds of the total weight of 167.97cts., as follows:—Eight stones weighing 122.50ct., two stones weighing 9.60ct., two stones weighing 13.35ct., one stone weighing 14.40ct., one stone weighing 2.62ct., one stone weighing 3.15ct., one stone weighing 2.35ct. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the stolen property or in proportion to the value so recovered.

URGENTLY WANTED, autographed volumes by Sir William Watson containing "The Lute Player" and Ballad of Semmerwater," also portraits, &c.—Write Box M.1924, The Times, E.C.4.

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COMBAT CANCER.—Any donation to the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) will help the work of endeavouring to discover the causes of Cancer and its cure.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 19, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

WOMEN'S TRUE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.—A Conference to-morrow at Donington House, Norfolk-street, Strand, at 2.30 p.m. All interested are invited.

AN OLD COTTAGE, unfurnished, WANTED in West of England; high secluded situation.—Write full particulars and photos to Box G.570, The Times, E.C.4.

20 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Limousine for SALE; excellent condition; 20,000 miles; 20 gallon; 1929; maintained daily; £850 or near offer.—Write Flat 110, Grosvenor House, W.1.

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CINEMA SITE.—Important and prominent site available for Cinema theatre; area 1½ miles; junction five roads; population within ½ mile, 20,000; nearest theatre over one mile; only position available; no agents.—Interested parties write immediately to Box G.562, The Times, E.C.4.

L.M.L. thought. It means, to me, more than you know.—Insat.

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FURNISHED BUNGALOW, facing ST. IVES; two reception, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); hard court; garage; to be LET one month or longer. Moderate.—Apply 1, Baring-road, Lee, S.E.12.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Excellent Furnished service Flat; constant hot water, electricity. (Maida Vale 4543.)

FOR SALE, most attractive medium-sized HOUSE, CROWBOROUGH, Sussex. Beautiful situation, 1 hour; saving; excellent repair; nine bed rooms, three reception; lounge hall, three bath rooms; two garages; cottage; beautiful garden, 4½ Acres, tennis court; golf within five minutes.—Full particulars F., De Vere Hotel, Kensington.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 23 miles; from London, will take small boys from six years; thoroughly experienced, hospital-trained Princess Christian nurse and matron; large garden; home life.—Write Box 3013, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THE ITALIAN SPAS of AQUI, FIUGGI, MONTECATINI, ROCCHETTE, and SALSOMAGGIORE announce that a Medical Representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, from March 3rd to 12th to give information regarding the waters and Spas. Enquiries invited.—Write Box G.557, The Times.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, charming COUNTRY COTTAGE; one hour London, 2½ miles station; four bed, two living rooms, bath; electric light, telephone; garage and car if necessary. Rent, May-September, 6 guineas per week; August and September, 10 guineas per week.—Apply Miss Whyte, Chartwell, Westerham, Kent.

NO SALARY.—WIDOW (gentlewoman), having let her own home, desires CARE of GENTLEMAN'S or LADY'S HOUSEHOLD; domesticated (can cook); bright, energetic; gardening; maid.—Write Box M.1939, The Times, E.C.4.

A Genuine old TUDOR COTTAGE, in perfect order, full of old oak; eight rooms; electric light, central heating; garden two acres. FREEHOLD £1,600; London 25 miles, Surrey.—Write Box 1305, The Times, Brighton.

LADY REQUIRES FURNISHED MAISONNETTE or quiet FLAT, containing three bed rooms, for a month or six weeks from about middle of March; moderate rent; highest references, as most careful tenant.—Write Box 09528, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GERMAN LESSONS by German gentleman, private or classes; SPECIALIST in interpretation and accompaniments; 25 years' experience; pupils' testimonials; excellent references from present pupils.—Write C. W. Lassen, 53, Abingdon-villas, W.8.

SAN REMO.—Attractive FURNISHED FLAT, beautiful sunny situation; two reception, three bed rooms, bath; heating; plate, linen; for two months or longer; £4 per week.—B. Lawrence, 73, Corso Inglesi.

FEBRUARY 28th closes the FINANCIAL YEAR of the London Orphan Asylum, CARE MORGAN'S CHILDREN'S SONS. £2,000 NEEDED THEN to enable EXISTING work to be maintained. Advance is called for, but MANY OPEN DOORS cannot be entered because of LACK of ADEQUATE INCOME. WILL YOU COME TO THE RESCUE?—Please reply to the Rev. Edgar Swainson, 7, Wood Hall, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

TO MOTORISTS.—The 1930 Edition of "CARS OF TO-DAY," containing 104 complete reviews by "The Times" Motoring Correspondent, and a new and revised edition of "The Art of Driving," are now published. The prices are 2s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. May be obtained from Bookstalls, Booksellers, or Newsagents, or the Publisher, Printing House square, London, E.C.4.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

MR. ROGERS, Brothers and Jodhpur Cutter to Huntsmans for past nine years, has joined EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

OH! If only I could buy in England these delicious Oppenheimer Brothers' Cigarettes! 50 for 6s., in a box, post free, at Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES; but everyone cannot pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our readers for good, well-worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay the highest prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151, 3, and 5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

JEWELLERY DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER, PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Offices for offers before selling elsewhere.

LADIES' TAILORING. Nine new Spring Suits are now ready at FENWICK of Bond-street; all at one price, 10 gns.; in many beautiful materials; made to your own individual requirements.

MAGNIFICENT FIRST-FLOOR UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in lady's QUEEN'S-GATE house; 4gns. service and catering extra. Central heating; passenger lift.—Write Box F.416, The Times, E.C.4.

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SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES

By S.S. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.

By VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 35 days; from 23 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For descriptive picture handbook, Cabin Plans, and reservations, apply P. & O. Cruises (F. B. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Feb. 28
**Ranchi	16,600	Brooke	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
**Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Obbon	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Cathay	15,000	Viner	—	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
†Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

Taking passengers for *Algiers, †Malta, ‡Port Sudan.
|| Calling at Tangier.
‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	—	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khyber	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	London
†DOMALA	8,441	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MANIPUR	7,361	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MANDRA	8,278	Apr. 12	Apr. 19	Apr. 26
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANILA	9,046	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,308	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5
MARGHA	8,278	Apl. 2	Apl. 12	Apl. 19

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALLA	9,046	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines.
Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS :—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3
Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesboro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gellatly, Hankey and Sankh, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
KAROWAI TA (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 2
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,000	June 13

* Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220) or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any of Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	From ‡Vancouver.	From ‡San Francisco
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. †Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
OTRANTO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 3	May 9	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Venice	8,308	Jar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,417	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,841	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	6,961	Mar. 26	Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa B., Durban, Natal.
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	Cape Town, East London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
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Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

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CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA
A special travel opportunity—additional sailing of SCYTHIA (20,000 tons) from LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1st, to HALIFAX and NEW YORK.
Perfect comfort at reasonable rates.
SOUTHAMPTON.—CHERBOURG.—NEW YORK.
BERENGARIA - - FEB. 26
*AURANIA .. Feb. 28 AQUITANIA .. Mar. 12
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.
*SCYTHIA - - - - MAR. 1
†LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8 *ANDANIA .. Mar. 15
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. † Calls Boston
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*AURANIA - - - FEB. 28
*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—GLASGOW—HALIFAX, N.S.
SCYTHIA - - - - MAR. 1
*LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8 ANDANIA .. Mar. 15
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.
WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 30 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 20 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Mar. 1	Doric	Sat., Mar. 15
(2)*Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8	(2)*Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22

* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
* Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Arabic	Sat., Mar. 8	Baltic	Sat., Mar. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	Sat., Mar. 29		

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland		Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland		Sat., Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Mar. 15	Apr. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnetonka, 17,281 tons Mar. 22 | Apl. 19
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons Mar. 22 | Apl. 19
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
"PARIS" (c)	Mar. 12	Mar. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON. Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Apl. 21
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

		From Southampton.
HAVANA		
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO	Mar. 13th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO	Apr. 10th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
‡S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next sailing .. .. .. April 11
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM Mar. 8 *SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 29
* From Boulogne. ‡ Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

SOUTH AMERICA
FROM BORDEAUX.
RIO SANTOS (8.8. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Mar. 1
MONTEVIDEO (8.8. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) Mar. 22
BUENOS AIRES (8.8. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) April 12
Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Reunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.
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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO ..	11,427	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—

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CHILE,	Via	PERU,
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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (calls Jamaica) ..	11,208	Mar. 13
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April, visiting
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SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
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MELITA ..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE ..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA ..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTCALM (R.G.) ..	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (R.G.) ..	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.G.) ..	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.G.) ..	Mar. 21

(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTCALM ..	Mar. 1	D. OF ATHOLL ..	Mar. 15
D. OF YORK ..	Mar. 8	MINNEDOSA ..	Mar. 24

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF ASIA (via Honolulu) .. Mar. 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Apl. 17
[Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.

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May 7th, 22 Days.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, ALGERIA.
May 31st, 17 Days.—To TANGIER, MOROCCO, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, SPAIN.
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Law Report, Feb. 25

SUMMARY

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Hanworth, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Russell of Killowen—continued the hearing of the appeal by the Performing Right Society, Limited, from a decision of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the present appellants were entitled to an injunction to restrain the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, from performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. (THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

COPYRIGHT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(*Present*—*The* LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD HANWORTH, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD RUSSELL *of* KILLOWEN)

Their LORDSHIPS continued the hearing of this appeal from the order of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, and that the present appellants, the Performing Right Society, Limited, of George-street, Hanover-square, W.1, were therefore entitled to an injunction restraining the respondents, the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, Ireland, from infringing the appellants' copyright by performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. The two works were performed in a public bandstand at Bray, Wicklow, on August 11, and the question was whether the Act of 1911 had ceased to be applicable by reason of the treaty between Great Britain and the Irish Free State which was given the force of law on March 31, 1922, by the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and the Hon. S. O. Henn Collins appeared for the appellants; Mr. T. S. F. Battersby, K.C., Mr. A. A. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell for the respondents.

Mr. DICKIE, continuing his argument on the Constitutional point, referred to the question by Lord Blanesburgh (reported in *The Times* of yesterday) whether the passing of the Act of 1927 making retrospective to December 6, 1921, the repeal of the Copyright Act, 1911, was not an indication that the Irish Free State Legislature, up to that time, considered that the Act of 1911 was in force.

In Ireland, said counsel, laws were not finally accepted as existing until the Courts had pronounced on them, and the Courts could say whether an Act was or was not *ultra vires* of the Constitution. It did not follow, therefore, that, by itself, the repeal of an Act meant that that Act was previously existing and enforceable.

LORD BLANESBURGH.—The English laws applicable to Ireland were still existent and retained the morning after the Irish Free State came into existence.

"A DISTINCTION."

Mr. DICKIE.—There is a distinction. Every law relating to an Irishman was retained, but no law was retained which related to anybody who was not an Irishman.

LORD RUSSELL.—I can appreciate the argument that the Act of 1911 ceased to apply altogether, or that it continued in full force, but I cannot appreciate the argument that it continued in part.

Mr. DICKIE.—It continued in part only as regarded unpublished works of an Irish citizen and also in respect of works of anyone's published in Ireland.

Counsel then referred to the material sections of the Copyright Act in suport of his contention.

LORD RUSSELL.—The Copyright Act, 1911, is not an Act for Great Britain and Ireland which can be retained for Ireland by scrapping the parts for Great Britain. It is for the Dominions, if adopted, and it applies to his Majesty's Dominions throughout the Empire.

Counsel replied that an Act which was inconsistent with the Constitution did not become part of the laws of the Free State after the Treaty. He submitted that copyright was not a right in the sense of property, but was a right attached to an individual personally, and was a matter of status. It was, however, property in the sense that it could be passed.

Any Act of the British Parliament that gave any right to anybody in the Irish Free State, who was not a citizen of that State, was inconsistent with the Constitution, and that person must wait until the Irish Parliament gave him powers to acquire citizenship.

Any rights given on December 6, 1921, by the Act of 1911 to a German or a number of people who were not citizens of the Irish Free State were at variance with the Irish Constitution.

LORD RUSSELL.—It would be within the powers of the Irish Free State to enact that a German should have rights?

Mr. DICKIE.—Oh, yes; and it has been done.

LORD HANWORTH'S SUGGESTION

LORD HANWORTH suggested that counsel was confusing a great many things. The copyright law arose out of an international convention of States, and when the King gave it the force of law he did it for all the Dominions.

Mr. DICKIE, dealing with the question of what was inconsistent with the Irish Constitution, referred to Rex v. Home Secretary, *ex parte* O'Brien (39 *The Times* L.R., 487; [1923] 2 K.B., 361).

The only parts of the Act of 1911 carried over by Article 73 were the two portions which he had mentioned and nothing else, and they remained in force until repealed.

His next submission was that under the Constitution of Ireland there was no right of appeal to anybody except to the King in Council in Ireland. The prerogative of appeal could only be exercised in the Dominions on the advice of a British Minister, and in Ireland it should be possible only on the advice of an Irish Minister.

LORD HANWORTH.—But you have the same status as Canada, and there is no question that in Canada the prerogative is exercised on the advice of British Ministers.

Mr. DICKIE replied that the Irish Constitution was not exactly the same as any other and referred to its terms.

LORD RUSSELL said that there was no such thing as his Majesty in Council in Ireland, and pointed out that the Irish Constitution laid it down that nothing should impair the right of appeal to the King in Council.

Mr. DICKIE contended that his Majesty in Council meant in Ireland, where Southern Ireland was concerned.

LORD BLANESBURGH.—Have you ever known in history any application to his Majesty in Council for special leave to appeal to his Majesty in Council except to his Majesty in Council sitting at St. James's?

Mr. DICKIE.—Up to the date of the Constitution, the morning of December 6, 1921, there never was any right to go to the Privy Council at all.

LORD BLANESBURGH.—But for the passing of the repeal Act of 1927, the Copyright Act, 1911, was always in force in Ireland.

Mr. DICKIE.—I submit not. We have a Copyright Act applying only to Irish people.

LORD RUSSELL.—You mean an amended Copyright Act.

APPLICATION OF THE ACT OF 1911

Mr. DICKIE then dealt with the question whether the Copyright Act, 1911, ever could, or did, apply to the Irish Free State. Section 25 of the Act of 1911 was express and clear with regard to that. It provided that the Copyright Act, 1911,

> except such of the provisions thereof as are expressly restricted to the United Kingdom, shall extend throughout his Majesty's Dominions: provided that it shall not extend to a self-governing Dominion unless declared by the Legislature of that Dominion to be in force therein.

That was an express statement that the Act did not, and could not, apply to a self-governing Dominion. In Canada it did not apply. Canada had passed a new Act of its own. On that point he also referred to section 3 of the Free State Constitution Act, 1922, and section 6 of the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, and to Armstrong v. County Court Judge of Wicklow ([1924] 2 I.R., 144).

Mr. DICKIE then dealt with the power of the Irish Free State to enact retrospective legislation. It had been submitted by the appellants that such legislation was *ultra vires*, but he did not know on what grounds that could be established. The widest power of legislation was given by the Constitution.

Counsel referred to Commonwealth of Australia v. State of New South Wales (43 *The Times* L.R., 216; [1929] A.C., 431), and submitted that the Irish Free State had power to repeal the Act of 1911.

In concluding his argument, Mr. DICKIE submitted that even if the Privy Council were of opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court were wrong, the appellants were nevertheless deprived of any remedy, including costs, by reason of the terms of section 4 of the Copyright (Preservation) Act, 1929. That section enacted that:—

> Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no remedy or relief, whether by way of damages, injunctions, costs, expenses, or otherwise, shall be recoverable or granted in respect or by reason of an infringement in Saorstat Eireann before the passing of this Act of a copyright by this Act declared to subsist or deemed to have subsisted in Saorstat Eireann.

He further contended that the appellants should not have their costs since the passing of the Act of 1929, inasmuch as they chose to proceed with the appeal, notwithstanding the terms of that Act.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Burchells.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

DUST COLLECTION IN CHELSEA: SEQUESTRATION PROCEEDINGS

DRURY v. CHELSEA CORPORATION

(*Before* Mr. Justice CLAUSON)

This was a motion by Mr. Geoffrey Herbert Drury, a solicitor, of Tokenhouse-buildings, E.C., the plaintiff in the action, for a writ of sequestration against the Chelsea Corporation. The matter was before the Court on December 10 and 19, 1929, and was adjourned.

On October 16, 1928, the defendants gave an undertaking (*a*) to use their best efforts to prevent the escape of dust, ashes and refuse into the plaintiff's premises, 14, Carlyle-mansions, Chelsea, from the receptacles used by the defendants to carry the dust, ashes and refuse from the yard at the back of Carlyle-mansions into their dust carts; and (*b*) to remove the dust, ashes and refuse from the yard only in closed metal bins.

Mr. Gordon Alchin and Mr. Hugh Boileau appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. D. Morton, K.C., and Mr. R. W. Turnbull for the defendants.

Mr. GORDON ALCHIN, for Mr. Drury, said that Mr. Drury did not want sequestration, but that was the only remedy in law. In July, 1928, his family had been suffering from bad throats. The refuse from the flats was collected from the yard at the back and was carried up steps past his kitchen window. He made inquiries of the cause of the illness of his family and on going into his kitchen was greeted by an offensive smell. He saw a dustman carrying an open basket of refuse up the steps and the refuse was blowing through the window.

Mr. Justice CLAUSON.—I suppose it was as the result of that alleged practice that the defendants gave the undertaking to remove the refuse in closed bins.

Mr. ALCHIN said that was so.

Counsel went on to say that getting no satisfaction after complaining to the corporation he took proceedings. After the undertaking was given the corporation bought two metal bins and the dust collection took place without complaint until November, 1929. In September of that year, however, Mr. Drury's family again had bad throats. On November 29 he again made inquiries and saw the refuse being removed in uncovered wicker baskets.

The corporation, said counsel, declared that that happened on one occasion only, but Mr. Drury's evidence was that it had been the practice for about two months before.

"STRICT ORDERS"

Mr. MORTON, for the corporation, read affidavits by the borough surveyor and the assistant borough surevyor to the effect that the dust inspector had strict orders to remove the refuse in covered metal bins, and no complaint of any breach of the undertaking was received until service of the notice of motion. The borough surveyor said that he honestly believed that the undertaking had been faithfully observed except on the one occasion on November 29. That exception he deeply regretted and apologized for.

The dust inspector in an affidavit said that the reason for the breach on November 29 was that the metal bins, which were locked up in the yard, could not be got at because the porter had not arrived. Just as the refuse was being removed in the basket the porter arrived, and at the same time Mr. Drury put his head out of the window, saw what was happening, and complained.

Affidavits by the head porter and other porters, and one by a milkman, were read by Mr. ALCHIN for the plaintiffs, that the dust was removed in wicker baskets for several weeks before November 29.

Mr. Justice CLAUSON said that the only question was whether the defendants had wilfully broken their undertaking. It did not seem to him quite businesslike to start these proceedings without giving the borough surveyor a chance of dealing with the matter. After all, he could not know what every dustman in the borough was doing.

Mr. MORTON offered to submit to an order on behalf of the defendants that they should pay the costs up to the time of the filing of the affidavit on December 18, 1929, of the borough surveyor if the plaintiff paid all the subsequent costs.

Mr. ALCHIN refused to accept that. He referred to Stancomb and Trowbridge Urban District Council (26 *The Times* L.R., 407; [1910] 2 Ch., 190) as authority that an order should be made for the issue of the writ of sequestration, but that it should lie in the office for a period, and should not issue at all if within that period the defendants performed their undertaking.

Mr. MORTON then cross-examined the plaintiff and others on their affidavits.

The milkman, and two other of Mr. Drury's witnesses employed at the flats, in cross-examination, maintained that for several weeks before the end of the time in question the corporation's dustmen removed refuse in baskets.

The ganger in charge of the corporation's dustmen, and several of the dustmen, cross-examined for the plaintiff, on their affidavits, declared that they never used baskets at Carlyle-mansions after the undertaking except on November 29.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Mr. G. H. Drury; Messrs. Lee and Pembertons.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER

At the Axminster (Devon) Police Court yesterday ERNEST WALTER LONG, of Cridlake, Axminster, was charged on remand with putting a concrete post and a motor-car tire on the railway line and endangering the lives of passengers.

Mr. J. A. V. Connolly, solicitor, prosecuting for the Southern Railway, said it was alleged that Long deliberately placed the post and tire across the line shortly before the arrival of the evening train from Waterloo on February 15.

"I am filled with horror," said Mr. Connolly, "at what might have happened had it not been that, by the grace of God, the train was not derailed."

Mr. S. Moore, of the Exeter Divisional Locomotive Department, Southern Railway, said it was fortunate that the train did not leave the rails. It was travelling at 70 miles an hour, and ran over both ends of the concrete post.

Police-constable Stanning said he questioned Long at the police station about his movements on the night in question. Subsequently Long said: "I put the tire on the up-line and saw a goods train go over it through the bridge. I then went on the line again and placed a concrete post across the down-line. I went back to the bridge and saw the passenger train which stops at Axminster and Exeter go over it. I knew it would not throw the train off."

Long was committed for trial at the Devon Assizes.

Long was also committed for trial on charges of larceny from his lodgings and of stealing brushes and tools from a local factory. Bail was refused. His father applied for legal aid, and this was granted.

POISONED CHOCOLATES GIVEN TO WIFE

WILLIAM HENRY PAYNE, 48, of Rock-road, Sittingbourne, was sentenced at the Kent Assizes on Monday to six months' imprisonment for administering poison to his wife with intent to injure, aggrieve, or annoy her. Mr. Frank Powell, prosecuting, said that on three occasions Payne gave his wife chocolates which on analysis were found to contain a quantity of powder. After eating two of the chocolates Mrs. Payne suffered from pains in the head and giddiness and sickness, and becoming suspicious she handed the other chocolates to the police. Giving evidence, Payne denied any intention of injuring his wife. It was merely a silly prank.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

MUSIC IN "SILVER WINGS": CHARGE OF BREACH OF COPYRIGHT

G. RICORDI AND CO. (LONDON), LIMITED, v. CLAYTON AND WALLER, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before* Mr. Justice LUXMOORE)

A motion, by which it is alleged that some of the music of *Silver Wings*, the new musical play at the Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court-road, W., infringes the copyright in the opera, *Madame Butterfly*, was before the Court, and was ordered to stand over until Friday.

By the motion the plaintiffs, G. Ricordi and Co. (London), Limited, music publishers, of Regent-street, W., asked for an order restraining Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Limited, Dominion Theatre, Limited, Mr. Jack Waller and Mr. Joseph Tunbridge, producers and composers of *Silver Wings*, from singing, playing, performing, or reproducing the music of a composition entitled "Asleep in My Heart," or doing any other act or thing in alleged infringement or invasion of their (the plaintiffs') copyright in *Madame Butterfly*.

Mr. Rudolph Moritz, K.C., and Mr. Melford Stevenson appeared for G. Ricordi and Co. (London), Limited; the Hon. S. O. Henn Collins for Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller, Limited, Mr. Waller, and Mr. Tunbridge; and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus for Dominion Theatre, Limited.

Mr. MORITZ said that the matter was not yet ripe for hearing. Messrs. Ricordi and Co. complained that one of the leading *motifs* in *Madame Butterfly* had been introduced into *Silver Wings*. The evidence was not complete, and he suggested that the motion should stand over till Friday. He could not ask the defendants to undertake not to perform the music during the intervening period, but he asked that they should let him have their further evidence without delay.

Mr. HENN COLLINS.—He shall have my evidence completed to-morrow.

Mr. BEYFUS.—My clients, Dominion Theatre, Limited, are quite innocent in the matter. I think that we shall rely on the evidence filed by the other defendants.

Mr. Justice LUXMOORE asked whether he would be able to decide the question on motion. Was it not bound to go for trial?

Mr. MORITZ said that he would not move the Court unnecessarily. If it turned out that there was a real dispute, it might be proper to apply for a speedy trial.

Counsel added that the notice of motion only related to "Asleep in My Heart." On a closer analysis, it appeared that the *motif* in question had been reproduced in three or four other parts of the same act of *Silver Wings*. He asked that the notice of motion should be amended accordingly.

Mr. HENN COLLINS.—You are talking of the same eight bars?

Mr. MORITZ.—Yes.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Fowler, Legg and Co.; Mr. G. A. Herbert; Messrs. Gery and Brooks.

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 26

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Appeal—Raja Bahadur Raja Bishnath Saran Singh v. Rawat Sheo Bahadur Singh (pt. hd.).

Chancery Division

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Drury v. Chelsea Corpn. (pt. hd.) (23). (For Luxmoore, J.):—Procedure Summons.—Bonzon v. Bank of England.—Mr. Justice Clauson's List.—Witness List. Part I.—Thornycroft v. Heath (pt. hd.) (14).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Tymawr Colliery Co., Ltd. (Jacob v. Tymawr Colliery Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (42). (From Mr. Justice Clauson's List).—Witness List. Part I.—Dunn v. Purdon (pt. hd.) (28); Foreshew's Trustee v. Prentice (30).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (pt. hd.) (7).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Stevenson (Troughton v. Attorney-General (pt. hd.) (35); Re Same (Same v. Same) (36); Re Alston (Roberts-West v. Alston-Roberts-West) (34); Re Goodwin (Corrick v. Pearce) (37).

King's Bench Division

APPEAL COURT I. (Divisional Court) (GREER and ROMER, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd. v. H. Cuxhead and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (42).

APPEAL COURT II. (Divisional Court) (SCRUTTON and LAWRENCE, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Claydon and anr. v. Phillips (58); Taylor v. Twinberrow (60); Mourton v. Poulter and anr. (61); Cattaneo v. I. and R. Gold (62).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Watts, R. A. v. Garretts, Watts, F. L. V. v. Same (consolidated) (pt. hd.) (317); Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd. v. Breez, Wyles and Ragnett (226).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Hudd and anr. v. Barnett and anr. (pt. hd.) (520); Bach v. Jangsch (426).

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J.) (CHAMBERS JUDGE).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Batting v. British Power Boat Co. (pt. hd.) (616); F. W. Deussen G.m.b.H. v. Wisburgh (counter-claim only) (692); Legh v. Legh (443).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Attended by Counsel.—Schauer v. Webster. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—C. T. Bowring and Co., Ltd. v. Amsterdam London Insurance Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (694).

Jurors

Special jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Woodfitt and anr. v. Tyler and anr. (3); Beckerkunst v. Cohen and anr. (6).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Otto Fischer, 1929. Folio 12 (the Great Western Railway Co. and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co. v. owners of ss. Otto Fischer), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Dominy, I. F. v. Dominy, C. C. (Hutton intervening) (pt. hd.) (126).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R. C. J.; No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Steel Barrel Co., Ltd. v. Grays Inn Garage, &c., Ltd.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Charing Cross Hospital v. Noakes; Edgar v. Gerrards Cross Hotel and Golf Club, Ltd. (Judgt.). At 11.15:—Casey v. Hewitt.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Abrahams, A. (orse. J. Fenton and Co.); de Moleyns, R. P. A.; Abrahams, S.; Bradshaw, V. A.; Edwards, M. E.; Kashman, W. (orse. Cashman, W.); Callinan, J.; Barnett, C. G. and Barnett, S. (orse. Madame Contrude); Cook, B. J.; Edwards, A. (orse. "Craftsman"); Fox, W. H.; Freedman, A. (orse. Freeman, A., orse. Freeman, A. and Co.); Rack, P. W. L. (orse. John Rack).

In CHAMBERS—Room 26 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Lewin, H.; Lancelot, E.; Malvern, G.; Petition (36 of 1930); Add. Petition (1,131 of 1929); Petition (97, 99, 101, and 117 of 1930); Add. Petition (88 of 1930). At 11.30:—Petition (111 of 1930); Israel, Michael orse. London Egg Supply.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Public.—At 11:—Kelly, W., first meeting. At 11.30:—Hurry, A. G., ditto. At 12:—Blackwood, Sir H. P. T., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Poiney, C. E., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIRLING).—In CHAMBERS—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Armstrong and Co. (London), Ltd.; Abchurch Lane Finance Co., Ltd.: At 11.30:—Meadows, Ltd.; Same; Consolidated Assurance Co., Ltd. At 12:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.; Same. At 2.15:—William Pretty and Sons, Ltd., Room 48.—At 11:—Burton Brewery Co., Ltd., Room 87.—At 12:—J. and H. Fisher, Ltd. At 2.15:—Greenhill and Sons, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—A. Edmton and Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—Greenhill and Sons, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of creditors.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sinnor, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Hughes, Onslow.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrews (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrew (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT III. (the COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—A. Hildebrand, M. Hildebrand (pt. hd.).

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—Koch and anr. v. Ansell (8); Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. Bradley Burgess (9); The Texas Oil Co., Ltd. v. Montagues, Ltd. (10); Brandwood Textiles, Ltd. v. W. S. Bowden, Ltd. (14).

MIDDLESEX CINEMA REGULATIONS

RIALTO, LIMITED, the proprietors of the Luxor Theatre, Twickenham, were summoned at the Brentford Police Court yesterday for permitting people to stand in the gangways of the cinema. For the defence, it was urged that, although the theatre was opened by permission in November, the actual licence was not received from the Middlesex County Council until January. It was then discovered that standing was not allowed. The management had previously thought that in common with other cinemas in the locality standing was allowed. Mr. Harris, who prosecuted for the Middlesex County Council, said that standing was permitted in certain gangways if application was made. In this case no application was received. In no circumstances would permission be granted for standing in the gangways at the side of the theatre. The defendants were ordered to pay £10 10s. costs.

LADY WAECHTER'S AFFAIRS

Mr. REGISTRAR MELLOR presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday for the public examination of Evelyn Mary Josephine Waechter, described in the receiving order as Lady Mary Waechter, of Brunswick-gardens, Kensington. The debtor returned liabilities £2,487 and assets valued at sufficient to discharge the indebtedness in full and to produce a surplus of £17,186. She attributed her failure to excess of expenditure over the allowance made to her from her late husband's estate, and to loss in connexion with some flats in Westbourne-terrace, W.

INCOME-TAX APPEAL DISMISSED

LORD DUNEDIN'S STRONG COMMENTS

In dismissing an appeal by the Crown to the House of Lords in a revenue case yesterday, Lord Dunedin made the following strong comments:—

He was bound to say that he did not think that he had ever been called on to decide a more useless appeal. He could quite understand that the Crown should bring to this House anything that raised a general question which was likely to affect the taxpayer one way or the other. It did not matter one whit which way this case was decided because there was no general principle involved in it. The case was a very peculiar one and not particularly likely to happen again. His remarks did not apply to the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General. They had far too much to do to be able absolutely to advise the Crown as to all cases; but it was really high time—and he said this insistently—that those who advised the Crown should make up their minds that the Crown could be wrong, and that it was not absolutely necessary to take every case, however trivial and simple, to this House because the Crown had been found wrong.

He did not mean by these remarks to say that this case was not arguable, and in fact it had been well argued by the Attorney-General, because he went straight to the point.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it was only fair to say that the amount involved in the present appeal was very large and that their Lordships' decision would cover other cases. Also the decision of the Court of first instance was in favour of the Crown.

LORD DUNEDIN said that he was still of opinion that this case raised no question of general principle. He kept to his observations. It should be remembered that the Court of Appeal was a court of appeal. He noticed that there were seven revenue cases in the paper and that five of them were cases in which the Crown was the appellant. He would watch those cases with interest.

LORD WARRINGTON of CLYFFE and LORD ATKIN concurred in the observations of Lord Dunedin.

The assessment to income-tax, which was the subject of the appeal, was made upon the respondents, Burma Corporation, Limited, for the income-tax year ended April 5, 1926, in respect of the profits of their trade as being a trade carried on wholly or partly within the United Kingdom within the meaning of Case I of Schedule D, and the estimate of the profits was made on the basis of the direction in Rule 1, sub-rule 2, of the rules applicable to Cases I and II of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act. The rule applicable to Case I of Schedule D was as follows:—

> The tax shall extend to every trade carried on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, . . . and shall be computed on the full amount of the balance of the profits or gains upon a fair and just average of three years, ending on that day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which the accounts of the said trade have been usually made up, or on the 5th day of April preceding the year of assessment.

Rule 1, sub-rule 2, of rules applicable to Cases I and II of Schedule D was as follows:—

> Where the trade, profession, employment or vocation has been set up or commenced within the said period of three years, the computation shall be made on the average of the profits or gains for one year from the period of the first setting up of the same, and where it has been set up and commenced within the year of assessment, the computation shall be made according to the rules applicable to Case VI.

The control of the business was transferred from Burma to the United Kingdom in July, 1925, and the Special Commissioners found that the removal of the control did not cause, nor was intended to cause, an alteration in the carrying on and working of the company's undertaking.

The respondents appealed to the Special Commissioners against the assessment on the ground that, as the respondents' trade had not been set up or begun within the year of assessment, the assessment should have been based upon the average of the profits for the preceding three years.

The Commissioners, accepted the respondents' contention and allowed the appeal. That decision was reversed by Mr. Justice Rowlatt, but was restored by the Court of Appeal.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR SOLICITOR

MONEY OBTAINED BY FORGED DOCUMENTS

The trial was concluded at the Manchester Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice SWIFT and a jury, of a solicitor and his two associates who were indicted on charges of forgery, false pretences, and conspiracy.

The defendants were WALTER BUTLER, aged 32, a solicitor practising in Manchester, and formerly at Elland, Yorks, living at Accrington; WALTER BEWLEY LITTLE, 68, a furniture salesman, of Higher Broughton, Manchester; and GEORGE EDWARD BRITTON, 37, a salesman of Chorlton, Manchester.

The charges concerned the alleged forging and uttering of documents relating to property at Gatley, Cheshire, and at Blackpool, as a result of which the three men were stated to have obtained considerable sums of money from building societies and private persons.

Butler pleaded "Guilty" to 29 counts of the indictment. Little and Britton pleaded "Not Guilty" and the jury had to try them on the 30 counts against them.

Yesterday Mr. E. L. FLEMING, who appeared for Little, submitted that no case of forgery had been made out against him.

SIR WALTER GREAVES-LORD, K.C., M.P., for the prosecution, argued that there was ample evidence of forgery against Little.

Mr. Justice SWIFT ruled that it was a matter for the jury to decide.

Little, giving evidence on his own behalf, said that he was employed by Butler as an odd man. He signed certain papers when asked to by Butler, but he did not read the contents. He did not know anything about conveyances or mortgages. "I had no idea when I signed those documents that anyone was going to be defrauded by them," added Little. "Sometimes Butler or Britton called me to their office and said, 'Sign this, Bob.' I did not know what the documents were."

Little said that on two occasions he cashed cheques and gave the money to Britton. Britton gave him £1, and he asked for another £1 as he had not had any money for some time. On the second occasion Britton gave him 10s.

Asked by Mr. Justice SWIFT why he endorsed a certain cheque, Little replied, "I was told to by Butler. I trusted the firm implicitly."

SIR WALTER GREAVES-LORD.—How came you to witness the signatures of persons you had never seen?

Little.—Butler told me to witness the signatures.

How came you to endorse a cheque made out to you for £800.—Butler told me to.

Britton, who stated that he was awarded the Military Medal during the War, said that he took his instructions from Butler regarding business affairs. He had no idea that some of the documents he signed were fictitious. If he had he would not have signed. He had not received a penny of the money obtained by them.

Counsel then addressed the jury, and Mr. Justice SWIFT summed up.

Britton and Little were found *Guilty*. Butler was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, Britton to four years' penal servitude, and Little to nine months' imprisonment in the second division.

A JUDGE IN INDIA REBUKED

At the close of his judgment in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday in an appeal from the High Court of Madras in a case of adoption, LORD ATKIN said:—

"Their Lordships regret that they cannot leave this case without adverting to the judgment of one of the learned Judges in the High Court who allowed himself to say of the judgment of the Subordinate Judge that from beginning to end it was full of misstatements and special pleading. The learned Judge did not proceed to specify any of the alleged misstatements; and counsel for the respondent was unable to refer their Lordships to any. Their Lordships feel bound to express disapproval of judicial criticism couched in such a form. It is no doubt the right and the duty of an appellate Judge to criticize fearlessly where necessity arises by pointing out judicial shortcomings in a lower Court, but respect for the judicial office and common fairness require both that the criticisms should be expressed temperately and that the grounds for the criticism should be stated."

Clarence Isadore de Lara, a chauffeur, of Beaumont-road, Hornsey Rise, London, was remanded at Colchester yesterday, on bail, until March 7, charged in connexion with the deaths of Robert Will, of Hornsey Rise, and Thomas Henry Scrannage, of Kentish Town, who died from injuries received when a motor-car overturned at Clingoe Hill, Colchester, on the afternoon of February 10.

FIRE INSURANCE CLAIM

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD

Before Mr. Alderman Jacobs, at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, GEORGE BENNING, 29, a silk merchant, of Norwood, Broughton Park, Manchester, and DAVID GARFIELD, 43, a textile agent, living at 33, Alexander-villas, Seven Sisters-road, Finsbury Park (on bail), appeared on remand charged on a warrant with conspiring together between January 2 and February 17, 1930, to cheat and defraud the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Limited. They were now further charged under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, with offering a sum of £500 to Sidney Cohen, an agent of the company, to show favour to Benning in relation to the company's business.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. B. M. Cloutman, V.C., appeared for Benning; Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Julian Fuller were counsel for Garfield.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C. (with whom was Mr. T. Dawson), opened the case for the prosecution. He said, if his instructions were correct, the evidence would disclose an impudent attempt to defraud the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and to corrupt an agent acting in the interests of that company by offering him the somewhat heavy bribe of £500 to make a false report arising out of a claim for damage to goods by fire.

Benning was a partner in the firm of M. Benning, Son, and Co., who were Manchester warehousemen with a warehouse at 317, Commercial-road, London. As to Garfield he (counsel) knew nothing at all, or in what capacity he was associated with Benning. On December 6 last year the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation issued a cover note in respect of the premises 317, Commercial-road, the insurance effected being for £15,000. That was increased, on the 12th, to £17,000. The contents of the warehouse consisted of rolls of cloth, silk, &c. On January 2, 1930, a fire took at those premises, and of course a certain amount of damage was done. A firm of assessors was instructed by the corporation to investigate the claim that was made, and Mr. Sidney Cohen, an auctioneer and valuer of Bridgewater-street, Barbican, was entrusted with the duty of inspecting the damage and making a report. The claim, which was formally made on January 11, and was signed by Benning, was for £14,983 2s. 5d. Attached to it was a list of the goods supposed to be in the warehouse when the fire occurred. Mr. Cohen had occupied himself from February 6 to the 10th in examining the premises and stock, and it soon became perfectly obvious to him that there was nothing like the stock on the premises as was represented in the claim. Benning, who was present most of the time, could not fail to become aware of this.

On the morning of February 10 Garfield rang up Mr. Cohen and made an appointment to meet him the next day. That interview, counsel suggested, was by way of a "feeler" to see how far Cohen would go with the two accused. Garfield told Cohen that Benning was anxious to get his claim settled. He said he was willing to remunerate him (Cohen) by the payment of £300 to "expedite matters." Cohen reported this to his principals and also the fact that he had engaged to receive the two defendants at his office on the 13th.

CONCEALED NOTE-TAKER

The interview duly took place on the 13th. Police officers were present to overhear, as far as possible, the conversation. Detective-inspector Ward and Sergeant Sanders were concealed in a small office contiguous to that occupied by Mr. Cohen. Sanders, in an effort to take a shorthand note of the conversation, was lying on the floor, lighting his paper with an electric torch while he wrote. Obviously he was unable, in those circumstances, to get a perfect record of what took place, but what he did get was sufficient to corroborate what Cohen had stated. One man was heard addressing Cohen to the following effect:—"The goods you are checking are half, or less than half, of what ought to be there. We know that, but we want you to report falsely to the insurance company through the assessors that all the goods are there. That means a profit of £7,500 or £8,000 to us, and we will pay you £500, and some more if it goes through satisfactorily." In connexion with this interview not a word was said about "expediting matters," but plain English was resorted to. It amounted to this, "Make a false report for pay."

As a result of this interview, counsel continued, a warrant was obtained for the arrest of the accused. When Benning was taken into custody on February 17 there were found in a bag he carried £278 10s. in notes, a bill, and a cheque drawn by Garfield in favour of Benning post-dated to April 14.

Detective-inspector Ward stated that Benning said, when the warrant was read to him, "The charge is ridiculous." At the interview between Cohen and the two accused on February 13 the witness overheard the former say:—"What it amounts to is this. You want me to jeopardize my position and make a false report?" The reply to that was:—"Not exactly false. Couldn't it be accounted for in the burnt stuff?"

Sir Henry Maddocks said his case would be that a trap was laid by Cohen for the two defendants in order to put them out of court with their claim.

Mr. Alderman Jacobs.—It is suggested that the claim was a bogus one?

Mr. Oliver.—No, sir, but a more than doubly exaggerated claim. We say there was a conspiracy to bolster up a claim for £15,000 when something like £6,000 would be the correct figure.

The case was again adjourned, the accused being allowed bail as before.

AFFRAY IN A SOHO CLUB

ALLEGED ATTACK ON ITALIAN

Further evidence was given at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday in the case in which four men, alleged to have been

Sporting News

RACING

LEICESTER MEETING

VICTORY OF GRAKLE

The Leicester February Meeting was concluded yesterday in misty weather which obscured most of the running. The going was good and there was quite a satisfactory attendance of visitors.

The most important event of the afternoon, the Spring Steeplechase, brought out a field of seven runners, of whom four are entered in the Grand National. One of them, Grakle, who was made a short-priced favourite, won, while two of the other three, May King and K.C.B., were second and third respectively. The fourth, Donzelon, ran a disappointing sort of race and finished last. Lucidor made the early running from May King and Lotus Land with Eagle's Tail last. May King had taken the lead before they disappeared in the mist, and when they reappeared in the Straight was in front with Grakle. These two jumped the remaining fences together, but once on the Flat Grakle drew away to win very easily by six lengths from May King, with K.C.B. 10 lengths away third. Grakle finished sixth in the Grand National last year and must be considered seriously for next month's great race at Aintree.

Chang-chia, who won the Syston Selling Hurdle, cost 2,200 guineas as a yearling and is now eight years old, but, so far as I can discover, has never won a race before. He had, however, run well in the race at Lingfield won by Battler earlier in the month, and was made favourite for yesterday's event. Chang-chia was always well placed, and had the lead from Langside and Golden Ermine in the Straight. Langside challenged at the last hurdles, but Chang-chia held him off and won by half a length, with Artabanus third. The winner was bought in for 200 guineas. Odin, who had won on the previous afternoon, was started again in the Worksop Selling Steeplechase and was made favourite. He ran well, but not well enough to win, being beaten by two lengths by Buggy, who jumped the last fence in front and held off the other's challenge in the run-in rather comfortably.

There were 20 starters for the Leicestershire Foxhunters' Steeplechase for amateur riders, run over rather more than three miles. After his victory over Blennerhasset in a similar event at the last Newbury Meeting it was not surprising that Ballasport was made favourite, although Silverside was very nearly as well backed. Ballasport was always prominent and took up the running after jumping the water. He was never afterwards headed, or indeed challenged at all seriously, and won with great ease by six lengths from Grayswood, who beat Edenhall by four lengths for second place, with Silverside fourth. Another favourite was successful when Starkader won the Belgrave Stayers' Hurdle by a head from Miniver, with Moral third. Sanbra made the early running, but was beaten halfway up the Straight, when Miniver came on just in front of Starkader and Moral. Miniver jumped the last hurdles first, but could not withstand a determined challenge from the favourite in the run-in, Starkader getting up to win in the last few strides.

The meeting was concluded with the Moderate Hurdle, which Martian, who was joint favourite with Caros at 3 to 1 against, won by two lengths from Jack o' Doris, with Carlos a similar distance away third.

PLUMPTON PROSPECTS

Portslade Selling Steeplechase (2m.).—Hugh O'Neill seems to have the best chance of the top-weights, but the best handicapped horse in the race is surely Guidance, who ran well in the race won by Always Blue at Newbury. On that occasion he finished half a length in front of Pine Bluff, who has to give him another 4lb. here. S. Bennet's selection from April Fool and Signal Rocket should run well, as should G.R. My selection is GUIDANCE; if absent S. BENNET'S SELECTED, which will, I hope, be Signal Rocket.

Wivelsfield Selling Hurdle (2m.).—The best of the probable runners here seem to be Ormuzd and Achroy. John Haig could win this race on his best form. He will be ridden by Stott, and seems to have a good chance. However, I shall give another chance to ORMUZD.

Keymer Steeplechase (3m.).—Old Beggar's End is down to run, but seems to be a bit past his best. Rebel Girl has won her last two races and seems quite nicely handicapped. The running yesterday of Ballasport drawn attention to the chance of Blennerhasset, while Holiday Hall invariably runs well in races of this description. The best selection seems to me to be REBEL GIRL.

Sussex Hurdle (2½.).—Master Orange seems to have two ways of running, but, ridden by Stott, ought to be able to win this race. His trainer also has Bill Sykes, who ran the useful Puttacota to a length and a half at Hurst Park. In the circumstances my selection is POOLE'S SELECTED. Khadir has missed many races, and might run well if started here, as might Faithful Garry.

Novices' Steeplechase (2m.).—There will be a large field here, but it is difficult to see anything that will beat RENDER, who won his last race, at Lingfield, in good style, and would have won his previous race if he had not fallen at the last fence. The danger and alternative selection may be Soucar, who ran well in the race won by Pamperer at Kempton Park last week.

Four-Year-Old Hurdle (2m.).—Puttacota apparently is not a probable starter, which seems to leave the best chances with Loughbrown and Ivory. Rock Bottom's running behind Adage at Lingfield gives him a distinct chance, while the best of the others may be Colenso. My selection is LOUGHBROWN to win from Rock Bottom.

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GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL Ltd., 16, 17, 18, New Bridge St., E.C.4.

PLUMPTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The **PORTSLADE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Sporting Times (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne)		D'Ardenne	
aHugh O'Neill (Mr. J)	Pendarves	Pendarves	a 12
Juggler (Mr. F. Thrale)		Laye	a 12
aSobriety (Mr. C. E. Bennett)		Thrale	a 11
April Fool (Mr. R. Wigram)		S. Bennet	a 11
Largie (Mr. W. Barns)		C. Young	a 11
Signal Rocket (Lord Glenelg)		S. Bennet	a 11
Lochranza (Mrs. Vlasto)		J. Chapman	6 11
King Fiddle (Mrs. Boswall-Preston)		Boswall-Preston	6 11
St. Croix (Mr. H. J. Joel)		C. Chapman	a 11
aPine Bluff (Mr. A. Law)		A. Law	a 11
Little Wavelet (Mr. J. S. Pendarves)		Pendarves	a 11
Virol (Mr. R. N. Willett)		Willett	a 11
aIndian Ace (Mr. G. Blaker)		G. L. Ward	6 11
G.R. (Mrs. H. Musker)		Briscoe	a 11
Manambar (Mr. E. B. Skey)		Private	a 10
Guidance (Mr. J. Hoboken)		Bletsoe	a 10
Fitaurari (Lord Lovat)	W.	Nightingall	a 10
aArsinoe (Mr. W. Hutchinson)		Hedges	5 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Hugh O'Neill, F. Brookes; Pageity, R. Thrale; April Fool or Signal Rocket, T. James; Largie, E. Vinall; Lochranza, Captain Wetter; Pine Bluff, —; Browne; Indian Ace, E. Knight; G.R., —; Manambar, Owner; Fitaurari, G. Hardy; Arsinoe, —.

2.30.—The **WIVELSFIELD SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aOrmuzd (Mr. P. Beaumont)		Gore	a 12
Galahad (Mr. F. Collinson)		Collinson	6 12
Count Spaghetti (Mr. E. B. Hawksley)		C. Chapman	a 12
Lemington (Mr. F. L. Hill)		Hammond	a 12
Achroy (Mr. W. Hutchinson)		Hedges	6 12
aTreasurer (Mr. W. Hutchinson)		A. Law	a 12
Red Conrad (Mr. J. P. Johnson)		Pendarves	a 12
aTuscan (Mrs. W. Mure)		Pendarves	a 12
Sonny (Mr. R. G. Shaw)		Gosden	6 12
Ballyrag (Mr. J. W. Simonds)		H. Smyth	a 12
Erolie D'Argent (Mr. J. S. Pendarves)		Pendarves	6 12
John Haig (Mrs. L. Ribll)		Hackett	5 11
aBeau Sabreur (Mr. P. Hands)		Thrale	a 11
Arch Court (Mr. C. Lee)		W. Nightingall	a 11
Guerrillero (Mr. R. N. Willett)		Willett	a 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Ormuzd, G. Goswell; Count Spaghetti, S. Ingham; Achroy, P. Prendergast; Treasurer, —; Tuscan, W. Davies; Sonny, W. Parvin; John Haig, W. Stott; Beau Sabreur, R. Thrale; Arch Court, —.

3.0.—The **KEYMER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Beggar's End (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett	a 12	
aTootenhill (Mrs. Boswall-Preston)	Boswall-Preston	a 12	
Holiday Hall (Mr. R. Harmsworth)	A. Law	a 12	
Glangesia (Mr. R. K. Meloy)	A. Law	a 11	
Falloch Moy (Mr. L. Partridge)	Beeby	a 11	
Rebel Girl (Mrs. A. Wall)	C. Chapman	a 11	
aEast Africa (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne)	Powell	a 11	
aAfrikander (Mr. A. Donn)	C. Langlands	6 11	
Rodney's Son (Mr. G. Whitbourn)	W. Smyth	a 11	
Non Plus (Mr. H. Beaufoy)	W. Law	a 10	
aChiron (Mr. A. M. Jones)	Turner	a 10	
Blennerhasset (Mr. T. L. Parke)	Cockton	a 10	
Poppy (Mrs. D. Rogers)	S. Bennet	5 11	
Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	a 10	
Karel (Mr. M. Steedman)	Willett	a 10	
Fancy Laureate (Miss S. Joicey)	Private	a 10	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Beggar's End, F. Rees; Tootenhill, —; Holiday Hall, W. Stott; Rebel Girl, C. Mallon; East Africa, W. Parvin; Afrikander, F. Brookes; Non Plus, J. Browne; Chiron, J. Hamey; Blennerhasset, —.

3.30.—The **SUSSEX HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Master Orange (Mr. C. Harmsworth)	Poole	5 12	
Granyene (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. H. Rider)	Giles	6 12	
Sorrino (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton	5 12	
Sonny (Mr. R. G. Shaw)	Gosden	6 11	
aBalfour (Mr. A. M. Jones)	Turner	a 11	
Pomponio (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton	a 11	
aCathalan (Mr. T. Mott)	Thrale	a 11	
Winter Royal (Mr. G. Gilbey)	C. Chapman	5 11	
Golden Bay (Mrs. G. Harmsworth)	Poole	5 11	
Acrobatic (Mr. F. L. Hill)	Hammond	a 11	
Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	H. Smyth	5 11	
aArtful Lady (Mr. J. Tiller)	W. Nightingall	a 10	
Achroy (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	6 10	
Byron (Mr. G. Reed)	Fulford	4 10	
Brewster (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	6 10	
Kandy (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett	5 10	
Bill Sykes (Mr. R. R. Lawrence)	Poole	4 10	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Master Orange or Bill Sykes, W. Stott; Sonny, W. Parvin; Balfour, J. Hamey; Largie, E. Vinall; Golden Bay, R. Vinall; Auditor, A. Lindsay; Faithful Garry, W. Payne; Achroy or Brewster, P. Prendergast.

4.0.—The **NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Render (Mr. H. Peel)	Poole	6 12	
Red Abbot (Mr. E. Cove)	A. Law	6 11	
Blue Peter III. (Mr. R. H. Course)	C. Bennet	a 11	
aZahrat (Mrs. L. G. Berwick)	Boswall-Preston	a 11	
Fincriey Bridge (Colonel H. Alves)	Pulford	a 11	
Wood Owl (Mr. G. Bates)	Thrale	a 11	
Second Double (Mr. G. Gilbey)	C. Chapman	a 11	
aMaison Druce (Mr. C. Goad)	Pendarves	a 11	
Make and Break (Mr. P. W. Hook)	Laye	a 11	
Treasurer (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	a 11	
aTwo Royals (Mr. O. M. Smith)	C. Langlands	a 11	
aSquabbler (Miss R. Murray)	Pendarves	a 11	
Lewes (Mr. L. Partridge)	Beeby	6 11	
Stralinar (Mr. L. Partridge)	Beeby	6 11	
Deceit (Mr. H. A. Thomas)	Stedall	a 11	
aThe Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds)	Dick	a 11	
Rub (Mr. R. N. Willett)	Willett	a 11	
aSir Dennis (Mr. J. R. Thornton)	Rendson	5 11	
Prince's Consort (Major A. H. Price)	A. Law	5 11	
aGreen Eagle (Mr. C. W. Noonan)	W. Smyth	5 11	
Dunshaughren (Mr. A. Law)	A. Law	5 11	
aMymering (Mr. R. Gore)	Gore	5 11	
Roman Path (Mr. F. J. Hill)	Hammond	5 11	
Soucar (Mr. D. M. Gant)	Hammond	5 11	
Rhymdud (Mrs. Bennett)	G. Bennett	4 10	
Aberloom (Mr. F. P. Chapman)	J. Chapman	4 10	
Birthday Pride (Mr. H. Paler)	Dawson	4 10	
Cadurcis (Mr. D. Lavel)	Laye	4 10	
Skipper's Own (Mr. R. M. Prior)	Bennet	4 10	
Our Empire (Captain D. P. Simson)	C. Chapman	4 10	
Rossalba (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Whitaker	4 10	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Render, W. Stott; Red Abbot, —; Blue Peter III., T. James; Zahrat, —; Mixed Double, C. Mallon; Maison Druce or Squabbler, F. Brookes; Treasurer, —; Two Royals, —; Deceit, J. Hamilton; The Wolf, —; Sir Dennis, R. Lyall; Prince's Consort, —; Green Eagle, —; Mymering, —; Soucar, T. Chisman; Rhymdud, M. Doherty; Aberloom, G. Lunn. J. Browne rides either Red Abbot or Prince's Covert.

4.30.—The **FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	st	lb
Ivory (Mr. C. Livingston)	C. Chapman	11
Locobrown's (Captain M. Wardell)	F. Wootton	11
Puttacota (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton	11
aColenso (Mr. P. Hands)	Thrale	11
Marauder (Mr. R. Abrahams)	G. Bennett	11
Golden Rain (Sir M. Wilson)	W. Nightingall	11
Zinita (Mr. A. C. Bostwick)	A. Law	10
Gunung (Mr. J. Read)	Coombes	10
aRock Bottom (Mr. J. Tiller)	Larkin	10
Numidie (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett	10
De Avon (Mrs. R. Lave)	Laye	10
aFilibuster (Mr. W. Bullen)	W. Payne	10
Derbyfire (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne)	D'Ardenne	10
La Touche (Mrs. E. A. Dodd)	Briscoe	10
Forward Boy (Mrs. V. G. Harmsworth)	Poole	10
Copthorne (Mr. D. Heneage)	Pendarves	10
Morla (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	10
The Scribbler (Sir P. Newson)	W. Nightingall	10
Sicilia (Squadron-Leader C. Ridley)	Ridley	10
Orby's Prince (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas)	Powell	10
aSilver Willow (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas)	Powell	10
Dutch Gold (Mr. C. W. Lanzlands)	C. Langlands	10
Sweet Wilma (Mr. V. Stapleton-Bretherton)	Fitton	10
White Eaglet (Mr. J. H. T. Torr)	Torr	10
aWeasel (Sir F. Towle)	F. Hartigan	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Ivory, —; Loughbrown, H. Nicholson or J. McGonigal; Colenso, R. Thrale; Gunung, —; Rock Bottom, A. Piper; Numide, S. Ingham; Filibuster, W. Payne; La Tache, Baxter; Forward Boy, W. Stott; The Scribbler, —; Silver Willow, W. Parvin; Dutch Gold, W. Davies; Weasel, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

Grand National Steeplechase.—Daring Boy, by 10 p.m. Monday; Master Billie, at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

Liverpool Spring Meeting Engagements.—Patron Saint, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

CHELTENHAM MEETING

Three-Mile Steeplechase Engagement.—The Alderman II.

Lansdown Selling Handicap Hurdle.—Swantown.

Cotswold Steeplechase.—Gartly, Roman General.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tantivy Steeplechase, Gatwick.—Bassoon.

North Curry Handicap Hurdle, Taunton.—Golden Ermine.

Fivehead Selling Handicap Hurdle, Taunton.—Turnips.

Lancashire Steeplechase (Handicap), Manchester.—Pablo.

Warwickshire Breeders' Foal Plate, Birmingham.—Bologna filly.

Alexandra Stakes, Ascot.—Bashful II.

Coronation Steeplechase, Herefordshire Hunt.—Nellie Kelly.

All Engagements under National Hunt Rules.—Musical Prince.

All Engagements.—Grecian Hope, Mask Man, Hard Court, Endwell, Banlbek, and Rinemos.

LEICESTER RESULTS

1.30 (1.52).—The **SYSTON SELLING HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CHANG-CHIA, br h, by Santoi—Nesta (Captain H. Cator), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Leader 1
LANGSIDE, br g, by Sir Eager—Perugia (Mr. G. Elliott), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 2
ARTABANUS, b g, by Hapsburg—Arcola (Mr. C. S. Green), 5 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ..... F. Cox 3
Ballyrag (Mr. J. S. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Tarsus (Mr. J. A. Smith), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. W. Gurney 0
Coriach (Mr. C. B. Taylor), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Golden Ermine (Mr. W. Needham), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. W. Parvin 0
Benella (Mr. A. Holmes), aged, 11st. 7lb. E. Parker 0
Survivor (Sir K. Fraser), aged, 11st. 7lb. J. Hamey 0
Tower Hill (Mr. J. F. Johnson), aged, 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 4lb.) ..... Owner 0
Denis Orb (Mr. P. Sheehan), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Bonetblack (Mr. D. A. Jackson), 6 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Cailin Dubh (Mr. J. Powell), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... M. Scott 0
Wedding Ring (Mr. A. D. Sadler), 5 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ..... Mr. Scratchley 0
Blue Beard (Capt. E. F. Angler), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... F. Taylor 0
Wesandy (Mr. H. T. Hincks), 4 yrs, 9st. 12lb. ..... E. Lyall 0

(Winner trained by H. Leader, at Newmarket)

Betting.—9 to 4 agst Chang-chia, 5 to 1 Langside, 11 to 2 Golden Ermine, 6 to 1 Coriach, 8 to 1 Wedding Ring, 10 to 1 each Survivor, Tarsus, and Artabanus, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Tarsus was fourth and Benella last.

The winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

2.0 (2.2).—The **WORKSOP SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BUGGY, ch g, by Great Surprise—Chloe (Miss Sanday), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... G. Donegan 1
ODIN, br g, by Juggernaut—Danehigh (Mr. B. Waddy), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Hamey 2
GAVIN, b g, by Lorgnon—Miss Orby (Mr. W. H. Cooper), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Clark 3
Suncourt (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0
Polyflite (Mr. W. L. Hall), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... G. Wilson 0
Agricola (Mr. E. B. Forwood), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Regan 0
Mon Pere (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Maloney 0
Auto Giro (Mr. G. Pryse-Rice), 5 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 2lb.) ..... W. Gurney 0

(Winner trained by Sunday, at Neston)

Betting.—7 to 2 agst Odin, 7 to 2 Polyflite, 5 to 1 Gavin, 11 to 2 Buggy, 7 to 1 Suncourt, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Polyflite was fourth and Mon Pere last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.32).—The **SPRING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

GRAKLE, b g, by Jackdaw—Lady Crank (Mr. C. R. Taylor), aged, 12st. ..... K. Piggott 1
MAY KING, ch g, by Cherry King—Widgeon's Last (Mrs. H. Mond), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Goswell 2
K.C.B., b g, by The White Knight—Rill (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Maloney 3
Donzelon (Colonel G. Foljambe), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
Eagle's Tail (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Lucidor (Mr. H. Savill), aged, 11st. ..... T. Morgan 0
Lotus Land (Mr. H. S. Kenyon), aged, 10st. (car. 10st. 3lb.) ..... Mr. W. Dutton 0

(Winner trained by Mr. W. Dutton, at Hednesford)

Betting.—11 to 10 agst Grakle, 5 to 1 K.C.B. and Eagle's Tail, 6 to 1 Donzelon, 10 to 1 Lucidor, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by six lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Eagle's Tail was fourth and Donzelon last.

3.0 (3.3).—The **LEICESTERSHIRE FOXHUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

BALLASPORT, b g, by Drinmore—dam by Druce (Colonel H. A. Wernher), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... Mr. R. Hobbs 1
GRAYSWOOD (Mr. G. M. Crossman), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. W. Bissill 2
EDENHALL, br m, by Kroonstad—Gartlandstown (Sir W. Lawson), aged, 13st. ..... Mr. C. Elliott 3
Skyrisk (Mrs. R. Chadwick), 5 yrs, 13st. ..... Mr. J. Baldine 0
Theorem (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Llewellyn 0
Gunner L (Mr. A. D. M. Teacher), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..... Mr. W. Bissill 0
Swan Mill (Mr. E. E. Morel), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Moloney 0
Bucene (Mr. H. J. Brueton), aged, 11st. ..... G. Goswell 0
Merry Poacher (Mr. E. M. Crosse), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... W. Parvin 0
Vingt-Sept (Mr. L. Jones), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... A. Waudby 0
Historical (Mr. N. Hardy), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... T. Leader 0

(Winner trained by owner, at Atherstone)

Betting.—3 to 1 each agst Martian and Caros, 4 to 1 Vingt-Sept, 9 to 2 Swan Mill, 7 to 1 Bucene, 10 to 1 Jack o' Doris, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Vingt-Sept was fourth and Swan Mill last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. Unit—Stake and Winning)

1.30.—Chang-chia, Win, 13s. 3d.; Place, 5s.; Langside, Place, 3s. 3d.; Artabanus, Place, 8s.

2.0.—Buggy, Win, 38s. 9d.; Place, 4s. 9d.; Odin, Place, 5s.; Gavin, Place, 5s. 3d.

2.30.—Grakle, Win, 4s. 9d.; Place, 3s. 3d.; May King, Place, 9s. 3d.

3.0.—Ballasport, Win, 4s. 3d.; Place, 3s. 6d.; Grayswood, Place, 2s. 3d.; Edenhall, Place, 8s.

3.30.—Starkader, Win, 5s. 9d.; Place, 4s. 9d.; Miniver, Place, 5s. 9d.; Morsl, Place, 11s.

4.0.—Martian, Win, 8s. 6d.; Place, 4s. 3d.; Jack o' Doris, Place, 21s. 9d.; Caros, Place, 41s. 6d.

POLO

COUNTY TOURNAMENTS

A list is given below of proposed dates for the provincial tournaments during the coming season, which will be submitted to the County Polo Association at their annual general meeting next week:—

April 16-26.—Arthingworth Hall (Market Harborough).
April 21-May 3.—Beaufort (Norton, Wilts).
May 19-24.—Melton Mowbray; Stoke D'Abernon (Cobham, Surrey); Taunton Vale (Franklin Cup).
May 24-29.—Toulston (Tadcaster, Yorks.).
May 26-31.—Aldershot (Novices); Cheltenham; Tidworth (14th 20th Hussars Cup).
June 2-7.—R.A.F., Halton; Fleet (Hants).
June 9-14.—Aldershot; Cirencester; York.
June 16-21.—Taunton Vale (Portman Cup and Inter-Club Cup).
June 23-28.—Fleet (Novices' Cup).
June 30-July 5.—Fleet (Wellington Cup).
July 7.—Aldershot (Low Handicap begins).
July 14-19.—County Polo Week at Ranelagh.
July 21-26.—Aldershot (American Tournament); Beaufort; Foxbury (Chislehurst, Kent); Taunton Vale (Houndsworth Cup).
July 28-August 2.—Cheltenham; Cowdray Park (Midhurst, Sussex); Fleet (Crowthorne Cup); Moreton Morrell (Warwick); Wirral (Cheshire).
August 4-9.—Rugby (Open and Junior Cups); Tidworth (Cholderton Cup); York.
August 11-16.—Arthingworth Hall; Cirencester; Melton Mowbray.
August 18-September 6.—West Somerset (Dunster, Minehead).
August 23-28.—Toulston.
August 25-30.—Rugby.
September 8-13.—Rugby (Montagu Cup); Stoke D'Abernon.
September 8-20.—Beaufort.

MATCH AT CANNES

In a challenge match at the Côte d'Azur Polo Club for the Cannes Cup the Night Hawks team (received 1½) beat the Wasps team, after a very closely contested game, by 5½ goals to five. Captain J. de Pret, who hit the winning goal two minutes before the end, was in great form, and he was well helped in defence by Major E. P. Johnston. Prince Omar Halim and Mr. R. Treeck played sound polo for the losers.

The teams were:—

NIGHT HAWKS.—P. Brookbank, No. 1; R. Sinclaire, No. 2; Captain J. de Pret, No. 3; and Major E. P. Johnston, back.

WASPS.—Lt.-Col. de B. Wack, No. 1; Count J. de Madre, No. 2; Prince Omar Halim, No. 3; and R. Treeck, back.

FIVES MATCH AT ETON

Eton (M. S. Gosling and R. T. Pease) beat Harrow (J. N. F. Lightly and G. S. Haslewood) at Eton Fives at Eton yesterday by 15—10, 15—8, 15—10.

COURSING

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CLUB'S MEETING

The South of England Coursing Club began their last Aldingbourne meeting of the season yesterday, when 48 trials were run off in the space of four hours.

The results were:—

The **CHICHESTER STAKES** for 16 Puppies. Members, £4 15s.; non-members, £5 15s.

FIRST ROUND

Mr. S. W. Beer's bd b BENT, by Hopeful—Derita, beat Mr. W. Ellis's w bd d EARL ANZAC, by Ballyshannon—Servington Fairy.

Mr. R. Rank's bd d RUNNING ROB, by Running Rein—Red Rambler, beat Major C. Blundell's bd d BLOWN DOWN, by Blower—Breecher On.

Mrs. I. L. Dixon's w bd d DRUID, by Newville Corby—Newville Cis, beat Mrs. C. G. Osborne's bd b MERRY OLD, by Best Judge—Five of Diamonds.

Mr. H. Palethorpe's w bd d PALPITATE, by Ballyshannon—Ring True, beat Major G. A. Renwick's r f b HOLYSTONE HURRY, by Guards Brigade—Hurry By.

Lord Dewar's r f d DOVORAK, by Darwin—Diamantina, beat Mr. H. C. Pilkington's bd w d PETWORTH, by Pentonville—Prefect.

Mrs. S. Whitbourn's bd w b WICKED COUNTESS, by Pentonville—Melksham Jess, beat Miss R. Fawcett's r d FUTURE FORTUNE, by Hopeful—Fly for Fame.

Mr. C. Osborne's bd w d GLIDING ON, by Ballyshannon—Lady Pangbourne, beat Miss J. Dixon's bd b JUST DEFENCE, by Keen Laddie—Menace.

Lord Dewar's r f d DARWIN—Bedded Jean, beat Major C. Blundell's bd w b BEDRIDDEN, by Pentonville—Mischievous Millie.

Mr. W. Ellis's f b WHITE LINK, by Collaborator—Lottery Link, beat Mr. B. and Miss J. Noble (m) f d THE CLOWN, by Junior Journalist—Masked Princess.

Mr. C. G. Osborne's bd w d GLIDING ON, by Ballyshannon—Lady Pangbourne, beat Mr. S. W. Beer's bd b BLACKWATER, by Sun Bath—Bunting.

Mr. J. H. Bean's r f d BEGONIA, by Brutus—Brocade, beat Mrs. S. Whitbarn's bd w b WARM CORNER, by De Novo—Jashawk.

Mr. F. C. Minoprio's bk d MIDDLETON, by Mardale—Linguist, beat Major G. A. Renwick's r f d HOLYSTONE LIASON, by Guards Brigade—Lady's Muff.

SECOND ROUND

BATON beat FAMOUS FLYER.
GET OFF beat DOLORES.
GLIDING ON beat WHITE LINK.
BEGONIA beat MIDDLETON.

The **FORD STAKES** for 16 Two-Course All-Aged Maidens. Members, £3; non-members, £4.

Mrs. S. Whitburn's bd w b WONDER CHILD, by Gold Harp—Jashawk, beat Mrs. C. F. C. Clarke's bd b MERSHAM AWAY SHE GOES, by Jedderfield—More Pride.

Mr. R. Rank's r f b p RULE THE ROOST, by Jamie—Roadhead Rally, beat Mr. H. Palethorpe's f d p PRISON CROP, by Pentonville—Shingled.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Humphery's r f d HEREFORD, by Latio—Hair Trigger, beat Mr. S. W. Beer's bk d p BLAZE, by Hopeful—Derita.

Mr. C. G. Osborne's bk w d p GETTING OLD, by Ballyshannon—Lady Pangbourne, beat Mr. F. C. Minoprio's bk d MEMPHISTO, by Guards Brigade—Euphemia.

Captain G. A. Miller (ns) f w d HERICLITAS, by Whitechapel—Sweet Valentine, beat Mr. C. G. Osborne's bd d p GRAND ORGY, by Ballyshannon—Lady Pangbourne.

Mr. R. Rank's r f b p RAPID REPLY, by Running Rein—Red Rambler, beat Mr. S. W. Beer's bd d p BARRACK LAW, by De Novo—Spur Buckle.

Mr. J. H. Bean's w f b p BERGAMOT, by Brutus—Brocade, beats Lord Dewar's r f d DUQUESNE, by Darwin—Dhanantina.

Captain G. A. Miller (ns) bk d WOTTON NINE OF HEARTS, by Jamie—Pixie, beat Miss R. Fawcett's bd d FINE FELLOW, by Gip's Pride—Flash and Flare.

SECOND ROUND

WONDER CHILD beat RULE THE ROOST.
HEREFORD beat GETTING OLD.
RAPID REPLY beat HERICLITAS.
BERGAMOT beat WOTTON NINE OF HEARTS.

HOCKEY

ROYAL NAVY v. ROYAL AIR FORCE

To-day's game at Uxbridge between the Navy and Royal Air Force is of more than ordinary interest, as the Inter-Services Championship depends on the result. In order to win this the Navy must beat the Air Force to-day by a margin of more than two goals, for the Army have already beaten them by three goals to one and then drew with the Navy last week.

Unfortunately for the Air Force their best back, Corporal Beaton, will be unable to play owing to a damaged shoulder and Leading Aircraftman Connell will not be available in the forward line as he has now left the Service. Corporal Foreman and Flying Officer Sales fill their places, and as Sales has been moved from half-back to centre-forward Leading Aircraftman Lodge comes in at half-back. On form the Navy should win to-day, as they are relying on the side which drew with the Army, but whether they will have a margin of more than two goals is very doubtful in view of the strong Air Force defence.

The teams will be:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Captain R. P. O'Donnell (R.M.), goal; Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Phillips (R.N.) and Lieutenant G. F. Morris (R.N.), backs; Lieutenant H. A. Traill (R.N.), Lieutenant R. G. Swallow (R.N.) and Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse (R.N.), half-backs; Paymaster Lieutenant E. S. Satterthwaite (R.N.), Sub-Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel (R.N.), Major R. A. D. Brooks (R.M.), Lieutenant T. W. Atkinson (R.N.), and Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Taylor (R.N.), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Corporal C. Butler (Stanmore), goal; Corporal Foreman (Sealand) and Flying Officer W. K. Belsegni (Donibristle), backs; Leading Aircraftman L. R. Hobbs (Uxbridge), Sergeant W. C. Maher (Upavon), and Leading Aircraftman Lodge (Worthydown), half-backs; Flying Officer N. M. Jerram (Halton), Pilot Officer D. F. Lascelles (Tangmere), Flying Officer H. E. Sales (Bicester), Flying Officer S. C. Dufton (Bicester), and Flight Lieutenant H. N. Hampton (Digby), forwards.

CRANLEIGH BEAT TONBRIDGE

Cranleigh beat Tonbridge at Cranleigh by two goals to one in a fast game. Cranleigh quickly took the offensive and had soon scored goals through F. A. Jarvis and A. P. Samuels. Tonbridge broke away on several occasions, but Cranleigh's defence was playing well, and the score at half-time was two goals to none. On resuming, Tonbridge forwards combined better, and a good movement among them resulted in R. G. Musson shooting a goal. Cranleigh then attacked again and had bad luck not to score another goal. Both sides played good hockey, and the two centre halves were excellent. The right wing of Cranleigh's forwards was the best on the field.

The teams were:—

CRANLEIGH.—C. C. Hodder, goal; Q. T. Robinson and A. W. Goodall (captain), backs; G. H. Fairweather, G. W. M. Silcock, and A. C. Glover, half-backs; J. L. G. Hartley, P. D. Carmichael, F. A. Jarvis, A. P. Samuels, and D. M. Clark, forwards.

TONBRIDGE.—W. G. Price, goal; R. M. Williams and R. S. Haines

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

RACKETS

THE ARMY DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

The semi-final round of the Army Rackets Doubles Championship (holders, The Rifle Brigade) was played at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, yesterday, and as a result The Rifle Brigade will play the Coldstream Guards in the final to-day.

The Coldstream Guards (Captain G. N. Scott-Chad and Sir John Child) beat the Indian Army (I.A. Political) (Captain C. P. Hancock and Major D. de M. S. Fraser) by four games to none (15—4, 15—6, 15—11, 15—12). Scott-Chad won the spin of the racket and went to 4—0 in his first hand, scoring one ace by service. The Indian Army pair were in three times to make four points, and Child went out from 10—4 to game, scoring three aces out of five by service and winning the game with a brilliant back-hand cross kill. Hancock and Fraser led 5—1 in the second game, but Child, with a run of five aces, three by service, drew level. Scott-Chad, Hancock, and Fraser were put out without scoring, but Child made the score 11—5, making four out of six points by service, and Scott-Chad went on to 13—5. Hancock scored an ace by service, but Child won the game in his next hand with two services.

Hancock and Fraser led 4—0 in the third game and then 5—1. Scott-Chad put on four aces, three by service, to make the score 5—5, and for some time the rackets was good and very even. Hancock and Fraser led 8—7, but Child scored two points before serving his hand out with a hammer service which he hit out of court, and Scott-Chad went on to 13—8. Fraser killed a service to get in at 9—14 and he made two points by service, but he and his partner were put out, and the game was won in Child's next hand. Scott-Chad and Child were 8—3 in the fourth game, Child serving really well in a sequence of six aces. Fraser reached 6—8 in his next hand and Hancock, putting more pace into his service, went on to 10—8. Child served his hand out with two cuts at 9—10, but Scott-Chad made it 11—10. Fraser and Hancock were in again twice to score only two aces and Scott-Chad finally won the match with a slow-length service which had to be volleyed to be returned at all.

The Rifle Brigade (Captain E. S. B. Williams and A. C. Gore, holders) beat The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Captain J. N. Cheney and Captain C. J. Wilson) by four games to two (15—0, 15—8, 15—9, 12—15, 2—15, 15—6). Gore, going in first, made a sequence of 19 aces, 15 by service. He varied a tremendously hard hammer service, which was apparently never cut twice alike, with a well-cut, rather straight service to the corners and had both his opponents altogether at sea. There was just one stroke which might have made all the difference. In the second rally Cheney had an easy ball to kill, on his back-hand, on which he is generally so severe, off the back wall, but he looked up half-way through his shot and slammed the ball on the wood. Wilson was put out without scoring from the first service he made, but Cheney made a run of five, two by service. Wilson and Cheney had blank hands at 8—9 and at 8—11, and Gore went from 11—8 to game, both he and his partner playing fine rackets in the rallies. Gore and Williams were 9—3 and 13—4 in the third game, and in spite of a run of five by Cheney, four by service, won that game comfortably.

Williams made a sequence of seven aces in the fourth game, five by service, which took his side to 10—4, and later they were 12—12 with both hands in. Then came a sequence of 15 aces by Wilson, of which nine were scored by service. In this sequence Cheney made one brilliant back-hand kill and afterwards played the best piece of rackets of the day. Seeing his opponent lurching at a wide volley he backed up in case Wilson missed it, which, in fact, he did. Cheney judged the ball perfectly off the back wall and killed it with a low half-pace back-hand stroke through the middle in front of him, the ball going just above the board. Gore and Williams got in to score two points and then Wilson went to game, Cheney making the winning stroke with a fine half-volley on his fore-hand. In the final game Williams served well to score seven aces, five by service, in his first hand. Gore went on to 8—0, and in his next hand went from 9—3 to 13—3, which practically settled the match.

The final will be played to-day at 2 p.m.

Marlborough College (P. M. Nelson and D. L. S. Crimp) beat Wellington College (C. J. Malim and G. S. May) in a rackets match at Marlborough yesterday by 15—9, 15—8, 11—15, 15—12, 15—8.

LAWN TENNIS

LONDON COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

A brilliant exhibition of fast lawn tennis was seen in the second round of the Singles in the London Covered Court Championships at Queen's Club yesterday, when Dr. P. D. B. Spence beat H. K. Lester by three sets to none (6—4, 6—2, 10—8).

Lester hit tremendously hard off the ground, and Spence, who was wonderfully quick about the court, revelled in the pace. His ground-strokes were of great severity, and his volleying delightfully crisp and decisive. Lester kept a splendid length in the third set, and was unlucky when leading 5—4 to send two of his fast, whipped forehand drives an inch beyond the base-line. The match was in striking contrast to that which had preceded it. In this M. J. G. Ritchie, on his favourite "East" court, all but beat Dr. A. H. Fyzee. He led the Indian player by 4—0 in the fifth set, but his stamina was sapped by a long and gruelling base-line duel, and Fyzee eventually won by 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5. M. F. McCabe, a much-improved young player, got the best out of O. G. N. Turnbull, and deserved a set.

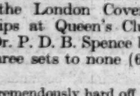
The results were :—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—O. G. N. Turnbull beat Mr. F. McCabe (6—2, 6—4, 6—3); Dr. P. D. B. Spence beat H. K. Lester (6—4, 6—2, 10—8); C. S. Higgins beat I. H. Whestcroft (9—7, 6—1, 6—2); S. W. Harris beat B. D. Helmore (6—3, 6—4, 6—3); Dr. A. H. Fyzee beat M. J. G. Ritchie (1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5); T. Ohta beat W. J. Lancaster (6—3, 6—1, 6—0). THIRD ROUND.—Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., beat R. Carter (6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3); J. S. Olliff (holder) beat Major G. Aylmer (6—1, 6—3, 6—2); Dr. A. H. Fyzee beat C. L. Mundsel (6—1, 6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Miss E. Reid Thomas beat Miss C. Knight Bruce (6—4, 6—3); Mrs. Bridges beat Miss S. A. Page (6—2, 6—0); Miss J. Fry beat Miss M. Goff (6—2, 6—0); Miss C. Hardie beat Mrs. H. G. Bonadeville (6—0, 6—3); Miss M. E. Dix, w.o.; Miss J. E. Stevens, scratched; Miss M. Folingsby beat Mrs. W. D. List (6—4, 2—6, 6—0); Miss J. Morley beat Mrs. M. E. Stebbing (6—3, 4—2); Miss F. E. Mudford beat Miss E. C. Mozz (6—4, 6—2); Miss B. Yorke beat Miss N. Trentham (6—2, 4—6, 6—3); Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Mrs. H. W. Backhouse (6—4, 6—7, 6—4); Mrs. C. H. Jeffreson beat Mrs. A. W. Lyon (6—3, 6—4); Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss E. Tighe (6—3, 6—1); Miss B. M. Kendle beat Mrs. E. L. Bell (6—4, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—I. H. Wheatcroft and W. H. Powell beat H. E. Beauchamp and O. Wright (6—3, 6—3, 6—2); J. S. Olliff and N. Sharpe beat Major G. Aylmer and Judge Hargreaves (6—2, 9—11, 0—6, 6—0, 6—4); C. G. Eames and G. E. O. Crole-Rees (holders) beat M. F. McCabe and W. R. Latham (6—3, 6—3, 6—3); F. J. Perry and F. H. White beat W. J. Lancaster and Douglas (6—1, 9—7, 6—1); B. D. Helmore and S. W. Harris beat Dr. A. B. S. Todd and E. A. Stone (6—0, 6—1, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss J. Fry and Miss M. E. Dix beat Miss P. E. Mudford and Miss H. Harvey (6—4, 6—3); Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss M. S. Campbell and Miss P. Bird (6—0, 6—0); Mrs. H. F. Cobb and Mrs. A. W. Lyon beat Mrs. J. E. Hill and Mrs. E. Lycett (6—4, 6—4).



Every bubble contains three bees

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

Queen's Club beat the Conservative Club in the first division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Conservative Club courts yesterday by three matches to none.

Both clubs finished their matches in this competition for this season yesterday, and Queen's Club, with a total of 24 points, have won the Bath Club Cup for 1929-30. Two clubs must go down to the second division at the end of this season. The Cavendish Club are many points behind at the bottom of the first division; the question as to which of the other clubs go down will be settled to-morrow. The Conservative Club have scored 13 points, the Bath Club have scored 11; but to-morrow they will play the Royal Air Force Club at the Bath Club, and if they win all three matches their total will be 14 points. Should they win two matches they and the Conservative Club will tie, and they will play, in a neutral court, a match to decide which club stays in the first division and which goes down to the second. If the Bath Club lose two matches to the R.A.F. they, of course, go down.

W. D. Macpherson (Queen's Club) beat R. G. de Quetteville (Conservative Club) by three games to none (9—5, 10—8, 9—5). De Quetteville led 1—0, and with a run of three aces, 5—1 in the first game. Macpherson reached 3—5 in his next two hands, and after three blank hands drew level at 5—5, the pace being tremendously fast. After another blank hand to de Quetteville, Macpherson made a sequence of five aces, in which he played one perfect straight drop which nicked on the side wall and a quick kill down the right wall, which won him the game and made him 1—0 in the second game. After some even play de Quetteville led 4—3 in the second game, but Macpherson, with another brilliant sequence of five aces, went to 8—4. De Quetteville, with a run of four aces, the last two of which were scored by service, drew level at 8—8. Macpherson, set two, put his opponent out and won the game in his next hand. In the third game de Quetteville led 3—0 with a straight back-hand drop, a drop, followed by a back-hand volley to a length, and a perfect fore-hand reverse-angles stroke. Playing extremely well, he was later 5—2. Macpherson got in, scored an ace with a lucky shot off the wood, and ran to game, playing quite perfect squash rackets.

P. M. Strawson (Queen's Club) beat Sir John Page Wood (Conservative Club) by three games to one (7—9, 9—1, 9—3, 9—4). Strawson, after having the score 2—0 against him, made two, one, and four aces in consecutive hands to lead 7—2. Page Wood replied with a single ace and two runs of three aces in successive hands, the second of which won him the game. Strawson made runs of three and four aces in the second game and went steadily ahead in the third, which he won with a run of three aces. Strawson was 5—1 in the fourth game, and though Page Wood made a strong effort he kept his lead.

K. Cecil (Queen's Club) beat H. W. Backhouse (Conservative Club) by three games to none (9—7, 9—0, 9—8).

THE SECOND DIVISION

The Army and Navy Club beat Prince's Club in the second division by two matches to one. The one point is most valuable to Prince's Club, who are now practically certain to go up into the first division next season.

The results were :—

A. R. J. Villiers (Army and Navy Club) beat G. C. Newman (Prince's Club) by three games to two (8—10, 9—2, 10—8, 6—9, 10—9).

Captain T. H. Sweeny (Army and Navy Club) beat Sub-Lieutenant G. S. Salt, R.N., by three games to none (9—3, 9—6, 9—4).

Major E. D. Shafto (Army and Navy Club) lost to W. Ross-Skinner (Prince's Club) by three games to two (9—6, 9—10, 9—7, 7—9, 5—9).

ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE SPORTS

The first preliminary heats in the Low Hurdles, Mile, and Quarter Mile were run off at Cambridge yesterday afternoon, when some useful performances were recorded. The University Secretary ran right away from his opponents in the Low Hurdles, and although he knocked over his ninth flight he returned a fast time. He turned out later in the Quarter Mile, and without unduly exerting himself won his heat as he liked in the second fastest time. In this event L. B. Neame returned a very good time and he should win the final. There was some good racing in the heats of the Mile, in which T. B. L. Bryan ran with good judgment and got through in a shade outside 4½ minutes. A keen struggle between F. T. Horan, a son of the old Cambridge three-miler, and J. E. Robins was seen in the second heat. The time was a trifle slower, but there should be an interesting race in the final. The sports will be continued to-morrow and concluded on Saturday.

The results were :—

220 YARDS LOW HURDLES

HEAT I.—R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius), 1; G. E. Pott (St. Andrews, Grahamstown, and Trinity Hall), 2; R. J. A. Kaulback (Rugby and Pembroke), 3. Won by 18 yards. Time, 25 3-5sec.

HEAT II.—D. R. Bell (Clifton and Emmanuel) finished alone. Time, 27sec.

HEAT III.—J. D. P. Green (Cheltenham and Peterhouse), 1; R. J. H. Kaulback (Rugby and Pembroke), 2; P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), 3. Won by three yards. Time, 27sec.

HEAT IV.—E. K. Brown (Kingswood and Trinity Hall), 1; P. Moll (Bedford and Pembroke), 2; J. O. Fielding (Norwich and Queens'), 3. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 27sec.

MILE

HEAT I.—T. B. L. Bryan (Monkton Combe and Christ's), 1; A. S. Rocklese (Lancing and Clare), 2; M. S. Eggleshaw (Doncaster Grammar School and St. Catharine's), 3. Won by 10 yards. Time, 4min. 31sec.

HEAT II.—F. T. Horan (Sherborne and Trinity Hall), 1; J. E. Robins (Lancing and Christ's), 2; R. L. Trapnell (Rossall and King's), 3. Won by a foot. Time, 4min. 34 1-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE

HEAT I.—L. B. Neame (Haileybury and Pembroke), 1; C. Bicknell (Oundle and Queens'), 2; R. C. N. Owbridge (Marlborough and St. John's), 3. Won by eight yards. Time, 50 2-5sec.

HEAT II.—R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius), 1; A. J. Gale (King's College School, Wimbledon, and St. John's), 2; G. Douglas Edinburgh Academy and Emmanuel), 3. Won by two yards. Time, 52⅕sec.

HEAT III.—K. D. Brough (Oundle and Christ's), 1; G. W. Alexander (Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall), 2; Lord Aylesford (Harrow and Trinity), 3. Won by three yards. Time, 52 4-5sec.

THREE MILES RACE AT OXFORD

The Three Miles race was decided on the Iffley Road track yesterday. Although the overhead conditions were ideal the track had suffered from the midday thaw and the going was extremely heavy. There were 11 competitors, but after the first mile had been covered only six remained. Pumphrey took the lead at the start and, except for Mabey in the last mile, was not assisted by any pace-making. In the circumstances his time of 15min. 16sec. was fairly good.

The result was :—

THREE MILES RACE.—J. M. Pumphrey (Winchester and Magdalen College), 1; C. J. Mabey (Taunton and St. Edmund Hall), 2; N. C. Moses (Dean Close and St. Edmund Hall), 3. Won by 25 yards. Time, 15min. 16sec.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE CHAMPIONSHIP

The London Fire Brigade A.A. Cross-country Championship was decided over a four-miles course from the Herne Hill Harriers' headquarters at Mottingham yesterday afternoon. G. E. Tabb (New Cross), the holder of the individual title, led at the end of the first lap, with G. S. Rudrum and W. J. Gibbs in close attendance, and the three finished in that order, Tabb winning by about 50 yards in 28min. 24sec. Only two stations finished scoring complements, and they tied for team honours with a total of 25 points each. New Cross had their scoring four in the first, fifth, ninth, and tenth positions, and the Central team occupied the second, third, eighth, and 12th places.

The first 12 men home were :—

G. E. Tabb (New Cross) (holder), 28min. 24sec., 1; G. S. Rudrum (Central), 28min. 34sec., 2; W. J. Gibbs (Central), 28min. 58sec., 3; A. D. Rice (Manchester Square), 29min. 54sec., 4; A. E. Simpson (New Cross), 30min. 7sec., 5; T. A. Hesketh (Clapham), 30min. 8sec., 6; A. E. Mallett (Manchester-square), 30min. 19sec., 7; W. Carden (Central), 30min. 20sec., 8; W. T. Mills (New Cross), 30min. 40sec., 9; E. J. Timms (New Cross), 30min. 41sec., 10; H. M. Card (Clapham), 30min. 45sec., 11; A. S. Shawyer (Central), 31min. 4sec., 12.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY.—Magdalen 34 points, St. John's 12; Christ Church 19, Oriel 10; Jesus 27, Pembroke 5; Balliol 22, Corpus 5.

HOCKEY.—Wadham 3 goals, Cowley Barracks 2 Worcester 4, Isis 3; St. Edmund Hall 3, Christ Church 2.

ASSOCIATION.—Exeter 7 goals, Merton 1; Jesus 3, Pembroke 1; St. Catherine's 5, Trinity 5.

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY

Clare 25 points, King's, 0; St. John's, 35 points, Peterhouse 0; Magdalene 11, 27 points, Fitzwilliam House, 5; Westminster College 20 points; Trinity Hall II 8; Pembroke III. 13 points, Cranks 6.

ASSOCIATION

KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—SEMI-FINAL

Emmanuel 3 goals, Downing 1.

LEAGUE DIVISION III.

Pembroke II. 4 goals, Fitzwilliam House 3.

OTHER MATCHES

St. Catharine's II. 5 goals, Trinity II. 1.

HOCKEY

King's 2 goals, Fitzwilliam House 1; St. Catharine's II. 4 goals, St. John's II. 3; Sidney Sussex II. 6 goals, Downing II. 0; Trinity III. 6 goals, Emmanuel III. 1; Pembroke III. 2 goals, Queen's III. 1.

HUNTING

MODERATE SPORT ON POOR SCENT

THE BELVOIR.—After meeting at Stubton yesterday hounds drew the Icehouse and the Rookery blank, but found an outlier near Fenton and ran in and around the Stubton Coverts for some time before going away towards Martin's Wood. Returning to Stubton, hounds lost their fox at the Rookery. Finding again at Gelston Gorse, hounds ran past Lovedon Hill towards Hough Village, but turned past Hough Gorse. After pointing for Brandon, the fox then turned back, and, continuing between Gelston Gorse and the village, was lost near Spellar Plantation.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at Howsham Station yesterday, found their first fox in Dowey's Gorse and ran to Nettleton Big Wood, where they marked to ground. After losing another fox on Nettleton Moor, hounds had rather a long trot to the Big Woods. They found at Hendale and, after running right through Cottager's Dale, reached Mausoleum Wood. From there they continued to Bluegate Wood at Brocklesby, where hounds were stopped. It was a poor scenting day.

THE CATTISTOCK met at Rampisham yesterday and killed a brace of foxes. Hounds ran nicely from Combe by Slough Rampisham and Hare Moor, eventually killing their fox at Slough. Of three foxes at Lewcombe Cliff one was chopped and another soon lost. A good hunt followed from Woodlock Moor, by Big Chilborough and Lewcombe, but it ended by Baker's Wood at the main earth at Woodlock Moor. There was no scent with another fox from Swain's.

THE DERWENT met at Schoolhouse Hill yesterday. Hounds found a brace of foxes in Railway Whin. One got to ground, and the other crossed the railway, ran past California, crossed the Pickering railway and the road, and got to ground at Hagghouse Farm after 25 minutes at top pace. A fox from Mitchell's Drain ran to Costa and was marked to ground. He was bolted and ran towards Lendales, turned past Ward's Drain, bent across Costa, and was lost below Risebro Hagg after a good 30 minutes, mostly very fast.

THE HURWORTH met at the Fighting Cocks yesterday and looked for outliers without success. They drew Fighting Cocks and Bumpers Whin blank, but found at 1 o'clock at Church Whin. They ran fast to Trafford Hill, checked, and then hunted towards the River Tees, losing their fox. Farrar's Whin and Cowley Moor were blank. The pack found at Elton Fox Covert, but soon marked their fox to ground at Elton. Another picked up on the beck side was killed near Coatham Stobb.

THE SOUTH DURHAM met at the Three Horseshoes yesterday. Hounds found in Gallylaw and ran to Trimdon, but turned through the Old Quarry and came back before they marked their fox to ground on Mr. Walker's farm, after a nice run of 20 minutes. They found a fox outside Humble Knowle, and ran by Easthouse Farm. They then bent through Gallylaw and nearly reached Tinkler's Gill, but bent to the left and skirted Cole Hill. They turned into Roper's Plantation, but the fox was headed beyond and turned back to covert. He got to ground and was bolted, but was lost in a hailstorm after a very fast run of 30 minutes.

THE BLACKMORE VALE met at Camel Hill yesterday. Finding in Yarcombe, hounds ran fast through South Barrow to Mrs. Hyke's gullies. From there hounds could only run slowly past Laurel Covert, and into Sparkford Wood, where they lost. Hazelgrove and Annis Hills were blank. Podymore held a fox, and a slow, twisting hunt followed, the fox doubling about between the Fosse road, Annis Hills, and Cary Fitzpaine, before returning to Podymore. Getting away again, hounds ran past Mr. Cridland's covert to the Ilchester road before they went home. Scent was very poor.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met yesterday at Hannington Station and had a disappointing morning, as a sharp white frost made scent indifferent. An afternoon fox found at Crabtree Spinney gave a good hunt by Lushill. Bearing to the right, he ran on by the Briary, crossing the Highworth-Lechlade road, held Inglesham on the left, and, crossing the River Cole, ran over Snowswick Farm. Crossing the Buscot Coleshill road, hounds were run out of scent by Snowswick Covert after making a six-mile point in 75 minutes.

O.T.C. CAMPS

PLANS FOR JUNIOR CONTINGENTS

It is announced that contingents of the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps will go into summer camps at Tidworth Park, Tidworth Pennings, Tweseldown, Aldershot, and Strensall, near York, from July 29 until August 6.

The following officers have been appointed staff captains of camps :—

TIDWORTH PARK.—Major N. E. Lee, Portsmouth Grammar School Contingent.

TIDWORTH PENNINGS.—Captain P. R. W. Carthew, Malvern College Contingent.

TWEXELDOWN.—Captain W. G. H. Jolliffe, Eton College Contingent.

STRENSALL.—Major E. B. H. Berwick, O.B.E., T.D., Rossall School Contingent.

The contingents selected to attend the camps represent the following schools and colleges :—

AT TIDWORTH PARK.—Abingdon, Allen's, Allhallows, Ardingly, Berkhamsted, Birkenhead, Bournemouth, Brighton Coll., Brighton Grammar, Bromsgrove, Chigwell, Clifton, Dean Close, Emanuel, Epsom, Exeter, Framlingham, Handsworth Grammar, Harrow, Hurstpierpoint, King Edward's Grammar, King Edward's (Bath), King's (Canterbury), King's (Warwick), Maidstone Grammar, Northampton, Nottingham High, Portora Royal Schl., Radley, Reading, Reigate Grammar, Repton, Royal Grammar (Newcastle), St. Bees, St. Dunstan's, St. Edward's, St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, Skinner's, Solihull, Sutton Valence, Tonbridge, Trent, Wantage, Wellington (Berks), Westminster, Wilson's, Woodbridge, AT TIDWORTH PENNINGS.—Aldenham, Blundell's, Cambridge and County, Canford, Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Churcher's, City of London, Cranbrook, Dartford Grammar, Dorchester Grammar, Dover, Downside, Dulwich, Elizabeth, Felsted, Forest, Hereford Cath. Schl., Herne Bay, Hertford Grammar, Ipswich, Kelly, King's (Taunton), King's Coll. Schl., King's (Bruton), King's (Rochester), Loudo, Malvern, Monkton Combe, Monmouth, Newton, Oratory, Perse, Plymouth, Royal Grammar (Guildford), Rydal, St. Edmund's, St. Lawrence, Sherborne, Shrewsbury, Sir Roger Manwood's, Stamford, Stonyhurst, Stowe, Taunton, University Coll. Schl., Victoria, Wellington (Somerset), West Buckland, Weymouth, Winchester.

AT TWEXELDOWN.—Beaumont, Blundell's, Bradfield, Bristol Grammar, Campbell, Clayesmore, Hospital, Durham, Eastbourne, Eton, Gresham, Haileybury, Hizhgate, Imperial Service College, Lancing, Leys, Magdalen College School, Marlborough, Merchant Taylors', Mill Hill, Queen Mary's Grammar, Royal Grammar (High Wycombe), Royal Grammar (Lancaster), St. Albans, St. Bees, St. Edmund's, Whitgift.

AT STRENSALL.—Ampleforth, Barnard Castle, Bedford, Bedford Modern, Bradford Grammar, Bridlington, Bury Grammar, Cranleigh, Denstone, Derby, Ellesmere, Giggleswick, Glenalmond, Grimsby Municipal, Hymers, King Edward's (Birmingham), King William's, King's (Grantham), King's (Worcester), Liverpool College, Liverpool Collegiate School, Liverpool Institute, Newcastle High, Oundle, Portsmouth Grammar, Rossall, Royal Grammar (Worcester), Rugby, Sedbergh, Uppingham, Wellingborough, Wolverhampton Grammar, Worksop, Wrekin.

"ETONIA" AT WAR WITH "CARTHUSIA"

O.T.C. FIELD DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FRIMLEY, FEB. 25

Each parading four strong infantry companies, the O.T.C. contingents of Eton College and Charterhouse carried out an inter-battalion exercise yesterday on the Tunnel Hill area of the Foxhills.

The Charterhouse contingent formed part of a detachment from the State of Carthusia, which also contained a field battery R.A. (represented by a battery staff and a section from the 10th Field Brigade R.A.) and a light battery (represented by a battery staff and a section from the 4th Light Brigade R.A.). It was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Jameson, O.C. Charterhouse O.T.C. Etonia, a rival State, was represented by a force in which were included the Eton battalion, a battery of Light Artillery (represented by a section from the 4th Light Brigade R.A.), and a section of armoured cars found by the 11th Hussars. Major J. D. Hills, Eton O.T.C., commanded, and the O.C. Eton O.T.C., Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Rowlatt, acted as chief umpire.

The Charterhouse force posed as regular State troops whose object was to cover the retirement of "the famous Carthusian condottiere, Thomas Sutton," who, after raiding Woking, was endeavouring to avoid reprisals and escape with his loot to the safe side of his own frontier. Etonia's mission was to capture the leader of the mercenaries and drive in the regular troops.

With the Etonian detachment moving from the neighbourhood of Pirbright and the Carthusians located at Mytchett, a hold on Tunnel Hill became the aim of both forces. Enemy cars prevented the latter troops, in spite of their nearness, from securing that hold as rapidly as they anticipated; but "A" Company as an advanced post was able to screen the formation of a position in which the right flank of "B" Company rested on Emperor's Hill, and "C" and "D" Companies extended the front to Highland Farm. The withdrawal followed from that line to a third position about Tunnel Hill, where, with the opposing batteries in action, the exercise ended before the scheduled hour. Before returning the two contingents had uncheon in the open at Mytchett.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, FEB. 25

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 18

R.M.

Cd. Sgt. Maj. J. H. Wilson to be Lt. on appt. as Qr.-Mr. (Feb. 13).

FEBRUARY 19

R.N.R.

Cd. Engr. A. H. Tucker placed on Retd. List (Jan. 1).

FEBRUARY 20

R.N.

Cd. Engr. W. T. Kirkland to be Lieut. (E.) (Feb. 20).

SHORE SIGNAL SERVICE

Ch. Offr. T. Gasson to be Senr. Ch. Offr. (Feb. 20).

FEBRUARY 21

R.N.

Instr. Lieut.-Comdrs. to be Instr. Comdrs.:—G. A. Clarkson, B.A., A. J. Low, M.A. (Feb. 21).

Comdr. S. K. Smyth placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Capt. (Feb. 12).

FEBRUARY 22

R.N.

Surg. Lieut. M. Barton to be Surg. Lieut.-Comdr. (Feb. 22).

Miss H. M. Falcon has been appointed as a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, on probation, to date April 4, 1930.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 25

REGULAR ARMY

Col. L. C. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p. (Feb. 18); Col. D. M. FitzG. Hoysted, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Feb. 20).

The date of seniority of Col. H. Holderness, D.S.O. (Ind. Army), is Dec. 1, 1927, and not as in the *Gazette* of Feb. 4, 1930.

Lt.-Col. J. Day, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (Feb. 20), with seniority June 3, 1923.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Capt. E. D. Stevenson, M.C., Seaforth, relinquishes the appt. of A.D.C. to the G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Comd. (Feb. 19).

The follg. appts are made:—Lt.-Gen. Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., from h.p., to be G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Comd. (Feb. 19); Col. H. C. Hawtrey, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Chief Sig. Offr. (C. X), Aldershot Comd. (Feb. 11); Col. B. Burgess to be Chief Tech. Examiner for Works Servs., War Office (Feb. 20); Capt. P. H. Teesdale, M.C., R.A., to be Staff Capt., War Office (Feb. 7); Capt. G. F. Ellenberger, M.C., K.O.Y.L.I., to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office (Feb. 15); Capt. A. E. H. MacGregor-Whitton, R.S. Fus., to be A.D.C. to the G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Comd. (Feb. 19).

CAVALRY

7TH H.—Sec. Lt. J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby to be Lt. (Jan. 29).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The notification regarding Lt.-Col. (now Col.) H. W. Wynter, D.S.O., in the *Gazette* of Jan. 21, is cancelled.

Lt.-Col. T. Kirkland, D.S.O., on completion of four years' serv. as a Regtl. Lt.-Col., is placed on the h.p. list (Feb. 24); Maj. B. L. Paine, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 24); Capt. H. A. Dix is secd. for serv. with the T.A. (Jan. 21); Capt. H. W. Teasdale having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, is placed on ret. pay (Feb. 24); Lt. C. L. Boyle is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 21); Lt. G. H. Jones retires on ret. pay (Feb. 25).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

The follg. Lt.-Cols., on completion of four years' serv. as Regtl. Lt.-Cols., are placed on the h.p. list (Feb. 23): A. C. St. G. Bremner, M.C., H. Trevelyan.

The follg. Majs. to be Lt.-Cols. (Feb. 23):—Bt. Lt.-Col. P. de Fonblanque, D.S.O., M. Stagg, O.B.E.

The follg. Capts. to be Majs. (Feb. 23):—G. R. S. Wilson, R. E. Read, M.C.

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Feb. 26):—M. V. Jones, M.C., R. Coombs, F. A. S. Atterton, A. B. Jordan, R. E. S. Clephan, D. Carmichael.

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. G'DS.—Captain A. H. S. Adair, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 1).

INFANTRY

KING'S OWN R.—Capt. R. A. C. Ratcliffe is secd. whilst holding the appt. of Staff Offr., S. Rhodesia T.F. (Jan. 24); Capt. D. R. Tittle is restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 24); Lt.-Col. R. M. D. O'C. Fitz-Simon, M.C., to be Capt. (Feb. 5).

R. WAR. R.—Capt. F. A. Smith, M.C., is secd. for serv. as Adjt., T.A. (Feb. 1).

The follg. are restd. to the estabt.:—Capt. C. W. Rogers (Feb. 1); Capt. R. F. Barnwell (Feb. 3).

LINCOLN R.—Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) A. Stapleton, M.C., to be Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 22).

BEDFS. AND HERTS R.—The follg. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.:—D. M. Finny (Jan. 29), A. H. C. T. P. Houchin (Jan. 31), and remains secd.

R.W. FUS.—Lt. P. L. Bowers is secd. for duty with the Sudan Def. Force (Jan. 24).

INNISKILLING FUS.—Capt. G. D. Sandford is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 19).

WORC. R.—Capt. J. L. Hearlton, D.S.O., M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 17, 1929).

DORSET R.—Lt. A. Bartlett is secd. for serv. with the Ind. Army (on prob.) (Jan. 21).

S. STAFFORD R.—Lt. C. R. I. L. Smith is secd. for duty with the Sudan Def. Force (Jan. 10).

DORSET R.—Lt. J. Reid is secd. for duty with the Sudan Def. Force (Jan. 31).

BLACK WATCH.—Maj. J. E. H. Rollo retires on ret. pay (Feb. 26).

ESSEX R.—Sec. Lt. M. H. Whyte to be Lt. (Jan. 29).

FORESTERS.—Lt.-Col. R. S. Hart, D.S.O., on completion of his period of serv. in command is placed on the h.p. list (Feb. 20); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. C. J. Dumbell, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 26); Capt. R. R. Shawcross to be Maj. (Feb. 26); Capt. H. Carter is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 11, 1929).

The follg. Sec. Lts. to be Lts. (Jan. 29):—R. D. Izzulden, G. S. Wilmot Sitwell.

ROYAL R.—J. G. Joyce, A. P. Lane.

NORTH'N R.—Capt. A. W. Kinsley, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Feb. 26).

K.S.L.I.—The follg. Sec. Lts. to be Lts. (Jan. 29):—R. A. Smalles, M. J. F. Wilson, G. F. Jones.

The follg. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.:—

Y. AND L.R.—F. K. Barnes (Jan. 29), A. N. Jenkins (Jan. 31).

H.L.I.—K. Goudie (Jan. 19), E. R. Buckley (Jan. 24), T. Bodden-Whetham (Jan. 29), G. E. L. Lennox-Boyd (Jan. 31), and remains secd.

GORDONS.—Lt. A. Campbell-Harris is restd. to the estbt. (Feb. 25).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. (now Maj.) W. F. W. Howard, to be actg. Maj., Nov. 15, 1929, to Feb. 8, 1921, inclusive; Lt. E. C. S. Wright, Loyal R., ceases to be empld. with the R.A.S.C. (Jan. 29).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt. F. P. M. Anderson, M.B., to be Capt. (Jan. 29); Lt. (on prob.) R. R. Leaning is confirmed in his rank; Lt. (on prob.) J. M. Gibson is secd. under the provisions of Art. 305, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926 (Feb. 4).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Lt. C. L. Boyle, R.A., relinquishes the appt. of Ord. Offr., 4th Cl. (Feb. 3).

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) A. J. Warburton to be Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 26).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss E. B. Black retires on ret. pay (Feb. 25).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. (O.M.E., 3rd Cl.) H. Cornford, A.M.I.Mech.E., R.A.O.C., is apptd. Asst. Inspr. (Cl. CC), Inspn. Dept. (Jan. 6).

MEMORANDUM

Lt. J. P. Fowler-Esson, M.C., Hampshire R., is granted the temp. rank of Capt., whilst empld. with the R.W. Afr. Fron. Force (Jan. 15).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Maj. E. S. Thompson having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Feb. 22).

MISCELLANEOUS.—The name of Capt. C. L. M. Douet, late R.A.S.C., is as now stated and not as in the *Gazette* of Apr. 26, 1929.

REGIMENTAL LIST

R.H.G. (SUPPLEMENTARY LIST).—E. J. S. Ward (late Offr. Cadet, Cambridge Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (on prob.) (Feb. 26).

The Rev. Maj. D. H. Evans having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Feb. 25).

INFANTRY

SUFFOLK R.—A. J. F. Willington (late Lt., Suffolk R.) to be Lt. (Feb. 9), with seniority Feb. 23, 1925.

OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—Lt. N. H. Pierce, from

Parliament

COAL MINES BILL

THE COMMISSIONERS

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES' PROFITS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, FEB. 25

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AN ORDER FOR COAL

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES (Bromley, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he had received the report upon colonization and employment opportunities in British Columbia which, as a result of his visit to Canada, he was to receive from the Premier of British Columbia; and whether he proposed to publish the report.

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby).—I have not yet received the full report from the Premier of British Columbia.

In reply to a further question Mr. THOMAS said that he had that morning received definite information of an order for 40,000 tons of coal to be shipped immediately from this country as soon as the St. Lawrence was open. The coal was soft coal and was in addition to the hard coal already ordered.

SHIPMENT OF WHEAT

In reply to Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.), Mr. THOMAS said his discussions with the Wheat Pool and with representatives of the millers chiefly concerned the possibility of securing greater regularity in the shipment of wheat during the St. Lawrence season in order that ships going out might quote a freight rate for outward cargo based on the certainty of a return cargo. It was not found possible to make any definite agreement to that end, but he had every hope that those conversations would lead to a more regular exchange of Canadian wheat for British products.

TRANSFERENCE OF PENISTONE WORKERS

In reply to Mr. RENNIE SMITH (Penistone, Lab.), Mr. THOMAS said that the Minister of Labour had decided that in the circumstances the facilities that had been available to workpeople in certain depressed areas to enable them to take employment elsewhere should be extended to the unemployed workpeople at Penistone.

THE "TARIFF TRUCE"

Mr. GRAHAM, President, Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), replying to SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), said the Tariff Conference met on February 17 and the first week was occupied by a series of plenary meetings at which the delegates of the participating countries outlined their views. Two Committees had now been appointed, one to deal with the draft Convention for a tariff truce, and the other to draw up a programme of negotiations for collective agreements. These Committees were pursuing their tasks and were expected to report in the course of about a fortnight to the main Conference.

SIR K. WOOD asked whether Mr. Graham anticipated that anything more would happen than the appointment of the Committees. Mr. GRAHAM.—I expect very excellent results. (Ministerial cheers and Unionist laughter.)

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked whether the findings of the Committees would be submitted to the House before his Majesty's Government arrived at any definite policy with regard to them. Mr. GRAHAM.—Not the findings of the two Committees, which are Committees of the Conference at Geneva. If anything is proposed in final form, that will certainly come before this House, and I believe hon. members opposite have given notice of a debate on the subject in the near future.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—Whatever the result of the Conference, is the right hon. gentleman aware that meanwhile, during the truce, this country will be very gravely prejudiced?

No answer was given.

COMPANY BALANCE-SHEETS

SIR H. NIELD asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the fact that 2,600 companies were at present in default in filing their balance-sheets, he would in future publish in the *Board of Trade Journal* once every month the total of such defaulters, so that the results of the action of the Solicitor to the Board of Trade might be seen.

Mr. GRAHAM.—As was indicated by the Parliamentary Secretary on February 18, the first steps in this matter are taken by the Registrar, and it is only necessary to refer cases to the Solicitor to the Board of Trade where the Registrar himself fails to secure the return. In these circumstances I doubt whether any useful purpose would be served at this stage by the preparation and publication of the figures asked for in the question, but I appreciate the point which the right hon. gentleman has in mind, and I will consider later the desirability of taking action on the lines suggested by him.

COALMINING ROYALTIES

Mr. GRAHAM informed Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) that the Bill to deal with coalmining royalties would be introduced this Session, but in view of the pressure on Parliamentary time he could not promise that it would be possible to make any further progress with the Bill before the end of July.

COTTON GOODS FROM RUSSIA

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade what methods he was adopting to ensure that no yarn nor manufactured cotton piecegoods entered this country from Russia without his knowledge.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I have no reason to doubt that goods consigned to this country from Russia are so returned to the Customs authorities, but, as has already been indicated, any individual cases of a different practice of which the right hon. gentleman may furnish particulars will be fully investigated.

COTTON TRADE

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he could inform the House at what date he expected to receive the Report of the Commission set up to inquire into the conditions of the cotton trade.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—In view of the exceptionally heavy Parliamentary duties of the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Graham), I have invited the Home Secretary (Mr. Clynes) to act as Chairman for the remainder of the inquiry. I understand that it is being pressed forward with all possible expedition.

SIR W. BRASS.—Is the Prime Minister aware that not only the President of the Board of Trade, but also the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Alexander) has been Chairman of this Committee; and does he expect the Committee to have a satisfactory report when no one single Chairman has heard all the evidence?

Mr. MACDONALD.—I admit the difficulty; but other methods have been taken so as to keep the inquiry going, and outside the inquiry efforts are being made to deal with the position.

DR. V. DAVIES (Royton, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind that it is not only necessary to keep the inquiry going, but to get some results? Mr. MACDONALD nodded assent.

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE IMPORT DUTIES
MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEWS

Mr. HACKING asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware of the fact that the meeting held in King-street, Manchester, on January 13, which requested him to continue the existing Excise and import duties, was the monthly meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by 23 prominent business men of Lancashire; and whether, in view of the importance and representative character of this meeting and in the interest of employment in Lancashire, he would make an immediate pronouncement to the effect that these duties would be retained.

Mr. SNOWDEN (Colne Valley).—I am unable to add to my previous statement on this subject.

Mr. HACKING.—Is it the right hon. gentleman's view that the only opinion of any value is his own?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—In this matter the opinion I expressed is shared by the president and executive of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who expressed their gratification to me for the statement I made last December. In their statement they say that I had gone out of my way to meet them, and gone as far as it is possible for me to go. At the same time I wish to express my gratitude to the hon. member for calling my attention to the fact that the resolution received only 14 votes out of the 23 members present. (Laughter.)

Mr. HACKING.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that that is a majority vote, and that the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has condemned in no uncertain voice the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? Mr. SNOWDEN.—The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce wrote to me on December 24, and instead of condemning my action he said:—"The Chamber recognizes that the precedents made it impossible for you to declare in advance whether the Budget would propose any such disturbance. Short of this, we consider you have gone out of your way to make a statement designed to mitigate as far as possible the detrimental effects of the uncertainty which exists, and we would add that we welcome your statement, which will enable trade to continue operations to a far greater extent than would be possible in the absence of any such statement. It is recognized that this departure from precedent must have caused you considerable anxiety, and the Chamber is grateful to you." (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. HACKING.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that that letter is completely out of date, and that the president has changed his opinion since then?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—It appears that 14 persons out of 23 expressed a somewhat different view, but I am prepared to abide by the statement of the president.

MILITARY TATTOOS

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), answering Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), said:—The General Officers Commanding-in-Chief the Aldershot, Eastern, Northern, and Southern Commands have authority, should they think fit, to permit a Command tattoo in 1930. I understand that in the Southern Command a tattoo will be held in August, and in the Aldershot Command in June, but that no definite decision has been reached in the other two Commands. Tattoos other than the four mentioned above may only be held with War Office authority, and up to the present no such authority has been given for 1930.

NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there were now no political difficulties in the way of the issue of the new Austrian loan; when he contemplated the loan would be placed upon the money market; and if, as the recent economic progress of Austria had been satisfactory, with a profit balance in its national balance sheet during recent years, he would do everything possible to facilitate industrial and agricultural development in Austria through the League of Nations.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—So far as I am aware, there are now no political difficulties in the way of the issue of the proposed new Austrian loan; the question when the issue should take place is one for the decision of the Austrian Government in consultation with the financial institutions concerned. I cannot make a statement on that matter or on the matter referred to in the last part of the question. I am aware of the economic progress of Austria, and am glad of it, but this is a matter of internal policy for Austria, and I cannot interfere.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Mr. SNOWDEN, asked by SIR G. HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) whether he could state approximately the considerations which led him to set up a Committee to inquire into the possibility of the sale of Government lands and property, said:—The Committee referred to was appointed because the Government considered it desirable that the present allocation of Government properties should be examined with a view to liberating any available properties for full economic development.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Is this the first step in the process of nationalization? (Cheers.) Mr. SNOWDEN.—That, I suppose, will depend on the result of the Committee's report.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.).—Is there any member of the Labour Party on the Committee?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—In appointing these Committees, I try to find men who possess knowledge on the subject to be considered. (Unionist ironical cheers.) I do not inquire into their politics, but I have sometimes afterwards discovered that members of the Committees do belong to the Labour Party, and that they have the essential knowledge and qualification. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE SILK DUTIES

Mr. SNOWDEN, in reply to Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.), said:—I have received a resolution from the Silk Association urging that the silk duties should not be removed. The communication has been acknowledged. (Laughter.)

Mr. REMER asked what organizations the right hon. gentleman had taken into consultation. Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have not taken the Silk Association into consultation. Their views are well known. (Laughter.)

EVENING OPENING OF MUSEUMS

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), replying to CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) and MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.), said:—Provision is being made for the artificial lighting of the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery. Before deciding on opening the British Museum in the evening, it is proposed to watch the results of the experimental evening openings which have been authorized at the Victoria and Albert and Bethnal Green Museums. The several boards of trustees have been consulted.

MORE ABOUT "RED BIDDY"

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), in answer to Mr. MCELWEE (Manchester, Hulme, Lab.), said:—The inquiries which I have so far made indicate that there is a considerable sale of cheap red wines in Scotland and that the term "red biddy" is sometimes applied to such cheap red wine, and sometimes to a mixture of the wine and methylated or other spirits. There is no evidence of the manufacture or sale in Scotland of beverages containing such mixtures, but there is reason to believe that these mixtures are made by some purchasers of cheap red wine. The effects of such mixtures are most harmful. I am informed that a considerable quantity of red wine is manufactured in Leith. I am awaiting medical reports on the subject.

Mr. SULLIVAN (Bothwell, Lab.).—Is it not a fact that this cheap red wine is British-made? Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.).—Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that Leith is famous for its rejection of inferior red articles? (Laughter and cheers.) VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman remember that his party is pledged to deal with the drink question, and will he take what steps he can to stop the sale of this that is doing real harm to these fine Scotsmen? (Laughter.) Mr. ADAMSON.—I have already informed the House what steps I am prepared to take. SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-on-Tyne, N., U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman tell the House what are the ingredients of this "red biddy"? CAPTAIN CAZALET.—Will the right hon. gentleman arrange to have samples placed in the Tea Room? (Laughter.) No reply was given.

WATH MAIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION

Mr. TURNER, Secretary for Mines (Batley and Morley), replying to a question by Mr. G. H. HIRST (Wentworth, Lab.) about the explosion at the Wath Main Colliery, said:—I deeply regret to inform the House than an explosion occurred in this mine on Monday night, as a result of which three men were killed, four burnt very seriously, and three burnt less seriously. An initial explosion, which apparently occurred immediately after a fall of roof, was followed by a second and more violent explosion, which caught the men as they were making to come out of the workings. The Divisional Inspector of Mines and his assistants have already made investigations in the pit and further investigations are in progress at this moment. The House will join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with the families and friends of the dead and injured men, and our earnest hope that all the injured may recover.

In reply to supplementary questions by Mr. T. WILLIAMS (Don Valley, Lab.), Mr. TURNER said he could not say whether any automatic gas detectors were in use at the colliery without making inquiry. In this particular case the fall of the roof broke the lamp and would, therefore, have broken gas detectors.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had worked in this particular district. Was the Secretary for Mines not aware that an automatic gas detector was absolutely necessary if life and limb were to be made safe?

Mr. TURNER agreed that a proper safe gas detector was a desirable thing. The matter was being explored very fully and he trusted there might be some good result. In reply to further questions he said a thorough investigation into the explosion was taking place now, and when the time was opportune a further investigation would take place.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN
CAPTAIN CAZALET'S BILL

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to allow women marrying foreigners freedom to retain their nationality. He said that under an Act of 1870 an Englishwoman on marrying a foreigner lost her right to British citizenship. The Bill sought to restore to women the right that was taken from them by that Act. The inequalities that existed to-day in relation to nationality between men and women constituted one of the most glaring anomalies of our social system. The day had gone by when it was true to say:—

"A woman, a spaniel, and walnut tree,
The more you beat them, the better they be."

Women were still included in this matter with minors and lunatics. Clause 1 of the Bill gave to an Englishwoman on marrying a foreigner the right to retain her nationality if she desired to do so, and the other clauses carried out the logical consequences of that clause. Their object was to make the conditions and regulations for women as regarded the acquiring and retaining of British citizenship the same as were applicable to men. Many other countries, including the United States, had already taken legislative action along these lines. An Englishwoman who married a citizen of one of these countries was in a difficult and awkward position. If she married an American she lost her British citizenship, but could not acquire American citizenship until she had resided in the United States 12 months. Supposing her husband was engaged in business in Europe she might not be able to qualify for many years. There would be certain difficulties as long as the law in various countries was different, but injustice and inequalities there should not be. He believed that by removing the latter they would go a long way towards solving the former. On March 13 a codification conference would be held at The Hague, and it was desirable that our delegates should attend fortified with the unanimous approval of the House on this matter. They also wished that the subject should be discussed by the Imperial Conference in October, and that the principles underlying the Bill should be extended throughout the Dominions. Seventy women's organizations within the Empire and 52 in this country had given their hearty support to the Bill.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in, amid general cheers.

FUNDS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES
USE FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

SIR G. HURST (Manchester, Moss Side, U.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the funds and profits of cooperative societies from being made liable to contribute to any political party or cause. He said that the Bill, which consisted of one clause, would do something to help 6,000,000 people who were suffering, or were liable to suffer, injustice by having funds which they had acquired or accumulated for the purpose of trade diverted to partisan political purposes. It came as a great shock to the members of cooperative societies when a Bill was introduced earlier in the Session designed to remedy some of the grievances, but leaving this principal grievance without redress. (Opposition cheers.) They were very grateful when, owing to the noble stand made in Committee by members of the Opposition (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers), an amendment was passed to give them that redress. Unfortunately, no sooner had that grievance been redressed than the Bill was withdrawn. Members of the cooperative societies complained that where the rules of a society allowed it, a majority was able legally to divert funds and profits, which had been acquired on behalf of the members, in order to finance a party of which a minority might entirely disapprove. This power had been abused in any case where the majority of the society happened to belong to either of the constitutional parties, but unfortunately in many cases, where the majority happened to be Socialist, the funds had been spent on financing elections and propaganda. The Bill proposed to leave every member of a cooperative society free if he was willing to contribute to any party to which he might belong. The case for the Bill was based on the principle of freedom. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.) Cooperative societies came into existence to buy and distribute goods for use and consumption, and their purpose was entirely alien from that of a political party. The misuse of the funds inflicted an intolerable hardship on members of the societies.

Mr. GIBSON (Mossley, Lab.) said that he had never listened to a private motion which had been a greater abuse of time. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh!") He could not quite decide whether he had been listening to a farce or a comic opera. He opposed the Bill because it would impose on cooperative societies a condition which ought not to be laid on them. It established the principle that members of such societies might join together for every other purpose except to defend their political interests, and it said that they should not have the power to decide how they should spend their own money. (Opposition cries of "The other way round.") It told the 6,000,000 cooperators that while private banks, railways, breweries, electrical companies, and food companies might send their directors to the House of Commons to protect their interests, cooperative societies should not have the same privilege. (Ministerial cheers.) Cooperators had tried the method of sending their business opponents to represent them, and had always been let down. They had now adopted the course of sending men from their own ranks, who had an interest in their ideals, and of paying them. This course had been so successful that Sir G. Hurst was trying to stop it. The Bill was a denial of liberty; it was an attempt to put members of the cooperative movement, the great majority of whom were working-class men and women, at a political disadvantage; and it would restrict what was the finest concrete example of working-class achievement.

Leave to introduce the Bill was refused by 265 votes to 191—majority, 74.

COAL MINES BILL
THE REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair. Discussion was resumed on the Government's new clause providing for the constitution of a Coalmines Reorganization Commission.

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.) moved an amendment to provide that the appointment of the five Commissioners by the Board of Trade should be made by order to be laid before each House of Parliament for approval. He said that, as the clause stood, Parliament had no voice in these appointments and no power over them. There was a precedent for his proposal in the Electricity Act of 1919, which laid down the qualifications of three out of the five Commissioners, and in the Railways Act, in which the names of the Commissioners were actually specified. Members on all sides were jealous of the powers of the House, and were watching very carefully any attempt which might put more into the hands of the officials and bureaucracy than was necessary. This was not a very glaring case of the new despotism, but it was a case in which they ought to be very vigilant.

CAPTAIN A. HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) seconded, and MAJOR COURTAULD (Chichester, U.) supported, the amendment.

Mr. TURNER, Parliamentary Secretary, Mines Department (Batley and Morley), resisted the amendment on the ground that the procedure proposed in the Bill was the usual one.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade what means the House would have of challenging these appointments, short of a vote of censure on the Government or the annual discussion on the Departmental Vote, if this amendment was not inserted. He thought the amendment represented a very reasonable demand.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said that the country was falling more and more under departmental and bureaucratic control, and all parties were trying to get away from it. He hoped, therefore, that Mr. Graham would see that Parliament retained real control over a Commission which was to look after one of our greatest industries.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) supported the amendment.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) said the amendment was very important, and the Secretary of Mines had not met any of the points raised. It was important that Parliament should have control over the entirely new procedure of compulsory amalgamation. He asked that Parliament should have power to inspect the names of the proposed Commissioners and objecting to them if they wished to do so.

Mr. GRAHAM said it would be unnecessary to burden the Bill with the proposed formality as there would be sufficient Parliamentary opportunities of calling attention to the names of the Commissioners.

CAPTAIN CAZALET urged that it was essential that the House should have the opportunity of examining the qualifications of the proposed members of the Commission, for without the general support of all parties in the House the work of the Commission would be vitiated from the start.

The amendment was rejected by 283 votes to 173—majority, 110.

Mr. E. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) moved to amend the clause by providing that a Commissioner should, after his appointment, sell not only any securities but also any "interest or shares" which he might hold in his own name or in the name of a nominee for his own benefit in any company or business connected with the coal industry.

Mr. TURNER said the amendment made for clarity, and the Government would accept it.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN (Manchester, Rusholme, U.) said he thought that to use the word "interest" was going too far. It would cover the cases of people in whose favour there was an ultimate trust but who had no real chance of sharing in the business which was the subject of it.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) also thought the word "interest" would give too wide a scope to the provision.

Mr. W. GRAHAM said that he was willing, in consultation with hon. members, to find appropriate words before the Report stage.

The amendment was agreed to, as were several amendments substituting the word "undertaking" for the word "company."

Mr. GRAHAM moved an amendment to provide that for the purposes of any business for which a quorum of the Commissioners was required by the Bill to be present, three Commissioners personally present should be a quorum. The amendment was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) moved an amendment to provide that the Commissioners should be unpaid.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) seconded.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the remuneration of the Commissioners would not be a charge on the amalgamated concerns but upon the State. It was impossible for him that afternoon to give any indication of the remuneration of these Commissioners, but it had been decided that they need not necessarily be full-time officers. The aim, however, would be to get very able people who would command universal confidence. If such people were to be full-time officers and were to be paid salaries which would be reasonable having regard to the sacrifice they were making, there would be a very large charge on the public funds, but it was not intended that that should be the case. Governments, irrespective of party, could always command the services of eminent people on work of this kind either on no salary at all or for an honorarium which did not cover their loss. He was sure that the services of men of that kind would be available in this case. But if the amendment were carried the Government would be debarred from giving any remuneration at all. He must therefore resist the amendment, which he hoped would not be pressed.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) said that he agreed that if they were to have Commissioners at all they were bound to offer them some remuneration, but as he objected to the Commissioners altogether and thought that they would do considerable mischief he could not support any proposal to spend money on them out of the public funds.

After further debate the amendment was negatived by 292 votes to 160—majority, 132.

An amendment by Mr. SMITHERS providing that "The central office of the Commission shall be in London" was rejected by 284 votes to 139—majority, 145.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

On the question that the clause as amended stand part of the Bill,

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER hoped that the President of the Board of Trade would give the Committee some information as to who the Commissioners were to be in order that they might be satisfied that the men who were appointed for the time being were men of real standing who would inspire confidence. Would the right hon. gentleman tell the Committee what he was going to look for in the Commissioners? He asked whether in all the actions which the Commission took and in any decision that action should be taken the decision would be a corporate one of the Commission as a whole and not the individual action of any one Commissioner.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he could not indicate even the probable names of the Commissioners. He could not approach eminent business men on the matter until he knew the final form in which the Bill became an Act. They had in mind a very eminent accountant, an eminent lawyer familiar with commercial and industrial affairs, two people who knew the coal industry, and someone familiar with public administration, preferably in a mining area. In his judgment the names when they were announced would be as acceptable to the miners as to the other interests and would command general confidence. While at one time he had thought that a mining engineer might be one of the Commissioners he was now satisfied that such a man had much better be one of the officers. In that position he would be able to make a much more effective contribution to the work. To try to give any estimate of the cost would be impossible. The Commissioners would not be full-time people to begin with. Only a very small part of the £250,000 would be expended on the Commissioners. The great portion of it would be spent in the technical and other assistance essential to the efficient promotion of the schemes. No doubt the Commissioners and the industry would do everything in their power to keep the expenses within the lowest possible limits. These five Commissioners would have at their disposal a preliminary survey of the whole industry, more particularly as regarded amalgamations. They would probably visit different areas, but to deal with things of substance there must be a quorum of the Commission.

The closure having been carried by 279 votes to 114—majority 165—the clause as amended was added to the Bill by 284 votes to 121—majority 163.

REORGANIZATION AND AMALGAMATION

A new clause, moved by Mr. GRAHAM, defining the functions of the Coalmines Reorganization Commission, laid it down that it should be the duty of the Commission

To further the reorganization of the coalmining industry with a view to facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines, and for that purpose to promote and assist by the preparation of schemes and otherwise the amalgamation of undertakings consisting of or comprising coalmines where such amalgamations appear to the Commission to be in the national interest.

The clause was read a second time.

COMMODORE KING moved an amendment to the effect that the Commission's action should be dependent upon representation being made to them by any coalowner in a district. He said that as the clause was drafted the Commissioners were to have power to go round the country putting forward schemes whether or not any person in a district wished to have amalgamation or not. This amendment would prevent a scheme being put forward where every owner in the district was opposed to such scheme.

MAJOR DAVIES, supporting the amendment, thought it was very little to ask that at least one coalowner should be found to ask the Commission to act before they used their compulsory powers in any particular district.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) opposed, and SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) supported the amendment.

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to the debate, said that the amendment would take away the initiative from the Commissioners. If that was accepted it would be as well to wipe out these clauses, because they would be left with the Act of 1926, which had provided a very fair experiment in voluntary amalgamation and was not getting them anywhere. The Royal Commission had recommended that that experiment should be made and that if nothing was accomplished other steps should be taken.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that by resisting this amendment the President of the Board of Trade showed that he was unwilling to confine his compulsory powers to those cases where somebody was going to be in favour of amalgamation. The Commissioners were not to facilitate amalgamations on fruitful ground, but they were to drive a number of unwilling sheep into the pen of amalgamation. The Government had far better be honest and propose to take over the industry rather than say that through an executive body they were going to try to make people conduct an industry in a way those people did not want.

The amendment was rejected by 290 votes to 144—majority 146.

COMMODORE KING moved the omission of words in the proposed clause empowering the Commission "to further the reorganization of the coalmining industry, with a view to facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines." He said he wished to obtain a statement from the President of the Board of Trade as to the duties of the Commission and an assurance that there would be no overlapping in the discharge of those duties.

Mr. GRAHAM said it was true that the operative part of this proposal was to promote amalgamation schemes, and it was to the amalgamation schemes so promoted that legislative sanction was given. But these words were incorporated perhaps not so much with the intention of doing that as with the idea that inquiry and investigation were necessary. The Commissioners might not be able in some cases to recommend an amalgamation scheme, but might say that certain steps might be taken by the owners in the district, and the owners in certain districts might welcome a word of that kind. He thought the words should be retained in the clause, and he hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Later Mr. TURNER moved the closure, amid cries of "Gag" from the Unionist benches.

The closure was carried by 285 votes to 147—majority, 138—and the amendment defeated by 288 to 147—majority, 141

Progress was reported.

ROAD TRAFFIC MONEY RESOLUTION

On the Report of the Money Resolution relating to the Road Traffic Bill,

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said he had not yet come to anything like definite, or even provisional, conclusions as to the type of persons who would be appointed as Traffic Commissioners, certifying officers, and examining officers. What he was concerned about was that they should answer certain qualifications and characteristics. The chairman of the Commissioners should have business ability, administrative sense, impartiality, be able to weigh evidence, and, generally speaking, he ought to have a good sense of fairness and justice as between one party and another. He must, on the applications that were received when it was known that the appointments were to be made, endeavour to pick out the man who best answered to these qualifications. It would be premature to say what the salary would be; it must depend on the responsibilities which the gentleman would have to carry, and he could not say what those responsibilities would be until they got the Bill in its final form.

The Report was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Bishop of Southwark, motion on housing conditions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Coal Mines Bill, Committee.

NATIONAL INSURANCE SYSTEM

LORD E. PERCY'S CRITICISM

A two-days conference, arranged by the League of Nations Union, was opened at the London School of Economics yesterday to discuss "World Aspects of Unemployment."

Mr. H. B. BUTLER, Deputy Director, International Labour Office, Geneva, said inquiries instituted by the League of Nations and the International Labour Office seemed to point unmistakably to an intimate connexion between the fluctuations of employment and the fluctuations of prices, between the fluctuations of prices and the regulation of credit, and between the regulation of credit and the supply of gold.

Mr. HENRY MOND, M.P., presided over the afternoon session, which was devoted to the "Effect on Labour Conditions of Rationalization."

LORD EUSTACE PERCY said he firmly believed that one of the results of rationalization would be that wages would increasingly bear a direct relation to increasing profits. It was no good expecting industry to rationalize itself unless the Government rationalized itself at the same time. The central Government was quite as irrational in its organization as any industry. He thought that one of the effects of the insurance system had been to discourage both employers and employed from any deliberate planning of an insurance policy. It had provided a kind of pool into which persons employed in industry could be forced out seasonally and sporadically, and be supported at the expense of other industries. At the present time the system that called itself an insurance system but which was not an insurance system threw upon the best organized industries the burden of maintaining the under-employed industries, and such a system was bound to act in the most detrimental way upon employment generally in industry. There had been extraordinarily little attempt until recently by industry to get juvenile labour direct from the schools, and nothing like a deliberate and active policy of recruiting the best brains from the universities. Few industries had had any deliberate policy of apprenticeship training and education.

Conditions of membership of trade unions bore no relation to educational qualifications or qualifications of skill. He thought one of the most tragic things in our technical education was that in the engineering industry a thoroughly bright youth on completing his apprenticeship had nothing before him or put in his way for further technical education. Industry had no real cooperation with the technical colleges on a real educational policy for boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age. He still believed that the compulsory raising of the school age from 14 to 15 years was a minor educational matter compared with the great problem of the education of the children up to 18 years. He believed that in concentrating attention too much on that single year between 14 and 15 they were getting their whole view of education and rationalization out of focus entirely.

Mr. E. J. FOX, managing director of the Stanton Iron Works, said that unfortunately it happened in many cases that competing products from oversea were made by men who received such wages and worked under such conditions as would not be tolerated in this country. Unless this problem could be solved, he failed to see how rationalization or any other expedient could permanently improve the industrial situation of Great Britain.

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION OF ITALY

AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH AT THIRTY CLUB DINNER

The Italian Ambassador was the guest of the Thirty Club of London at a dinner held last night at Claridge's under the presidency of Mr. H. G. SAWARD.

In responding to the toast in his honour (proposed by the PRESIDENT), the AMBASSADOR (M. Bordonaro) said that the friendly relations between Italy and this country hardly needed to be improved, because they were excellent. The president had been kind enough to express the warm sympathy with which the English people observed the industrial regeneration of Italy during the last few years. Italy, however, was not a big industrial country; her far greater resources lay in the products of her soil. Her Government had given the closest attention both to intensifying agricultural production by encouraging the adoption of more rational methods, of technical improvements all round, and by steadily proceeding with the work of land reclamation. As to the land reclamation, the Government scheme included, besides vast drainage and irrigation works, the building of villages, farm roads, and aqueducts, and the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes in the reclaimed districts.

With regard to coal, it was true that Britain did not supply Italy to the same extent now as she did before War. He need not mention the causes which brought about that dislocation of trade, but he might state that the need for coal in Italy seemed to be expanding and that that market, therefore, offered possibilities of which he had no doubt British exporters would know how to take advantage. The expansion of the use of fuel in Italy was the more remarkable, inasmuch as it had been accompanied by the rapid development of water power. In 1928 Italy imported 600,000 tons of mineral oil, as compared with 150,000 tons in 1913. According to recent calculations, it would appear that in 1913 83 per cent. of the total power produced was from coal, whereas in 1927 that percentage had gone down to 58. In conclusion, he expressed his heartfelt wish that economic relations between the two countries might always be as cordial and prosperous as the political and cultural ones had always been. (Cheers.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN HISTORICAL CONFERENCES

The eighth annual interim Anglo-American Historical Conference will be held at the Institute of Historical Research on Friday, July 4, 1930. By invitation of the University of London a full quinquennial conference, similar to those of 1921 and 1926, will take place at the Institute in 1931, probably from July 13 to 17. Particulars of both conferences may be had from the secretary of the Institute of Historical Research, Malet-street, W.C.1.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"LE ROI D'YS"

Mr. Percy Pitt will conduct the performance of the opera *Le Roi d'Ys*, which is to be broadcast to-night from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. In addition to the Wireless Chorus and the Wireless Orchestra, a cast of well-known artists will take part, including Mr. Frank Titterton and Miss Alma Borodine. The performance will be relayed from the Parlophone studios. At 9.45 p.m. a violin recital by Miss Daisy Kennedy will be given from Daventry (5GB).

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 26, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11.5 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson. **11-12** (5XX only) :—Gramophone Records. **11.-11.30** (2LO only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12 :—Freda Townson (mezzo-soprano); Dudley Stuart White (baritone). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Nature Study for Town and Country Schools, 6—Seeds and Seed Experiments, by Miss C. Von Wyss. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Stories and Story-telling in Prose and Verse, 6—Spenser: The Faerie Queene, Book 1, by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.25** :—Violet de Villamil (soprano); Boris Pecker (violin); Hilde-gard Arnold (violoncello); Kathleen Cooper (pianoforte). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: Princess Boofuls—1, a dialogue story, written by R. de Rohan, music by the Olof Sextet. **6** :—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Haydn Quartet, Op. 9, No. 2, in E flat, played by the Kutcher Quartet. **7-7.20** :—Openings for British Trade in China, by Sir Harry Fox. **7.25** :—Links in the Chain of Life, 6—The Animal World of to-day, by Professor Graham Kerr, from Glasgow.

7.45 :—Isobel Gray and Claude Pollard (duets for two pianofortes). **8.10** :—Le Roi d'Ys, Act 1, an opera in three acts and five tableaux, Music by Edouard Lalo, Poem by Edouard Blau, English version by Arthur Davenport, with the Wireless Chorus (chorus-master, Stanford Robinson); the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley) conducted by Percy Pitt; Frank Titterton, Howard Fry, Harry Brindle, Frank Phillips, Herbert Simmonds, Olga Haley, Alma Borodine, and Filson Young (narrator), relayed from the Parlophone Studio. **9** :—Weather; News; Local News and Summary of London Stock Exchange; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.25** :—Le Roi d'Ys, Acts 2 and 3. **10.50** :—Surprise Item. **11.5-12** :—Band, from the Café de Paris.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Organ Recital by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Margaret Harrison (soprano). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30** :—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Mary Ashmell (violin); Lila Boddam (mezzo-soprano). **5.15** :—Children: The Higgledy-Piggledy Twins—They Kidnap Twinkletoes, by Cecily Fleming; Norman Newman (saxophone): Catus the Charicteer, a Story by Bladon Peake; Arthur Ackermann and Jenny Wynne in Folksongs. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—George Foster and Bert Meredith present their Instrumental Act; Denis O'Neil in Irish song and story; Switched, a short sketch by L. du Garde Peach, presented by Marjorie Lyon and Brian Victor; Arthur Ackerman and Jenny Wynne in old-time songs; Clapham and Dwyer in Another Spot of Bother; Ernest Sefton and Betty le Brock present A Life on the Ocean Wave, and Philip Brown's Dominoes Band. **8** :—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donn

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR

FINAL CONFERENCE

LORD R. CAVENDISH ON CHANGE IN LAW

The 55th Central Conference of the Poor Law Guardians of England and Wales was begun yesterday at Guildhall, London. Special interest was taken in the assembly, as it was the last conference of guardians before the change in the Poor Law system under the Local Government Act, 1929. In addition to representatives of boards in 205 unions, there were representatives present from 94 county councils and county borough councils. Lord Richard Cavendish presided.

The LORD MAYOR attended the opening of the conference, and in welcoming the delegates said nearly all of their 55 annual central conferences had been held in that historic hall. No doubt, under the new system of Public Assistance, conferences would continue to be necessary, and he was glad to know that there were present representatives of London and other county councils, the mayors of cities and county boroughs, and delegates from all parts of England and Wales.

LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH, in his presidential address, said since they last met a great and fundamental change had been brought about in local government. The attitude of the conference in former years was decidedly opposed to the policy underlying that change, and it was idle to deny that many of them still viewed with very grave misgiving the possible consequences of that change. But they frankly recognized that it was an accomplished fact, and that whatever their objections might have been, it was now their duty to give of their best to make the new system a success. A large number of zealous men and women who had devoted years of service to the poor through the Boards of Guardians had not been successful in obtaining places on the new committees, particularly in the case of women. There would be fewer women serving on the Public Assistance Committees than used to serve on the old Boards of Guardians. To those men and women, who really had the interests of the poor at heart, he counselled patience. Although the machine had been scrapped and a new one was taking its place, the work remained the same and tended to increase, and the services of all such men and women must again soon be required.

SUPERVISION OF MINISTRY

One matter which he thought would be regarded as very satisfactory was that where much was changed there was to be continuity as regards the supervision of the Ministry of Health. The Central Poor Law Conference had been in existence for 59 years and every subject connected with Poor Law administration had been thoroughly discussed and many useful reforms had been successfully accomplished. He hoped that means would be devised by which the kind of discussions which took place at the central and district conferences and by the Central Poor Law Unions Association might be continued. The county councils and borough councils had their regular associations, but he hoped that as Poor Law problems were of such importance it would be found possible to create some bodies, centrally and by districts, specially to deal with Poor Law problems and not merely to leave them to take their turn in the general business of the councils' associations. He suggested that advantage might well be taken of their secretary's unrivalled experience. Ever since 1897 Mr. Lewis had organized that conference and had edited the reports of that and the district conferences, and the manner in which he had carried out those duties had earned their warmest admiration and gratitude.

Mr. J. G. B. STONE (deputy-chairman) read the report of the committee, which stated that nothing had given guardians greater gratification than the appointments that had been made by the county councils and the county boroughs to fill the responsible posts of Public Assistance officers. The committee rejoiced that the new system started with so strong a body of experienced officials. It was not possible, however, to say that the committee was satisfied with the extent to which the tried and willing workers who had hitherto been guardians of the poor had so far found an opportunity of incorporation in the new system.

Miss A. WAINER (Bolton) read a paper on "Women in Public Assistance Work."

Mrs. LAMB (Rochford) said she and her husband (Commissioner Lamb) had been interested in Poor Law work for over 30 years. With reference to the boarding-out of children, she understood there was an idea to build orphanages or homes for the children. She knew the home life given to children who were boarded out, and it would be a sad day if the new people wiped it away.

On the motion of the REV. ST. JOHN WRIGHT, it was decided that a small committee should be formed to invite delegates from the Public Assistance Committees and the Guardians Committees to an annual conference relating to their duties.

Miss ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P., referring to women on Public Assistance Committees, said those who were taking on the work of the committees and those who were concerned with getting the right people for them were bound by the Act of Parliament to have women on those committees. ("No.") A great many councils were finding difficulty in getting women who could and would do the work on Public Assistance Committees.

The conference adjourned until this morning. The agenda for to-day includes an address by Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

POSITION OF EX-SERVICE MEN

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service at its sitting yesterday resumed the hearing of evidence on behalf of the Association of Ex-Service Civil Servants.

Joint evidence was given by the principal witnesses of the association, including Mr. J. A. Allan (president), Mr. H. W. Fenn (general secretary), Captain W. H. Rawdon-Smith, Mr. D. G. Stewart, Mr. Lachlan Maclean, and Mr. H. A. H. Dagnall.

The position of unestablished temporary ex-Service men serving in a professional and technical capacity gave rise to a long examination.

LORD TOMLIN, the chairman, said that the view had been held in the past in regard to these technical posts that it was very desirable to have a system which encouraged an interchange with outside, and therefore a definite proportion of these technical posts had been non-established. It was apparently desirable in the interests of fresh air that these men should go outside.

Major S. B. Adams, a witness, alleged that properly established posts were held by men who were still temporary and unestablished. A number of young men had been appointed to established posts while temporary ex-Service men qualified in all respects had been continued in a temporary capacity.

Mr. D. G. Stewart was examined on the subject of compassionate gratuities on retirement to persons not entitled to superannuation. The proposals put forward by the association, Mr. Stewart said, included one that, where a temporary Civil servant became qualified within the meaning of the Superannuation Act, and before entering the Service had served in the Navy, Army, or Air Force between 1914 and 1921, his services in that temporary capacity should be reckoned for the purpose of superannuation.

It was pointed out that certain established Civil servants lodged a conscientious objection to serving in the armed forces of the Crown during the War, and a deduction was made in their service from counting for seniority, increment and pension purposes. That service had since been restored as from August, 1929. It was admitted that no less generous treatment should be accorded to ex-Service post-War clerical officers.

On the subject of salaried officers on temporary staffs, Captain W. H. Rawdon-Smith said that 40 examiners in the London and Liverpool passport offices had received no benefits as was intended in a Government memorandum of 1925, and only 20 had been given assurances that so long as the volume of work continued they would be retained. No guarantee had been given of definite employment afterwards, although no country in the world had yet abolished passports.

PLEA FOR MESSENGERS

The plight of Civil Service messengers, paper keepers, and record keepers was also mentioned. The association claimed that it was grossly unfair that these departments should continue to employ men for a long period of years on a non-pensionable basis. By far the greater proportion of the clerical grades had superannuation rights, but the classes mentioned had none. Out of a total of 2,942 messengers of all ranks employed in headquarters and ex-headquarters departments on October 1, 1929, only 424 were established. The remainder would leave the Service without pensions and in many cases without gratuity, for most of the older men would be unable to complete the 15 years from 1921 necessary in order to qualify. It was submitted that the rates of pay were too low to allow any provision to be made for retirement.

The Commission adjourned until to-day, when in the morning evidence will be heard on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Customs and Excise Associations, and in the afternoon from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

MERCHANTS AND TRANSPORT OF COAL

OBJECTION TO SALES DEPOT

The Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain have forwarded to the Minister of Transport their observations on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport.

In regard to the 20-ton wagon, the Federation state that this vehicle is not so economical as the 12-ton wagon, and they are accordingly strongly opposed to any scheme to enforce the use of the 20-ton wagon in all branches of the trade. So far as wagon pools are concerned, they state that coal merchants are at present well equipped with such wagons, and any form of compulsory pooling would result in no saving, but might have the effect of unsuitable types of wagons being used in the merchant trade, with a consequent increase of the merchants' costs. Dealing with the suggested establishment of sales depôts at terminals, the Federation believe that such a scheme would prove quite unworkable, and the Federation are, therefore, strongly opposed to the proposition. If retailers in large centres were all compelled to draw their supplies from a central depôt in whatever condition and at whatever price the wholesale controller of the depôt thought fit there could be little doubt that the domestic consumers of coal would be the first to object to any such system.

The Highland Princess, the last of five vessels built by Harland and Wolff, Belfast, for H. and W. Nelson, Limited, left Belfast for her official trial trip yesterday.

PHONE

Listen to this! Only an hour's run from where you're sitting now there is something people come half across the world to see—an English countryside in Spring—its woods, its wild flowers, its scent of new-turned soil. And within ten minutes of you now—at 7 Eccleston Street, the Miles Hire Garages—there's a car for you to drive yourself, a Chrysler 75, long, low and powerful—two-seater, coupé or a big saloon. From six o'clock to-night till six to-morrow morning that car is yours for only 6d. a mile by special evening rate. Minimum of £1 or 40 miles. Oil, petrol and insurance free. Other rates for day-time or commercial hire. Make haste to tell us if you're coming!

THE BLASPHEMY BILL

MEASURE DROPPED BY THE PROMOTERS

When the Standing Committee of the House of Commons met yesterday to consider the amendments to the Blasphemy Bill, which recently passed its second reading, SIR J. B. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General, made a statement of the Government's attitude, which Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.), promoter of the Bill, described as disappointing. He said that he would rather the law remained as it was than have the new clause suggested by the Solicitor-General.

There is only one clause in the Bill, which provides that "no criminal proceedings shall be instituted in any Court against any person for schism, heresy, blasphemy, blasphemous libel, or atheism."

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said there was considerable difference between the promoters of the Bill and the Government, which might have vital consequences to the Bill itself. It was the view of the Government that a new clause should provide that "any person who by words, writing, or otherwise publishes any matter of so scurrilous a character as to be calculated, by outraging the religious convictions of any other person, to provoke a breach of the peace shall be guilty of an offence under the Act, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General."

It was impossible for the Government not to insist on this provision being inserted. He thought it better to make that statement early in the proceedings, in order that there might be some idea of the course likely to be taken.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY (Hastings, U.) suggested that it might save time if there were a statement from the hon. members backing the Bill.

MR. THURTLE'S VIEW

Mr. THURTLE said the statement they had just heard was extremely disappointing to those who were promoting the Bill. The clause in the name of the Solicitor-General would not be at all acceptable, and it seemed indeed that it would be far preferable to leave the law as it stood than amend it in the direction indicated. At present, if there was a charge of blasphemy it was possible for the person charged to go to the Courts and argue that this was a 17th-century survival which had not any modern force behind it. The proposed clause would lead to an extension of the existing law rather than a modernization of it. After further discussion Mr. Thurtle said that if the Bill was to be killed they wanted to know who was going to kill it, so that the responsibility for killing it might be placed on the right shoulders.

It being obvious that the end of the measure was imminent, the question of correct procedure was canvassed, and eventually LORD EUSTACE PERCY moved a vital amendment, which was carried by 26 votes to 11. Mr. THURTLE then intimated that the promoters would not proceed further with the Bill.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN, Solicitor-General from 1928-29, said that, the Bill being dead, it mattered nothing with what weapon it was killed, or who was responsible for its demise. Those on that side contended that the law as it stood was satisfactory, and the way in which this so-called medieval law was administered in accordance with modern practice did not prejudice anyone. The test had been that decent controversy and earnest controversy were perfectly legitimate. What was not legitimate was scurrility and scoffing irreverence.

Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.) was the Chairman of the Committee. Those who backed the Bill were Mr. Thurtle, Mr. Snell (Woolwich, E., Lab.), Dr. Salter (Bermondsey, W., Lab.), Mr. Scurr (Mile End, Lab.), Mr. Sorensen (Leyton, W., Lab.), Mr. Wallhead (Merthyr, Lab.), and Mr. Oliver Baldwin (Dudley, Lab.).

PRIVATE RAILWAY WAGONS

F.B.I. OPPOSITION TO CHANGE OF SYSTEM

The Federation of British Industries has given full consideration to the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport and has issued a report.

In the course of this it is noted that "the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport does not recommend the abolition of the private ownership of wagons at the present time. There has, however, been a great deal of propaganda published in the Press advocating this change, and the federation therefore feels it is essential that its views should be made known.

"The federation is definitely of the opinion that the present system of wagon ownership should be continued, on the ground that there is no adequate evidence that the abolition of private ownership would confer any appreciable benefit on any branch of industry. On the contrary, there is much evidence which would tend to show that it would create not only greater cost of transport of coal, but a shortage of wagons for mineral traffic and consequent dislocation of trade. . . .

"It must be borne in mind that if wagons were all railway-owned, not only would demurrage charges be made on all wagons detained, with the consequence that costs of industry would be increased, but, in fact, the railway companies would not supply wagons for storage purposes. The federation is of the opinion that it is essential that this system should continue, as colliery owners can thereby often keep their collieries working to tide over a temporary shortage of orders. It is also imperative for manufacturing firms to use their wagons for storage purposes, as in the event of labour troubles in the coal trade they would be able to concentrate on bringing coal into their works and laying up stocks, and thereby carry on almost without interruption during the periods of stoppage. Consideration must also be given to the exigencies of ironworks, where in order to carry on business it is absolutely necessary to keep wagons in stock for the purpose of storing ironstone and limestone to provide supplies for holiday times, bad weather, or any other interruption in the normal service.

"The federation desires to stress the point that colliery owners, by using their own wagons for storage, avoid the additional expense of handling the coal twice, and the manufacturer also, by being able to keep the wagons loaded for a period, is saved the cost of additional labour which would be incurred if the coal had to be handled immediately.

"The system of private ownership also supplies the vitally essential reserve supply of wagons for periods of trade 'boom.' Railway authorities have frequently stated emphatically that they would only keep a sufficient stock of wagons to meet the average demand. It would not indeed pay them to do otherwise, but it does pay traders to keep a reserve supply, because when the wagons are idle the owners merely lose the interest on the capital value, but when loaded and consigned they earn not only wagon hire rate, but also the profit on the coal conveyed."

POOLING OF WAGONS

The federation is opposed to the compulsory pooling of wagons for the following reasons:—

"The creation of compulsory pools would result in the working of the collieries being practically controlled by the railway companies or other controlling body, the owners being placed almost entirely in their hands. It would deprive the colliery owner of the disposition of his wagons, and he would be at the mercy of the railway companies or other controlling body as to the number of the wagons supplied and when supplied. It is also pointed out that compulsory pooling is impracticable, as the wagons are not standardized. In most cases particular types of wagons are required and must be forthcoming to enable colliery owners and coal traders to carry on their business. . . . The difference brought about by pooling would be the necessity to shunt empty wagons into types instead of owners, which would be equally complicated. . . . There would be little inducement to owners to buy new up-to-date wagons or to do more repairs than absolutely necessary. . . . Excess empty haulage could only be diminished by an alteration in the flow of traffic.

STANDARDIZATION

"The federation desires to point out that private owners have always urged standardization of the chassis of wagons, which have, in fact, been standardized by agreement with the railway companies. It is found, however, that it is the railway companies themselves who frequently do not adhere to that standard. The federation also desires to point out that standardization of wagons must inevitably be preceded by standardization of terminals. . . ."

It is also made clear that the report is not limited to coal and mineral wagons, but includes all privately owned wagons, such as tank wagons, salt wagons, ironstone and limestone wagons, and wagons used in the alkali trade, &c., and that the federation strongly opposes the compulsory use of 20-ton wagons.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

PLANS FOR MEETING IN ENGLAND

Plans for the Imperial Press Conference, which is to be held in London during June, were announced by Major Astor, M.P., at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union, over which he presided yesterday in the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visitors in the City, at the Houses of Parliament, and at the Royal Academy. There will be a Government reception at Hampton Court Palace, and visits will be paid by the delegates to several industrial centres and places of historic interest.

MAJOR ASTOR said that, although it was impossible at present to publish the whole programme, its main features were complete. They had endeavoured to provide for every taste and interest. The welcome by the home members would take the form of a banquet at Guildhall, over which the Lord Mayor had promised to preside. The next day there would be a luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Westminster Hall, with the Speaker in the chair. This would give the delegates a chance of meeting members of both Houses of Parliament. The Royal Empire Society was giving a dinner to bring the delegates in touch with ex-Governors-General, Viceroys, and High Commissioners. At a dinner at the Royal Academy, given by the union and presided over by the President of the Royal Academy, their guests would meet men in the leading professions and sciences. At another dinner in the Merchant Taylors' Hall they would come in touch with the worlds of finance, trade, and industry. A dinner at the Zoo would provide a lighter and perhaps more frivolous touch. The Lord Mayor had invited the delegates to a luncheon at the Mansion House. There would be visits to the Derby, to Ascot, to the Aldershot Tattoo, and to naval, military, and Air Force displays. There was also to be a Government reception at Hampton Court, at which the Prime Minister had promised to receive the delegates. Private hospitality, in the form of week-end parties, would take the visitors into the country from June 14 to 16.

In the second week the party would be taken out of London. They would go to Liverpool and to the industrial districts round Bradford and Doncaster to see something of conditions in the textile and coalmining worlds. They would also visit Warwick Castle and would spend a morning at Stratford-on-Avon. During the third week they would go to Scotland, and the union was at present in touch with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who had expressed a wish to help in every way he could. On the way they would stop for a few hours in Coventry to show the delegates something of mass production.

As to the conference sessions, it was their desire to enable the delegates to see something of leading statesmen and to hear their views on important questions. With that object they were devoting two sessions to the Government and one to each of the Opposition parties. The Prime Minister had promised, if possible, to address the opening session on Tuesday, June 3; Mr. Lloyd George would address another on June 6; and Mr. Baldwin another on June 25. There were to be four other sessions, at which they would discuss communications, cables, wireless, the air mails, and other matters, such as newspaper production and advertising, of technical interest to the Press.

NEWS BY WIRELESS

SIR ROBERT DONALD, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, alluded to the question of using Imperial beam systems for wireless telephony, and said there was no prospect of cheaper news by wireless so long as the conflict continued between the Post Office and the Imperial and International Communications Company. The development of radio-telephony was being crabbed by what appeared to be a short-sighted and somewhat petulant policy on the part of the Post Office, which seemed to be contrary to the spirit and intention of the recommendations of the Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference of 1928. It had been found that the beam stations belonging to the merger company were admirably suited to carry spoken messages simultaneously with wireless telegraphy, but the Post Office declined to cooperate. There now was the anomaly of the British Post Office entering into partnership with an American company to send messages across the Atlantic to be relayed to Canada and the West Indies, while the Empire had not got a service though facilities were ready. It would be quite easy to come to terms with the merger company for the use of the beam stations, either by renting them or by agreeing to a royalty on messages.

SIR RODERICK JONES seconded, and the motion was carried.

On the motion of LORD BURNHAM, seconded by Mr. N. K. KERNEY (managing editor, Argus South African Newspapers), Major Astor was re-elected president.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth was re-elected hon. treasurer, on the proposal of SIR RODERICK JONES, seconded by Mr. LUKIN JOHNSTON (Southam Publishing Company, of Canada).

The council was re-elected on the motion of SIR NEVILLE PEARSON, seconded by Mr. E. P. B. BROCKWELL (editor, *Times of Ceylon*).

Lord Burnham was elected an honorary life member, on the motion of SIR HARRY BRITTAIN, seconded by Mr. H. WELHAM (editor of the *Straits Times*).

Among others present were:—

Miss Elizabeth Montizambert, Mrs. G. H. Bell, Mr. E. L. C. Watson, Mr. F. Blackwell, Mr. C. W. Grange, Mr. Percival Marshall, Mr. Valentine Knapp, Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. H. C. Robbins, Mr. J. Henson Infield, Mr. T. Dunbabin, Mr. Theo. Feilden, and Mr. Tom Clarke.

THE DEATH PENALTY

PARKHURST GOVERNOR'S SUPPORT

Colonel Hales, Governor of Parkhurst Prison, gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill. He urged that the death penalty was the only retribution for cold-blooded murder.

Colonel Hales considered that the deterrent effect of capital punishment could not be overruled. Further, it ensured the permanent removal from society of a brutal member of that society. It was a just retribution for the crime of murder. Burglars and motor-car thieves would not hesitate to use lethal weapons to evade arrest were it not for the death penalty. As the law stood a revolver was rarely part of their equipment.

"It is idle to suppose," he added, "that the professional criminal has any more respect for life than he has for property. The only respect he has for life is respect for his own. Abolish the death penalty and you must arm the police. This would lead to scenes in Bond-street such as are now seen in America. I believe we are the only police force in Europe who do not carry firearms." If the death penalty were abolished every officer in a convict prison must be armed.

The existence of the death penalty had a remarkable effect upon foreigners who were given hospitality in this country and when in their own countries carried revolvers or knives as their normal equipment. Murder stood by itself as a crime which could not be minimized. There should be no distinction in the punishment given to men and women. Newspaper accounts of murders did more good than harm.

Asked "What effect does an execution have upon other prisoners and prison officials?" Colonel Hales said: "I have made a mental note of the effect upon other prisoners. The usual prison routine has to be considerably altered and that helps to deepen the impression of solemnity. I say without hesitation that the effect of an execution upon the prison population generally can be described as wholesome. The callous ruffian seems to be taking stock of himself while the man who has not gone far in criminality sees the prison in its grimmest and most deterrent form."

He had seen no special effect upon prison officials. Reprieved murderers usually displayed complete self-satisfaction and not much sign of repentance.

"If periodical flogging were substituted for the death penalty, would that have as great a deterrent effect?" asked a member of the Committee.

Colonel Hales.—"I have not thought of that before, but, speaking rather on the spur of the moment, I should say emphatically no. It would be against our nature as Englishmen to have a series of corporal punishments spread over a number of years. The only thing that appeals to the brute is physical fear and fear for his own skin."

The Committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

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Our claim that the new SINGER "SIX" is an altogether remarkable car with an outstanding performance is fully backed up by expert criticism. We have published a 24-page Booklet, "What the Critics say," its contents having appeared in the British Press during the last few months. We would like you to write for a copy.

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DAILY TELEGRAPH, Dec. 12.
"Its strongest point is just what is wanted, good top-gear performance. It seems impossible to make the engine labour."

The AUTOCAR, Nov. 29.
"It will run at 4 m.p.h. without snatch on top gear and accelerate away without fuss. In this respect it is equal, if not superior, to several larger six-cylinder cars."

COUNTRY LIFE, Nov. 30.
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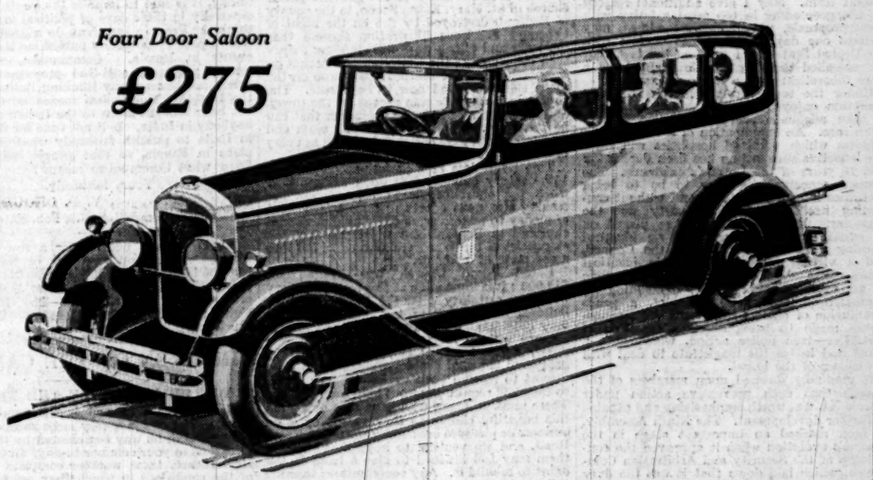

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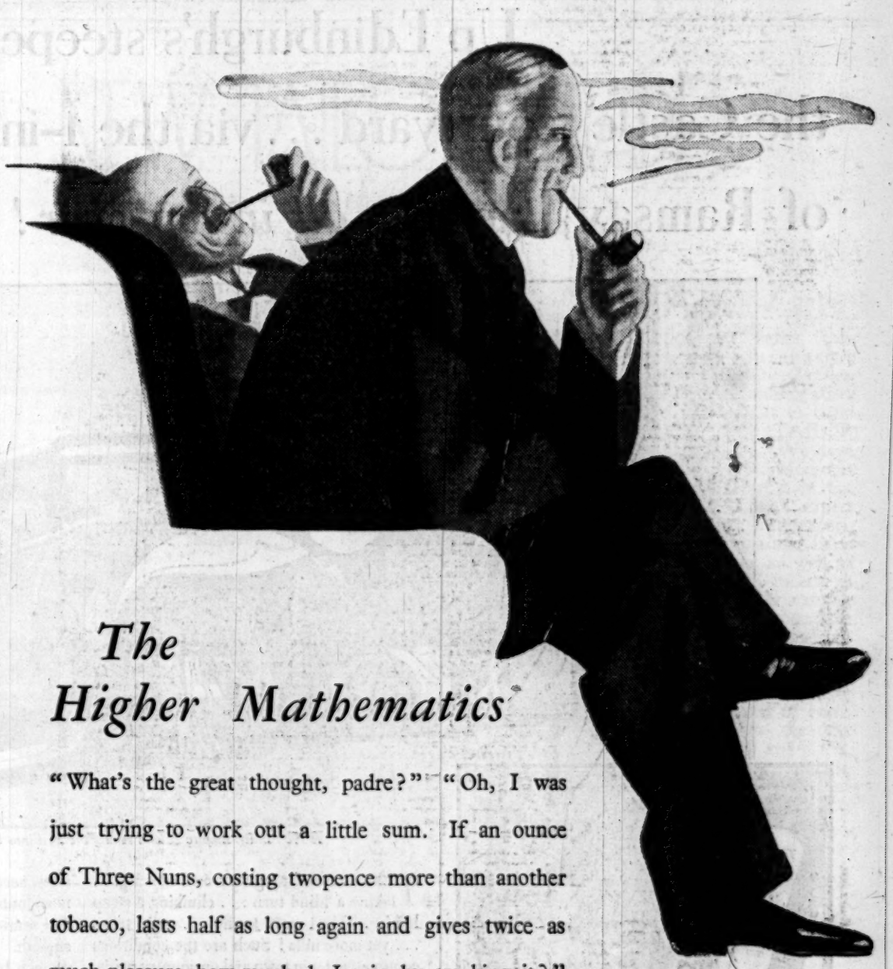

The Higher Mathematics

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Letters to the Editor

THE PACT AND THE COVENANT

VIEWS ON BRITISH PROPOSALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Cecil has misunderstood the central point of my letter. I entirely agree that the signatories of the Covenant should carry out loyally their present Covenant obligations and not deflect their policy through considerations of American approval or disapproval; for the United States, which had the opportunity of joining the League, decided not to do so. The present proposal, however, is that on British initiative the members of the League should place the sanctions prescribed under Article 16 of the Covenant behind the Peace Pact without prior consultation with all the signatories of that Pact. If we are to put the British Navy behind the Peace Pact, surely the first step is to discuss the problems involved with the principal originator of that Pact and with our co-signatories of the British Empire, and not to commit ourselves to do so at a conference with the nations of Europe who are to be the chief beneficiaries from any extension of British obligations. Have we entirely forgotten the lesson of the Anglo-French compromise?

I am glad that Lord Cecil seems to share my doubts, even from the point of view of the League alone, of the wisdom of revolutionizing the basis of the League by attempting to make sanctions legally compulsory against all "war" instead of only against violators of the more restricted obligations of Articles 12, 13, and 15 of the Covenant.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP KERR.

29, St. James's-place, S.W.1, Feb. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have rightly drawn attention to the difficulties which may arise if the amendments to the Covenant are adopted in their present form. May I give additional reasons for not proceeding in too great a hurry with these proposals, which, unless modified, may perhaps one day bring us into conflict with the United States? I refer to the fact that the so-called gaps in the Covenant have a more theoretical than a real existence.

Under the terms of Article XI. the wide discretion enjoyed by the Council enables it to take adequate preventive action in any given case. An examination of seven or eight disputes which involved hostilities will show how effective such action has been during the first 10 years of the League's existence. The Council conceived its duty to be to bring hostilities immediately to an end without concerning itself as to which party was the aggressor. Both disputants were placed on an equal footing and received an identical warning from the President of the Council, and a virtual ultimatum, also in identical terms, from the Council meeting in public at an extraordinary session, demanding an immediate "cease fire"; finally, a peace commission of officers supervised the arrangements made to bring about a cessation of hostilities—true police action, which ends a brawl and leaves the magistrate to deal with the causes of the brawl.

It gradually dawned upon members of the League that such preventive action under Article XI. was worth emphasizing and capable of further development. The Ninth Assembly, in fact, marked an important stage in the League's evolution when it approved the conclusions of the Security and Arbitration Committee, which laid down that it was the duty of the Council to attempt preventive action in wars of every kind whether or not expressly forbidden by the Covenant; that is to say, if the Council failed to arrive at an agreement when one or both parties to a dispute reject a recommendation, the "authority of the League of Nations is exercised in any war—not only in a war contrary to Articles XII., XIII., and XV., but also in a war which is not contrary to these Articles. If the procedure of Article XV. fails, Article XI. offers a possibility of renewing efforts to prevent a war. . . ."

The report of the Committee of the Council on Article XI. passed by the Eighth Assembly gives examples of preventive action—in addition to the precedents already created—which may be permissible under Article XI., such as recall of Ambassadors and naval demonstrations.

Surely this machinery is as watertight as any peace machinery can be, if we assume that the majority of the peoples concerned in a dispute do not want war—a very necessary assumption for the successful working of any system, however perfect. And if we are anxious to bring the Covenant into line with the Kellogg Pact, should we not address our attention to the obligations of Article XVI., which commit this country to *punitive* action against one or other of the parties, when the League has failed to *prevent* war by means other than war? It may well happen that the obligation to take part in a blockade may serve only to extend, instead of to localize, a conflict, and if the Covenant is to be amended it would be well to seize the opportunity to obtain for the Council and members of the League the widest possible discretion, which is the first requirement of effective peace action. Under the terms of Article XVI. the application of economic sanctions as opposed to military sanctions seems to be automatic; should not this provision (paragraph 1) be amended so as to make the application dependent upon the discretion of the League—a discretion which will enable Great Britain to decide to take action subject to the benevolent neutrality of the United States?

I may finally quote the Report of the Security and Arbitration Committee noted by the Ninth Assembly, which throws into relief some of the difficulties of applying Article XVI. In too strict a fashion:—"An interpretation providing hard and fast criteria for deciding whether there is resort to war or not might force the Council and the members to declare that the conditions of Article XVI. were present at a time when there was still room for hope that the mediation of the Council might stop hostilities which had begun and prevent the irreparable application of Article XVI." (C.A.S.10.)

Yours faithfully,
T. P. CONWELL-EVANS.

14, Frognal-gardens, Hampstead, Feb. 24.

A BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCH IN RUINS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of Monday, February 10, you were good enough to publish a photograph of what then remained of the glorious parish church of St. Mary, Eaton Socon, in the county of Bedford, destroyed by fire on the night of February 8. Your illustration showed that the walls and pillars were still standing; since then the whole of the clerestory and arches on the north side have crashed, and those on the south side are found now to be unsafe. The church is a complete ruin except for the tower, and it yet remains to be seen whether that can be preserved. The unique old oak seats and the rood screen were destroyed, as well as every particle of the floor.

This tragic loss of a perfect specimen of a 15th-century building fails upon us at a time when the churchpeople in this diocese are making strenuous efforts to raise a large sum of money to restore some of its unique ancient churches in Bedfordshire which through the exigencies of the War were allowed to fall into a sad state of disrepair.

Eaton Socon Church was insured for £18,000; it is impossible at this moment to say with any certainty what the total cost of rebuilding will amount to, but it is clear that a very considerable sum over and above the insurance will be required. Eaton Socon is a purely agricultural parish, and though the people on the spot are determined to do their utmost to rebuild their ancient church, to do so they will require generous help from outside. There must be many who have seen or visited this beautiful church as they passed by it on business or pleasure bent along the Great North Road, and we venture to hope that some of them may feel inclined to give a hand in the effort to rebuild it. Any contributions towards this work of restoration will be most thankfully received by the Rev. Edgar Higham, Eaton Socon Vicarage, St. Neots, Hunts.

We are your obedient servants,
MICHAEL ST. AUBANS.
S. H. WHITBREAD, H.M. Lieut., Bedfordshire.

February 24.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

WHERE EVIDENCE CAN BE FOUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to say a few words in answer to the letter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald printed in *The Times* yesterday?

Mr. MacDonald says: "We cannot say that we have got the facts"; and before making his judgment he is waiting for the information from Moscow mentioned by the Foreign Secretary in his speech in the House of Commons on February 24: "The Soviet Government has readily furnished His Majesty's Ambassador with the information for which he has asked respecting the legislation in force in the Soviet Union on religious questions." A simpler and shorter way would have been to go to the British Museum and to read the *Izvestia*, wherein are published their decrees and laws. How the law is applied could be found in the Soviet publications, especially in the so-called "Godless" Press.

In all these controversies and discussions about the persecution by the Soviet Government of all forms of liberty, including the liberty of thought and faith, there is one very curious feature. People who are asking for facts believe, or pretend to believe, in them only when they come from the persecutors. The movement of protest against the persecution of religion is a sort of international trial where we have the Soviet Government as the accused and the nations of Russia as the victims; but people asking for facts accept them very willingly from the criminals, and are extremely suspicious about evidence coming from the other side. Is it really fair play?

Yours faithfully,
ARIADNE WILLIAMS.

February 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I thank you very much for publishing the Soviet anti-God posters which have been so conspicuous in Russia in recent years. It brings home to the ordinary mind how God is used for propaganda against the present order of the economic society. As one who strongly believes that any order of civilization depends upon one central belief of humanity—namely, God—I view with abhorrence the persecution of man's belief in God in Russia. What can be worse in the world than the State itself undertaking the task of propagating anti-God ideas among the people? Sir Bernard Pares in his admirable letter in your to-day's issue has clearly shown that the anti-God union in Russia is being directly fostered by the State.

I view with great alarm the growing influence of Communism under many cloaks in India. Whatever shape or form it might take to-day, it is sure to impress the youth's mind, especially in these days of political unrest. I think the Press in India can do a good deal in this respect by faithfully publishing the recent events in Russia. Communism, with its central plank as anti-God propaganda, will surely not interest any thinking Indian. But the fact that Communism means no God has not been brought home to the Indian mind by anybody in India. Is it not time for the Press in India to publish faithfully what is taking place in Russia, so that people may really know what Communism means?

Yours faithfully,
V. P. CHOUDARY.

97A, Streatham-hill, S.W.2, Feb. 22.

Surely it does not matter a row of pins whether Archbishop, Cardinal, or Rabbi was the first to protest publicly against the Russian persecutions. What does matter is that the protests may be effective.—The Rev. W. FOWELL SWANN, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Worthing.

CHILDREN OF THE CANALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Of the men and women working on the canals, there is a very large section whose attitude is in no way represented by the letter published in your columns to-day. In Cheshire, for instance, these workers complain bitterly of the conditions in which they are forced to bear and rear their children on the barges. Many of the families actually have cottages somewhere at the canal side, but can very rarely go to them, because the father of the family needs help to manage his boat, and receives too small a weekly wage to enable him to pay an assistant. The women ask why in this trade alone it should be necessary for them and their children to provide unpaid labour in order that the men may be able to earn a living or, indeed, follow their trade at all.

I venture to suggest that all the arguments raised to keep children on the canals are precisely those used 100 years ago to keep children working in mines and factories. It was said that the family could not live without the children's work; that the children themselves were far better off because they had better food if they worked; that the trade could not be carried on without their work because times were bad. Is there anyone today who doubts the wisdom of having removed the children from industry to educate them, or who contends that children are not physically and mentally better and healthier as a result? Yet because one class of children have, as it were, been overlooked, and are still in the dark ages, uneducated and forced to work from babyhood, all the old arguments are revived, with as much—or as little—force as 100 years ago.

Your correspondents give a number of "hard cases" to prove the necessity of keeping the children on the canals. Let me quote one from my own experience on the other side. Mrs. T——, living on a barge with her husband and two children, gave birth to a third child on the barge. The only accommodation for the whole family was a cabin 5ft. 2in. high, a little over 6ft. wide, and about 8ft. long; in this cabin the whole family ate and slept; here the washing, mending, cooking, and cleaning were done, and here the baby was born. Are we to believe that this family would be worse and not better off if its members lived in a cottage ashore, with the father coming back when on leave, as happens with every other class of sailor or waterman? The children would then not have to grow up illiterate, but, having education, would be able, if they so wished, to adopt some other trade. At present this is impossible, because nowhere can they compete with the boys and girls who can read and write.

It may be that there are some men and women on the canals who wish the old bad conditions to prevail. I do not know; I have not met them; but even if it is so, it is no argument for the continuance of those conditions.

Yours, &c.,
BARBARA AYRTON GOULD.

1, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8, Feb. 20.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter published in your columns yesterday Lord Ponsonby says that the best character sketch of Queen Caroline of Brunswick is to be found in the Diary of Lady Charlotte Bury, who was the Queen's Lady in Waiting. But did Lady Charlotte write the much-discussed Diary so frequently quoted by writers on the period it covers? Its authorship has certainly always been ascribed to her, and the book is catalogued under her name in the public libraries, because, says the Dictionary of National Biography, "the charge of the authorship was not at the time denied, and no one has since arisen claiming to have written the Diary." But that the charge was denied, and soon after the publication of the book, is shown by the following letter, published in the *Morning Post* on April 18, 1838:—

Sir,—It having been stated in the number of the *Edinburgh Review* for the present month, in an article on the abuses of the Press, that Lady Charlotte Bury is the authoress of a work entitled "A Diary illustrative of the Times of George the Fourth," although the facts upon which that conclusion has been come to have already been contradicted, I am directed by her ladyship, as her solicitor, again to deny the correctness of the statement, and also to deny that Mr. Colburn has ever "ransacked" or had in his possession any of Lady Charlotte Bury's private papers or letters.

I am also directed to state that it is not a fact that Lady Charlotte Bury ever directly or indirectly applied for the office of Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, that situation having been spontaneously offered to her ladyship upon the occasion of the late Lady Sheffield retiring from that office.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, THOMAS NETTLESHIP.

63, Harley-street, April 16, 1838.

Nothing could be more authoritative than this contradiction, which, curiously, appears to have escaped the notice of the commentators on the Diary and its supposed writer.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM T. WHITLEY.

57, Gwendyr-road, West Kensington, W.14, Feb. 19.

EWELL BY-PASS

PROVIDING FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to thank you for drawing attention to what will undoubtedly prove to be an error of the first magnitude if the Ewell by-pass, as now officially projected, is allowed to be proceeded with.

As has been clearly pointed out by your correspondent, the proposal would be extremely damaging to the amenities of Ewell, but essentially this by-pass is a mistake from the point of view of transport. Four trunk roads coming from Kingston, Clapham Common and Tooting, Mitcham and Streatham, and Croydon and Sutton, converge on Ewell,

pass through Epsom and, dividing at Leatherhead, proceed to Guildford and Dorking. Ewell, therefore, is a centre of the greatest interest in the arterial road plan of Greater London.

The obvious solution is to collect these roads before they enter Ewell and by-pass both Ewell and Epsom by the route shown in your excellent diagram, and which, if taken in hand at once, can be carried out practically without removing a single building or disturbing expensively developed areas in any way.

The proposal as shown in your diagram indicates this by-pass as terminating at Epsom Station. Actually there is no difficulty in its continuation so as completely to by-pass Epsom, cross the railway at a deep cutting, and emerge at Epsom Common on the Leatherhead road; but the real point to which I wish to draw your attention is, that the area has never been the subject of regional planning; that the interests of the Epsom Rural Council are confined to their own area; that Epsom has no town-planning scheme, and that the Surrey County Council is not a town-planning authority. Surely, in these circumstances, the matter is worth referring to the Greater London Planning Committee.

Yours faithfully,
S. D. ADSHEAD, Professor of Town Planning, London University.

University College, Gower-street, W.C.1, Feb. 25.

THE TOP SEASON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since, in December last, you were good enough to permit me to comment on the absurdly long interval elapsing between the beginning of the "tubbing" of the Cambridge crew and the date of the University Boat Race, I am emboldened to crave your hospitality once again in order to draw attention to a not altogether dissimilar example of untimely juvenile precocity in another form of vernal athletic exercise.

From time immemorial Ash Wednesday has been accepted as the approved date for the opening of the whipping-top season, a custom, I have been given to understand, originally not entirely unconnected with Lenten observances and mortifications. But this year, probably owing to the present ideal *ad hoc* universal road-surface conditions, modern top enthusiasts seem to have begun to practise their engrossing sport even as early as the month of January, with the obvious result that nervous motorists are finding themselves faced with quite additional and extra-ordinary risks of a sort for which there can be no certain means of avoidance, short of staying at home.

Although my arguments in the earlier case failed—in spite of much widely-expressed general sympathy—to induce those responsible for Cambridge to adopt a more reasonable and seasonable time-table, I am not without hope that, with regard to this lesser, though possibly more dangerous, amusement and example of premature forwardness, a warning in these pages may be of some effect. Not directly, perhaps; but possibly such a suggestion may be brought to the notice of those concerned through those bodies whose affair it is to regulate and assist road-traffic as a whole.

Let it not be imagined for one instant that in either case I wish to pose as a "spoil-sport," or even as one who does not greatly esteem the making of "records"—either on land or water. Rather do I try to be one of those whose object in life is to render it more comfortable in every direction—an ideal that in this case a reversed peg-top penetrating the heart of an expensive tire does not in any way assist.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"OWEN JOHN."

P.S.—I note that of late you have published several letters on the possible appropriateness of some misprints and I should like to add my mite. I once wrote an article (not for *The Times*) on motor-touring in Spain, and in the proof the compositor made me to recommend, as a valuable preliminary to visiting this country, the reading of that well-known classic by George Borrow entitled—*The Bike in Spain*.

GROUNDS OF DIVORCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Matrimonial Causes Bill, 1930, which Mr. Holford Knight is to introduce into the House of Commons on the 26th inst., is a belated attempt to do what the House of Lords did 10 years ago. Nevertheless, it is not the most wise method of dealing with a reform which is long overdue. For it ignores other grave causes which the Royal Commission of 1912 found were on a par with insanity—namely, desertion, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, and lifelong imprisonment. All of these are as destructive of the ends of marriage, and are causes of as much misery, as insanity. Nevertheless, those who take a long view of the matter would welcome a measure which makes desertion at least a cause for a petition for divorce. But insanity by itself would but skin the ulcerous place and leave the mass of misery where it is. It is to be hoped that the House will give a sympathetic hearing to Mr. Knight's Bill and amend it in the direction of the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

Your obedient servants,
W. F. GEIKIE-COBB, D.D., Chairman.
H. V. CARRINGTON, Hon. Secretary.

Marriage Law Reform League, 13, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

PENNY POST

When Rowland Hill was advocating a uniform penny post in 1839 the rates of postage were:—

Up to and not exceeding	15	miles	4d.
Over 15 miles and up to	20	miles	5d.
" 20 " "	30	"	6d.
" 30 " "	50	"	7d.
" 50 " "	80	"	8d.
" 80 " "	120	"	9d.
" 120 " "	170	"	10d.
" 170 " "	230	"	11d.
" 230 " "	300	"	1s.

And for each additional 100 miles or part thereof a further penny. It is not surprising that he encountered bitter opposition. However, he eventually triumphed, as the penny rate was established on January 10, 1840. The innovation proved an immense boon, not only to the public but to the Post Office as well. Circumstances and conditions to-day are different from what they were in 1840; but surely not so vastly altered as not to warrant a reduction in the letter rate from 1½d. to 1d. The case for a return to the popular rate is much more substantial this year, as the last Post Office balance-sheet closed with a net profit of £9,000,000.—Mr. J. H. TIERNEY, 34, Battlefield-road, Glasgow S.2.

Points from Letters

IN GRATITUDE TO ITALY

Will you be very kind and publish this note asking the many privileged thousands who have visited and delighted in the exhibition of Italian pictures at Burlington House to send a donation to the Italian Hospital, Queen-square, W.C.1, as an expression of gratitude to Italy for her superb generosity in lending such treasures to England? I venture to suggest that when such donations are forwarded to the secretary of the hospital "Italian Pictures Gratitude Fund" be written on the top left-hand corner of the envelope.—Miss LOUISE SINGTON, 19, Allen House, Allen-street, Kensington, W.8.

ASSESSMENTS FOR WATER RATE

Property owners are suffering not only from the fact that Inland Revenue Schedule A has followed the increased assessments, but from other consequent disabilities. The Metropolitan Water Board promptly based their charges upon the reassessments, and are, in my experience, screwing up their demands in other directions. Rather more than a year ago I required cover for a car. My garage being let to a neighbour, I put up a small wood and asbestos shed costing £21. This shed has no water connexion whatever, and I willingly, with my tenant's permission, pay to the Water Board for my car being washed in the permanent garage. This £21 shed is rated at £8 per annum, and on this I pay not only local rates and income-tax but water rate at 5s. per cent., though, of course, no water is used. This, I think, is a most unfair charge, and I am by no means the only sufferer in like case.—Mr. E. H. HINDLEY, Lightcliffe, Shepherd's-hill, Highgate, N.6.

DESIGN OF MERCHANT SHIPS

There is no doubt that the vision and generosity of Sir Alfred Yarrow, which secured for the nation the Froude tank, has been widely appreciated. I would venture to suggest, however, that designers in this country may have had models tested elsewhere for reasons other than that of the National Tank being unable to accept the work. The prices charged by the National Tank are high. Quite recently I had tests made in another well-known tank for about half the price demanded by the National Physical Laboratory. In my humble opinion it is entirely a fallacy that those able to make experiments are, of necessity, gifted with the requisite vision and ability to think of what may be most usefully tested. May I submit that advance in design is more likely to be achieved by affording practical designers opportunity for observing tests of their designs than will ever be attained by Government officials working in the privacy of a State department. Would not a public company subsidized by the Government be a better solution than duplicating the National Tank?—Mr. F. GORDON PRATT, 50, Pall-mall, S.W.1.

A PATIENCE DEAL

In answer to Commander Spring Rice's question, may I say that on an average all the black cards in a double pack would turn up first once in about 1.5 million million million million deals? The odds against a deal in bridge resulting in each player's hand consisting of one suit only is about 12,000 times less than the above-mentioned odds. But in the Patience deal two packs are involved against one in the Bridge deal. The odds against all the black cards turning up first with a single pack are about 500 million million to one.—Mr. GERALD R. WILLAN, Newton House, Cowbridge, Glam.

NORMAN BLOOD

May I add my humble warning to that of Captain Swinton, contained in your issue of February 24, against the proposal to place a tablet in the Château of Falaise recording the names of those who accompanied the Conqueror to England without some authoritative genealogical authority, otherwise we may be afflicted with a second "Battle Abbey roll"? Few, indeed, are those who can show descent by genuine evidence from a companion of Duke William.—Mr. F. C. BEAZLEY, 4, Arnside-road, Birkenhead.

EXPORT OF HORSES

A measure to suppress the exportation of live horses for butchery abroad recently passed its first reading in the House of Commons. These poor dumb animals cannot plead their own cause, and unless all humane people take up the cudgels on their behalf their lot will remain a bitter one and a crying disgrace to this country. Once transported to the Continent, they undergo the most appalling privations and brutality. In many cases they are left for days without water or food. The butchers are under no compulsion to provision them; from their point of view it is useless expenditure of money, as the meat is unaffected in any case. The method of slaughter in many abattoirs is both primitive and brutal. The animals stand watching their companions being done to death and awaiting their own fate, and even the most inexperienced person knows that a horse is one of the most highly strung and nervous of all animals. This Bill would ensure these animals being killed under proper supervision at home and the meat exported. Incidentally, the slaughter, dressing of hides and carcasses, and utilizing of the by-products means employment in this country. At present we buy back the latter from the foreigner; obviously false economy. Detailed particulars and authenticated evidence may be obtained from the Secretary, International League against Export of Horses for Butchery, 11, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.—COLONEL GEOFFREY BROOKE, Cirencester.

NATHANIEL DANCE

With reference to the question of the relationship of Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland, Bt., and Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance discussed in a letter from Mr. M. H. Spielmann in your issue of the 19th inst., as a member of the Dance family I beg to state that Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland was uncle to Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, who was the son of James Dance, the dramatist.—ISABELLA M. FOUNTAIN, Crossley House, Ruislip, Middlesex.

HERTFORDSHIRE ROADS

It is sincerely to be hoped that the gentle irony of Mr. O'Donnell's letter will not entirely be lost upon the councillors responsible for the upkeep of the Hertfordshire roads. But I have my fears. A grievance so long standing is not easily shifted. Still, if the protest succeeds in making things better for the next generation, that is something to the good. Meanwhile, we may take heart in the thought that beyond the borders of Hertfordshire are roads that are really roads and not cart tracks; and, fortunately, it does not take very long to reach them.—Mr. E. RATCLIFFE, Chorley Wood, Herts.

DRIVING FOR SAFETY

Two of your correspondents claim that the essence of "safety first" is "that a driver, under all conditions, must be able to stop within the limits of his own visibility." This heresy is impressed by the L.C.C. on all applicants for driving licences in a little "safety first" booklet enclosed with the licence and approved by various high authorities. It must be responsible for many of our most shocking collisions. It should be quite clear that for safety all drivers must always be prepared to pull up within half the distance they can see ahead.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. GARWOOD, Campden-hill, W.8.

QUIET IN CAMBERWELL

I am endeavouring to lay out a peaceful oasis amid the rush of traffic in the north-west part of the Borough of Camberwell. In this thickly populated part of the borough lies the parish church of St. Giles—a masterpiece of architecture by Sir Gilbert Scott. The centuries-old burial ground, which harbours the remains of the wife of John Wesley and many others who figure in our history, makes a strong appeal to those who desire to conserve open spaces for the inhabitants of congested areas. I am appealing for £10,000 to acquire the churchyard and transform it into a quiet resting-place for the citizens of the borough. The site is nearly two acres, but at present it has none of those amenities which would make it attractive as a public resort. As the Mayor of the borough I am asking all those who believe in the necessity for fresh air and sunshine for the people, and in the making of derelict places into beauty spots, to send subscriptions to me at the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.—Mr. ARTHUR E. BATEMAN, J.P., Mayor of Camberwell.

THE COCKNEY'S R

Mr. Grant Brown is the first of your correspondents to point out that in good English the *r* is not rolled. We leave that to the Celts. Their mispronunciation of *r*, and their incorrigible inability to learn the idiom of *will, shall, would*, and *should*, are the badges of all their tribes, and distinguish them from native users of the language.—Mr. G. W. WRIGHT, 145, Stockwell Park-road, S.W.9.

FEBRUARY ROSES

On Thursday, February 20, at a time when the ground and tubs in my garden were completely frozen over, I picked a red rose in my garden at Reigate, a General McArthur. Surely this is a record for the time of year, and the locality of my garden is not a sheltered one, as it lies on the top of a hill.—Mrs. RANDAL VOGAN, Hurst Cottage, Chart-lane, Reigate.

COAL MINES BILL

PART I.—MARKETING and QUOTAS.

In all walks of life it is thought to be impossible and unfair to stop the leaders and make them wait for those behind to catch up. Those lagging behind must do the best they can, and if the pace ultimately proves too hot for them they must fall out by the way. And so in competition of commerce and in all spheres of human effort some forge ahead and some lag behind. In commercial matters, the progress of the competition is governed by the economic law of supply and demand, and experience has shown that nothing is more dangerous to an individual or a nation than to impose artificial restrictions or cogs in the wheel of that inevitable law. The operation of quotas is simply the refuge of those companies who have not expended capital in the provision of efficient outlets for the disposal of their output such as Coaling Depots and Coke Works, and passes on to such companies the trade of those who have made such provision.

It makes useless and destroys the highly important element of personal initiative.

In the Coal trade conditions were gradually righting themselves from the long period of depression following the Government control during the War and the subsequent artificial inflation of prices, and this Bill has effectually checked all progress in this direction.

Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill, if passed, not only provides for control of prices, but for control of outputs. It does this, not by means of voluntary arrangements amongst the trade itself, but by outside and compulsory methods. If it is thought that a restriction of output, commonly known as a quota, is calculated to increase the demand for British coal, surely it has been forgotten that South Wales, the principal exporting district in the United Kingdom, provides in its 50,000,000 tons output only 4% of the world's output, and the result of restriction is therefore to hand over our British trade to other coalfields, owned by our foreign competitors, and already largely subsidized in the shape of railway rates and other rebates.

It is true that the restriction of output certainly will affect the home consumer, but only in the direction of sending up the price of coal in England, Scotland, and Wales for manufacturing, public utility, and domestic consumption.

In South Wales, where the decrease of hours produces an increase of cost of 1/6 per ton, this increase on 50,000,000 tons total output must be borne by the users of the 20,000,000 tons produced and sold for home consumption. Is it realized that the home consumers will therefore have to find £3,750,000 per year, spread over the 20,000,000 tons, or a nice little figure of 3/9 per ton? The reason, of course, is that the price of the export coal (30,000,000 tons), being subject to the competition of the world's markets, cannot be increased. This amazing sum of money must therefore either be found each year by the home consumer or must be deducted from the already moderate wages of the workmen.

In other districts similar conditions will prevail, according to the proportion of output exported.

The quota system acts and reacts against the trade and the workmen in the same manner.

By restricting the output and artificially increasing the demand for the reduced output up goes the price. In the U.K. the domestic consumer, the public authorities, the railways, and the big manufacturers cannot help themselves, and must add the additional burden to the back of the camel already groaning under the burden of local rates and unexampled taxation.

But the foreign buyer has the whole world to draw upon. He is not going to buy British coal at an inflated price when he can supply himself far cheaper from other countries (including his own) with coal not perhaps intrinsically so good ton for ton, but good enough for all his purposes.

The demands of the consumer, both foreign and home, vary enormously. You cannot restrict an output without limiting the supply both of large coals and of the small and other sizes for which nearly all collieries now make provision. The ordinary proportion in South Wales is about two-thirds large and one-third small. The market may be to-day strong for large and to-morrow for small, and during recent years the prices of small coal have been gradually creeping up, especially since washing and preparing for the market have become more general.

The effect of quotas, therefore, is to produce a shortage of large or small as the case may be. It will not take the foreign buyer long to find this out, and to recognize that, owing to these statutory and artificial restrictions, he may not be able to rely in the future upon the same punctual and honourable deliveries which he has had in the past.

All these matters are cumulative in effect and simply amount to throwing away our foreign trade and taxing our home consumers in the increased prices they will have to pay.

Already the Bill has resulted in a definite loss of orders owing to the uncertainty which it has produced in the mind of the foreign buyer as to whether he will get his coal, owing to the restriction of the output of the colliery whose coal he wishes to buy. It is not generally realized that foreign buyers want a particular coal and no other.

The matter does not end there. The operation of a quota is most unjust to an efficient colliery and to a company owning a single colliery, many of whom are amongst the most efficient units.

In the one case, the efficient colliery is deprived of the advantage of its foresight, skill in mining and administration and its wise and generous expenditure of capital.

In the other case, the company owning a single colliery can only comply with the quota by working short time, say 4 or 5 days a week, or by closing down a district or districts. In either case up jumps the cost of production to an uneconomic figure and the colliery becomes inefficient.

In both cases, however, the reaction upon wages and employment is deplorable. The owner cannot afford to pay the men the same wage for short-time working, and of course with a smaller output the number of men employed is substantially decreased.

In an exporting district like South Wales, where 2/3ths of the output is shipment coal, the reactions are far more distressing. Not only upon the railways, but at the docks, the great ship-repairing trade for which South Wales is famous, in all the ancillary trades which have grown up side by side with the development of the district there will be trouble and distress. The reaction on the municipalities owing to the disorganization arising from unemployment and reduction of population will be deplorable.

One naturally asks, Why have the Government introduced this Bill? It was no part of any election pledge, apart from hours, and not the subject of any public demand. It is believed that certain representations came from Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottingham. But the experience in that district has not been happy. The 5 Counties Scheme was based upon minimum prices and quotas, with a fund for subsidizing the Export Trade. It has been a complete failure and destroyed itself. The South Wales Scheme after about 3 months' working has proved almost impossible to work.

The quotas in the Rubber Trade were cancelled because they simply gave over the British Rubber business to the Dutch.

It is true that from time to time in one trade or another there has been a mutual agreement for a holiday on short-time working, and an international arrangement to cease tapping the rubber trees for one week was recently reported.

But such a thing is wholly inapplicable to the coal trade. A rubber tree is maintained by nature. A single colliery with a moderate output, say 1,000 tons per day, costs about £800 per week to maintain idle. Multiply this by the dozens of collieries in South Wales alone, and apply a proportionate sum to the cost of working short time or closing down districts, and some idea of the enormous misery and unemployment which this Bill will bring about will be gauged.

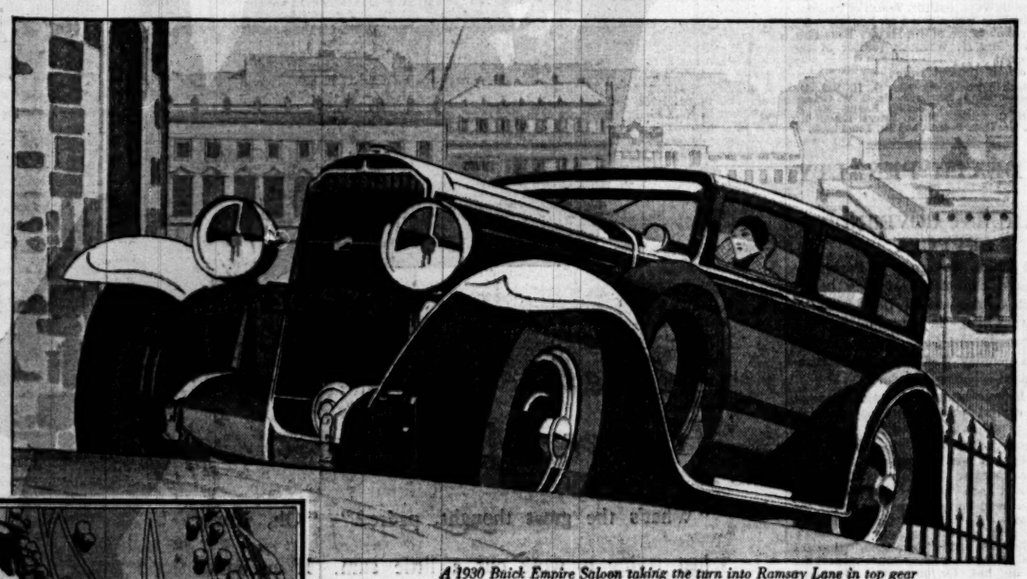
It has been suggested that Part I. and quotas will prevent undercutting and thereby tend to increase wages. This is believed to be a complete fallacy, and that the result will be a steady but continuous diminution of employment, as company by company becomes impoverished and compelled to fall out in the race.

The final result is the survival of the fittest in the shape of huge combines. But Part IV. providing for compulsory amalgamation is inserted apparently for that very purpose, and by limiting the number of units competing in the market, tends to prevent undue competition in prices. Therefore why have Part I. and quotas?

Issued by the South Wales Independent Coal Owners' Committee, 4, Mount Stuart-square, Cardiff.

[ADVT.

Up Edinburgh's steepest slopes to the Castle Courtyard . . . via the 1-in-6 gradient of Ramsay Lane . . . *all in top gear!*



A 1930 Buick Empire Saloon taking the turn into Ramsay Lane in top gear

At the end of Mound Place the route to the Castle turns at a right-angle up Ramsay Lane. So here most drivers must drop into second or first gear and move slowly on up the slope . . . But the Buick driver takes the turn into Ramsay Lane in top and ascends its 1-in-6 slope, reaching the crest at 10 m.p.h. still in top. Then with no gear change, he takes the last bend and sweeps into the Castle Courtyard at 25 m.p.h. All the way from Princes Street to the Castle with not a single change down in the Buick—easily, with power to spare!

THREADING through a crowd of cars . . . taking a blind turn . . . climbing a steep hill! . . . Then more traffic . . . more turns . . . yet more hills! Such are the conditions commonly met in town and on country roads.

So that, for even a short run, most drivers must reach to the gear-lever again and again and again.

No wonder, then, that those who have once driven the Buick are so enthusiastic about it—because this famous car can do practically anything in top gear!

In fact, almost the only time the Buick driver needs to touch the gear-lever is when he starts from a dead stop.

The experience told at the left—climbing Ramsay Lane—is typical of the Buick's amazing top-gear performance, which makes everyday road troubles vanish as if by magic.

For this car, with only a 5 m.p.h. start, can soar up a steep grade in top all the way—can advance at a mere 4 m.p.h. without changing down and then accelerate in a flash to high speed (actually from 10 m.p.h. to 40 in just 12 seconds in top)! It will do more than 70 m.p.h. on the open road—smoothly, silently, and under absolute control, for the new internal-expanding, mechanical-type Duo-Servo brakes will bring it to a stop in just a few seconds even at high speeds . . . The new double-acting Lovejoy shock-absorbers and semi-elliptic springs make rough roads smooth.

Such brilliant performance is due to the Buick's famous overhead-valve engine—8% more powerful in the 1930 models than in earlier Buicks. It has been developed through more than 26 years' devotion to a sound engineering principle.

Judge for yourself about this car. Drive it 50 miles or farther, on difficult roads where you know what other cars can do! Any Buick dealer will gladly lend you one. No obligation.

Then you will understand why this famous car is so widely chosen among fine cars the world over.

Prices from £485 to £695 . . .

Look at the Marquette, too—smaller, lighter, lower in price than the Buick, but built in the Buick tradition of distinguished appearance and brilliant performance.

Write for detailed specifications to General Motors Limited, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

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CLINIC OPENED BY THE QUEEN

RED CROSS SOCIETY'S SCHEME

The Queen, by turning a valve which allowed water to flow into a large bath, completed the opening ceremony yesterday of the first clinic provided by the Red Cross Society for the treatment of rheumatism. The Duke of York, who is chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Commandant-in-Chief of Red Cross Detachments, and Princess Helena Victoria were present at the ceremony.

The clinic, which lies between Park-square East and Peto-place, Regent's Park, has been constructed within the stout walls of a building originally planned more than a century ago for a diorama and later used as a chapel for nearly 70 years, but with experience gained from existing clinics an effective lay-out has been obtained, and the institution is admirably equipped for the purpose it is to serve.

The Queen arrived at the Park-square East entrance at 3 o'clock, and in the front hall of the clinic Sir Otto and Lady Beit, Sir Edgar and Lady Horne, the members of the clinic committee, the honorary visiting physicians, and others were presented to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of York, then proceeded to the bath floor, where Miss Kitty Neligan presented a bouquet.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

Surrounded by a representative company and with the Union Jack and the Red Cross flag for a background, the DUKE OF YORK asked acceptance of an address signed by himself and Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the executive committee. This was read by BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. B. CHAMPAIN, and was as follows :—

"The British Red Cross Society clinic for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, which your Majesty has graciously consented to open, is intended to be the centre of a network of similar clinics that we hope to spread throughout industrial and densely populated areas. The urgent need for a combined attack on rheumatism is agreed upon by all. There are few families in the United Kingdom that have not, from personal experience, some knowledge of rheumatism and its disabling character.

"It is only within the last five years or so that chronic rheumatism has been recognized as a health and economic question of the first magnitude. When it was recognized that modern methods of treatment, especially those called physical (baths, electricity, heat, massage), properly combined gave good results in what was considered a more or less incurable and non-preventible condition ; that these methods were being successfully used in our own spas, and to a more limited extent in Red Cross and other clinics and hospitals ; that, further, Continental countries were far in advance of us with regular organizations and city clinics for sufferers from rheumatism, a great impetus was given to the movement for bringing treatment within the reach of those who needed it. Here it was that the approved societies, startled at the inroads on their funds caused by rheumatism, realized the inadequacy of present means of treating it. When, then, the British Committee on Rheumatism, which had made a thorough survey of the ground, proposed to the British Red Cross Society that it should appeal for funds to equip a demonstration clinic in London to be the first of a chain of clinics for treating workers near their homes, the society gladly accepted responsibility. The estimated sum of £40,000 required for the purpose was quickly subscribed—his Majesty the King, your Majesty, and other members of the Royal Family heading the list.

"The raising of the fund in a short space of time and at practically no cost was largely due to the generosity of Sir Otto Beit, who contributed approximately the last third of the amount required. We also received substantial assistance from the leading banks and from members of the Stock Exchange. Among the other generous donors were many approved and friendly and benefit societies, and the Minister of Health, at the request of these societies, has added the treatment of rheumatism to the benefits under the Insurance Act for which payments may be made by the societies in respect of their members receiving treatment. Another munificent gift has been made by the Prudential Assurance Company, who are defraying the whole cost of the linen, towels, &c., required by the clinic.

"Some of the British Red Cross War clinics, in which so much work was done during the War, still survive, and are doing work similar to that which we shall do in the central clinic. These have been included in the scheme and form part of the chain of clinics which we hope to develop very rapidly. The two principal existing clinics in London are those in Kensington and Hackney, which serve for the treatment of patients in the south-western and north-eastern districts of London. Of these subsidiary clinics there are over 30 already in existence. By the kindness of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital an arrangement has been made by which any case requiring the help or opinion of an orthopædic surgeon will be dealt with by their staff. The hospital is further undertaking to do the X-ray diagnosis work of the clinic until we have accommodation or equipment of our own. From this necessarily brief statement of the reasons which led to the establishment of this central clinic, and of the objects which we have in view, your Majesty will realize that it is a national movement that your Majesty is inaugurating to-day, and that it forms part of a concerted effort to deal with the problem of chronic rheumatism in this country.

"Our hope is that by means of these clinics, many hours of work, with the wages consequent thereon, will be saved for the benefit of the country and its working men and women, and we have the certain assurance that life will be rendered tolerable for many who have either to face their daily toil with what courage they may and with little hope of relief, or to lie idle at home or in the hospital, a burden to themselves and their families. The presence of your Majesty, our President, on this occasion is the greatest encouragement we could have in the important work that lies before us, and we enter confidently into the fight against rheumatism, knowing that we have on our side the inspiration of your Majesty's interest and approval."

At the request of the Duke of York the Queen then opened the clinic by releasing the water-valve which filled the treatment pool.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, thanked the Queen for her presence and sympathy with the movement, which had led to the provision of the clinic. The group of rheumatic diseases, he said, was responsible for one-sixth of the time for which health insurance benefit was paid for men working in this country, and for one-seventh of the time in the case of women.

£17,000,000 A YEAR LOST

They paid out each year at least £5,000,000 in health insurance and disablement benefit to people suffering from rheumatism, and, adding to that the amount of wages lost each year, the cost of the disease annually was at least £17,000,000.

Sir Arthur Stanley presented the Queen with a miniature replica in silver of the valve-wheel used in the opening ceremony. Her Majesty afterwards made a detailed inspection of the clinic, including rooms for treatment by massage and movements, electricity, radiant and non-radiant heat, ultra-violet light, and colonic lavage.

Among those presented to the Queen on her arrival were :—

Major A. C. Abrahams, Mr. W. A. Appleton, Mr. R. J. Cardale, Brigadier-General Champain, Dr. D. A. Ogle, Major-General D. J. Collins, Lord Dawson of Penn, Dr. R. Fortescue Fox, Colonel Sir William Hale-White, Dr. Leonard Hill, Sir Thomas Horder, Mr. C. G. Hurst, Mr. Henry Lesser, Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, Dr. M. B. Ray, Mr. P. Rockliff, Sir Edward Stewart, Colonel Sir Courtauld Thomson, Mr. F. G. Thomson, and Sir William Willcox (members of the clinic committee), the Mayors of St. Pancras and St. Marylebone, Dame Sarah Swift, Matron-in-Chief of the British Red Cross Society, Dame Beryl Oliver, Dr. F. D. Howitt, Dr. C. E. Heald, Dr. B. S. Nisse, Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, Dr. A. R. Neligan, the sister-in-charge, the Lady almoner, the secretary, the architect (Mr. T. A. Pole), the builder, and the general foreman.

Among others who had accepted invitations to be present were :—

The Duchess of Beaufort, Dame Maud Bevan, Mrs. Edward Blount, Sir Francis Colchester-Wemyss, Annie Lady Cowdray, the Duchess of Devonshire, Sir Robert Fox-Symons, Lady Grey, Mr. T. Wheeler Hart, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, the Dowager Lady Lansdowne, Dame Maud McCarthy, Colonel Sir James Magill, Major-General Sir George Makins, Air Vice-Marshal D. Munro, Lady Northcote, Miss E. Osborne, Dame Anne Pendlebury-Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Stanley, Major-General Lord Treowen, Lady Waldegrave, Mrs. Benyon, Miss Codrington, Miss J. M. Cruickshank.

NEW FIRE STATION FOR DOVER

The Dover Town Council agreed yesterday to a recommendation of its Watch Committee to erect a new fire station on a site close to the town hall and to buy a new fire engine with complete first-aid and fire-fighting appliances at an approximate cost of £10,000. The building will house the firemen and their families. Its site is subject to the Charity Commissioners agreeing to sell the land.

NEW HAMPTON COURT BRIDGE

PROGRESS OF PREPARATORY WORK

Excellent progress is being made with the large amount of work which has to be completed before a start can be made with the actual construction of the new Hampton Court bridge. Mr. W. P. Robinson, the Surrey County Council engineer, stated yesterday that it is impossible yet to indicate when the building of the bridge will be begun, but it is anticipated that tenders will be invited within the next few weeks.

In the meantime essential preparatory work is going on as quickly as possible. One important section of this work is the diversion of the Rivers Mole and Ember. A new channel is being made for the Ember, from near the Zenith works to the river's junction with the Thames, twice the width of the old river channel. This work, and that on the Mole, was delayed somewhat owing to the recent Thames floods, but now that the Thames is back to the normal level excellent progress is being made. From 50 to 100 men have been engaged on the work during the past few months. The new channel has to be taken under the Hampton Court branch line of the Southern Railway, and this involves the underpinning of the railway viaduct, a difficult task, which must necessarily take rather a long time. A new bridge has also to be built over the Ember.

Negotiations have been necessary in acquiring certain properties, which may have to be removed or interfered with in connexion with the building of the new Thames bridge, but these are now practically completed. The Castle Hotel is to be demolished, and one or two bungalows will disappear. The new bridge will be somewhat nearer to Hampton Court Palace than the present bridge, and the Crown authorities, who have been in frequent consultation, are quite satisfied, stated Mr. Robinson, with the county council's plans, especially so far as the amenities of the Palace are concerned.

In connexion with the present work of diverting the Mole and Ember a start has been made on the new by-pass road which will link the new bridge with the Kingston by-pass road near Esher, the route being by Thames Ditton and Littleworth Common. The importance of proceeding with this work and that of building the new bridge is emphasized by the fact that both the Hampton Court and Walton Bridges are at present the subject of restrictions as to the passage of heavy vehicles, this involving a detour for such vehicles *via* Kingston.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE BRONTES FOR SALE

BRADFORD SOCIETY AND ITS PRESERVATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, FEB. 25

The house in Market-street, Thornton, Bradford, in which Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë, as well as their brother Patrick, were born, is to be offered for sale by auction, along with two adjoining houses, on March 6.

The question of whether the birthplace of the Brontës could be preserved was considered by the Council of the Brontë Society in Bradford yesterday. DR. J. HAMBLEY ROWE, the president, said that the society would be glad to take care of the building if some one would buy it for them, since the society's funds are insufficient for the purchase.

The downstairs room in which Charlotte was born stands a little to the left of the entrance, and the room on the right has been converted into a butcher's shop. Were the property acquired by the society, it would be necessary, Dr. Rowe says, to take out this shop front and restore the original appearance of the building.

ADDINGTON FLYING CLUB SCHEME

PERMISSION FOR AERODROME REFUSED

Croydon Borough Council, under its town-planning powers, has refused permission for the opening of a private aerodrome at Addington, the preparatory work for which, it was stated, was in an advanced stage.

The application was made by Messrs. Henly's (1928), Limited, who proposed to erect the usual aerodrome buildings and a club-house for members of a private flying club. The area of land proposed to be taken was 45 acres, but the promoters admitted that they had an option on the purchase of 55 acres more.

Mr. B. S. ALLEN, for the applicants, said that under the impression that official sanction had been formally given they had got the materials together; the aerodromes were made ready, and the contract for the concrete foundations of the hangars had been given out. Mr. Allen submitted that the new aerodrome would relieve Croydon airport of congestion, because light aeroplanes were not wanted there on account of the frequency of the arrivals and departures of air liners. At Addington the aeroplanes could land on high ground and escape the mists that were often found over Croydon. The Air Ministry had granted the promoters a licence, and air line companies using Croydon had intimated that Addington would be of great advantage to them.

Mr. A. S. DANIELL, chairman of the Godstone Rural District Council, protested against what he called the sterilization of an area town-planned for private houses. The company, he submitted, had no national object. It was a case of mere pleasure flying for rich people.

After other objections had been heard a recommendation of the Town-Planning Committee that the scheme be not approved because it would injure the amenities of the district was carried *nem. con.*

THE AIR SPEED RECORD

POWER OF ROLLS-ROYCE ENGINE

It is stated by the Rolls-Royce Company, with the consent of the Air Ministry, that the Rolls-Royce R engine which was fitted to the Supermarine seaplane that won the last Schneider Trophy contest, and later set up the new speed record of 357.7 miles an hour, weighs only 1,530lb. and develops over 1,900 horse power, having a weight ratio therefore of less than 1lb. per horse power. These facts have not been revealed hitherto, and they show how remarkable was the engine unit which contributed so largely to the success of the British seaplane.

The general belief at the time of the race was that the engine was not pressed to its full capacity and that it did not develop more than 1,800 horse power. The builders of the engine hold that still higher speeds are possible with the same machine if a different type of airscrew is used, and it is hoped that further tests may be made in the near future.

DISPUTE OVER MINER'S HOUSE

The Dawdon Miners' Lodge, Seaham Harbour, yesterday replied to the letter from Lord Londonderry, the owner of the colliery, which was published in *The Times* last Thursday, regarding the dispute which has arisen over the occupation of a colliery house by a man named Wharton, who left the district during a dispute at the pit, and then returned.

The lodge states :—"It was agreed that there should be no victimization, but we were representing the members of Dawdon Lodge and not men in Yorkshire. Wharton worked at Doncaster eight weeks and then returned to Dawdon."

The letter adds that the matter had gone on for eight months, and that on February 16 Wharton promised to leave the house. "Since that date he appears to have received encouragement from other sources, because on February 19 he intimated that he would not leave the house. Your letter to the Press on February 20 has given him further encouragement."

ESCAPES FROM BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Two Borstal boys, ALFRED HANSON, 18, and WILLIAM VICTOR MASON, 18, were yesterday committed by the Rochester Magistrates for trial on charges of stealing from Medway Yacht Club House, Messrs. Short Brothers works, and a barge on the river. They absconded from the institution on February 9, and were arrested at Reading. The governor of the institution told the Court that he was particularly concerned about recent escapes.

The West Ham Borough Council last night approved the principle of granting passes for free tramcar rides in the borough to old age pensioners over 70 years of age, and referred the matter to a committee.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

L.C.C. AND DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Charing Cross Bridge was the subject of a debate at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council. Mr. Ernest Sanger, the vice-chairman, presided in the absence of Lord Monk Bretton.

The Parliamentary Committee reported that the Charing Cross Bridge Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on February 19 by 230 votes to 62, and that the House instructed its Committee on the Bill to insert clauses or obtain an undertaking from the promoters to secure by competition or otherwise designs for the bridge and for the architectural treatment of the viaducts. The Parliamentary Committee quoted in the report part of the speech of the Minister of Transport (Mr. Morrison) in the House, which contained the letter sent by Mr. Arthur Keen to Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Mr. CULPIN expressed regret that the Parliamentary Committee had thought it necessary to include Mr. Keen's letter in the report. No more honourable man lived than Mr. Keen. No one could possibly be more meticulously careful in his dealings or less capable of using underhand methods. In such circumstances it was regrettable that so much had been said of the letter he wrote to Sir Edwin Lutyens. Mr. Keen believed he was doing the right thing and was protecting the interests of a colleague. Mr. Keen was no conspirator. At the same time, added Mr. Culpin, "I am not complaining of the use made of the letter in the House of Commons." It might be said that the letter was unwise ; but Mr. Keen had no personal interest in the matter, for he was not one of those who had been putting forward alternative plans.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS said that as far back as July, 1928, the plan for the Charing Cross Bridge was known. To say, therefore, as had been suggested by certain experts, that they had only recently been given information was, to say the least, inaccurate. Mr. Culpin had expressed regret that it had been thought necessary to include in the report the last paragraph (Mr. Keen's letter). "I say sincerely," said Sir Percy, "that I regret very much it was necessary to put it in. But when people in responsible positions correspond with *The Times*, and a man like the chairman of the Thames Bridges Conferences writes such a letter, I think it is only right that the Council should have the opportunity of hearing both from the Parliamentary Committee and the chairman of the Committee concerned with the Charing Cross Bridge, and something about Mr. Keen's position in the matter."

They must accept Mr. Keen's statement that his letter was a personal one to an old friend. But when a public man wrote a letter of that description, when he was himself chairman of a public committee, he should take care that there was nothing in the communication that was of an improper nature. "I venture to think that few letters read in the House of Commons were of a more improper nature." Had it been a case in the Law Courts it would have been called a deliberate attempt to intimidate a witness. Writing on R.I.B.A. paper, Mr. Keen started by telling Sir Edwin Lutyens, who was on the high seas and unable to know exactly what was going on in this country, that his reputation was suffering from being identified with the scheme, and asked him to write to the president of the R.I.B.A. and say he had not a free hand—and, further, he said that the Bill would be rejected in Parliament. It was, therefore, unfortunate that Mr. Culpin had raised the matter, which otherwise would have been left where it was.

COMMONS CRITICISM

Continuing, Sir Percy Simmons dealt with some of the criticism of the Bill in the House and expressed regret that Mr. Percy Harris, a member of their own body, had said that a "cheap and nasty" bridge might be erected by the Council. Mr. Harris knew that the Council had decided to arrange for an open competition in connexion with Waterloo Bridge before proceedings were stopped. To say to the House, therefore, that the Council might have been content with a cheap and nasty bridge was a statement Mr. Harris ought not to have made.

Mr. PERCY HARRIS, M.P., said he was not at all disturbed by the criticism. He was trying to persuade the House to approve the bridge and was moving an instruction on the question of architectural treatment, in Sir Percy Simmons's own words.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS said that there was no need to have moved the instruction. It was true that the instructions were in words acceptable to him by arrangement, since the instruction was to be moved. But they were unnecessary because he had said on several occasions that the bridge would go to open competition.

Mr. PERCY HARRIS said that his words were :—"They might be content with a cheap and nasty bridge."

SIR WILLIAM RAY said that Mr. Harris had aggravated his offence. The Council had a right to take exception to such a statement from a member of 25 years' standing. It was unforgivable and the whole Council resented the statement.

The report was received.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT

The Finance Committee reported that a difference of opinion had arisen as to the disposal under section 115 of the Local Government Act, 1929, of a sum of £154,708 held by the Guardians of the City of London Union and representing the proceeds of the sale by them in 1921 of the Homerton Infirmary.

The Council agreed that the ownership should be tested by a friendly action in the Courts.

Mr. H. W. Stovold, Deputy Comptroller of the Council, was appointed Comptroller as from next April 1 at a salary of £3,000 a year.

£10,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY

PARCEL STOLEN FROM GIRL MESSENGER

Scotland Yard and City Police detectives were yesterday cooperating in trying to trace a man who on Monday night snatched a bag containing a box with uncut diamonds worth £10,000 from a girl in Hatton-garden.

It is believed that the thief had been at considerable pains to acquaint himself with the girl's movements and the nature of the contents of her bag, for as she was walking from her employer's office to Hatton-garden Post Office she was hustled by the man, who succeeded in wrenching the bag from under her arm. The girl screamed for help, but before anyone could respond he had disappeared.

She was able to give a rough description of the man, who is stated to have been wearing horn-rimmed spectacles. The police theory is that they were worn as a means of altering his normal appearance. Other details of his description are as follows :—

Aged about 25 or 30 ; height, 5ft. 10in. ; complexion, sallow ; hair, dark brown, brushed well back ; forehead square and chin pointed. He is said to have been wearing a soft collar.

The girl from whom the diamonds were stolen was on her way from the office of Mr. A. Kempler, of Holborn-viaduct.

A reward of £600 is offered for information which will lead to the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property.

TATSFIELD MANOR HOUSE BURNED

The Manor House, Tatsfield, the Surrey home of Dr. J. Bright Banister, the Harley-street surgeon, was practically destroyed by fire yesterday morning, only one wing, stated to be very old and to be full of oak beams, and some furniture being saved. Only the butler and his wife were in the house at the time of the fire, which started in the basement. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the roof collapsed into the dining room. The Rev. P. H. Rogers, rector, was first on the scene and organized a temporary fire brigade until the arrival of the Bromley and Westerham Brigades. Dr. Banister motored from London, and arrived to find his home a ruin. Oak beams of great age and value have been destroyed. Dr. Banister only purchased the house a year ago, using it as a country residence for week-ends.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF BRENTFORD FAIR

It is understood that protests against the proposed abolition of Brentford Fair have been sent to the Home Secretary on behalf of the amusement proprietors who have usually attended the fair in May and September. The application for the closing of the fair, which will not affect the market held weekly in Brentford Market Place, was submitted to the Middlesex County Council by the Brentford and Chiswick Urban District Council after complaints had been made by residents and by the justices who sit in the court house in the market place daily. The county council approved it and forwarded it to the Home Secretary. Yesterday was the last day for objections to be made, and the Home Secretary's decision will be announced when these have been examined.

LUTON FACTORY FIRE

SIX PERSONS KILLED

EMPLOYEES TRAPPED BY SUDDEN BLAZE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LUTON, FEB. 25

Six persons, four women and two men, lost their lives and two men were seriously injured in a fire which completely gutted the showrooms and factory buildings of Messrs. Vyse, Sons and Co., Limited, hat manufacturers, here to-day. The fire began shortly after noon, and within 10 minutes the whole of the premises were ablaze. As a result of the roll-call later in the day it was found that of 136 persons who were in the buildings at the time of the outbreak six were missing. It is declared to be certain that they perished in the fire and that their charred bodies are buried beneath the *débris*. At a late hour to-night none of the bodies had been recovered.

The names of the missing are :—

Miss Phyllis Jones, Butlin-road, Luton.
Mrs. Mary Betts, aged 75, widow, of Ashton-road, Luton.
Miss Grace Deller, Tower-road, Harthill, Luton.
Miss Doris Holt, Bigtham-road, Dunstable.
Ken Soper, married, Ascot-road, Luton.
Edward Hucklesby, aged 40, Havelock-road, Luton, head clerk.

The injured, who are in the Bute Hospital here, are :—

Amos Punter, Aston-road, Luton, both legs broken.
Arthur William Hare, Longley-road, Luton, serious burns.

Those who were near the building at the time describe as extraordinary the rapidity with which the fire developed. A wisp of smoke was seen, apparently coming from the showroom windows on the ground floor, and a few minutes later the whole premises were alight. The Luton Fire Brigade was early on the scene, but it was immediately apparent that the firemen's task was going to be a difficult one, and the aid of neighbouring brigades was summoned. In answer to this call the Harpenden, Hitchin, Letchworth, Dunstable, and Leighton Buzzard brigades arrived, and valuable services were also rendered by the L.M.S. Railway and the L.N.E. Railway fire brigades.

HEATING BEESWAX

It was stated this afternoon that at the time of the outbreak Mr. Arthur Hare, who was severely burned, was engaged in the basement heating beeswax with which to polish the floor of the showrooms, which had been recently stained. It is assumed that when removing the pail which contained the beeswax from the fire he forgot that the handle was hot and dropped the vessel, thus spilling some of the liquid, which burst into flames. Hare's clothing became ignited, and he rushed upstairs to the open air. Two fellow-workmen, James S. Chapman and George Sibley, succeeded in smothering the flames, and Hare was carried into a neighbouring building and later removed to the Bute Hospital. The screams of Hare attracted the attention of Douglas Harvey and Charles Rawson, who were also in the basement, and noticing the smoke they ran to another room to obtain bowls of water. They thought it was but a trifling outbreak, but on their return to the basement they found it filled with smoke and flames. The fire spread rapidly to the lift shaft, and within a few minutes the whole building was involved. At the time of the alarm Mr. Alec Staddon, the manager, was telephoning to his brother, who is engaged in another large factory at the other end of the town. He shouted to his brother, "The place is on fire!" and instantly replaced the receiver. The alarm was spread to all departments with the order to get out as quickly as possible. Girls screamed and rushed to escape, but a few were trapped on the third floor. It is believed that if those girls who lost their lives had not returned to their departments to save certain of their personal belongings they would have got safely out of the building.

GIRLS HANGING FROM WINDOW

An eye-witness, Mr. Alec Robertson, employed by a neighbouring firm, stated that when he observed smoke issuing from the building he rushed into one of the yards and was able to assist a number of girls to safety. He saw three young women hanging from a window-ledge, and he might have been able to reach them had there been a ladder near. They threw their handbags down. He did not know what became of them, but he believed they fell through a glass roof. Season-tickets found in the handbags contained the names of Miss Holt and Miss Deller.

Mr. Henry C. Lawrence, Rambridge-road, Luton, who was trapped with Ken Soper (one of the missing) in a room at the top of the building, had a fortunate escape. He stated that the only intimation they had that anything was amiss was a loud explosion. They rushed to the door and were met by a wall of smoke. Soper rushed past him to the stairs and disappeared. "I went through the steaming-room into the open air," Lawrence continued, "and climbed down a rainpipe on to the roof of another building. I got through a skylight into the premises adjoining and escaped with another man, Fred Kinns."

Shortly after the outbreak a large ornamental piece of masonry on the top of the façade of the building fell with a terrific crash to the street. Fortunately, the thoroughfare had been cleared of the public and no one was injured. The débris of masonry had to be cleared away to prevent it from impeding the firemen in their task.

TENEMENT FIRE IN GLASGOW

TWO CHILDREN KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, FEB. 25

Two children lost their lives and three adults were seriously injured in a tenement fire in Glasgow this morning. The fire originated on the third floor of a four-storey tenement in Cowcaddens-street, and the tenants on the top floor were trapped by flames and smoke which drove them back from the narrow staircase. Several jumped into sheets held by firemen, and others were rescued by means of the fire escape.

The names of the dead children are Sadie Bond, aged three, and her sister, Elizabeth Bond, aged one year. The injured are Mrs. Bond, aged 24, of Robb-street, Springburn, mother of the dead children, injuries to neck and back; Mrs. Elizabeth McKenna, Cowcaddens-street, injury to hip and ribs; and Mrs. Hugh Hope, Cowcaddens-street, shock.

The fire seems to have originated in the flat occupied by Mr. James O'Hara on the third floor. There was no one in it at the time, as Mr. O'Hara, who lives alone, goes out to work early. The outbreak was discovered about 9.30 by Mrs. McFarlane, who lives below O'Hara.

The stairs and close, known locally as "The Ghost Close," were soon filled with dense volumes of smoke. Several of the tenants, without waiting to dress, rushed through the choking fumes and escaped, being supplied with clothing by the tenants of neighbouring tenements. Soon a large crowd gathered, and several volunteers, disregarding the danger to themselves, dashed through the smoke and assisted several children to safety.

The tenants on the top floor, however, were trapped and driven back from their doors. They fled to the windows as a means of escape. Several smashed the windows and were only prevented from throwing themselves into the street below by the excited cries of the spectators. A woman holding a baby was seen standing on the ledge of one of the top-storey windows. The baby was seen to fall down to the street, and the woman seemed about to follow, but the crowd shouted to her to hold on until the firemen, who had now arrived, could hold out their jumping sheet. Into this she and several other women jumped, while an old man, who is an invalid, and his wife were rescued by firemen by means of the fire escape.

It was learned that another child was still in the building, and Superintendent Morrison and Fireman Grant crawled up the stairs through the smoke and found Sadie Bond lying unconscious near the sink in one of the rooms. They carried her downstairs to the back court, where artificial respiration was applied without success.

The firemen succeeded in quelling the outbreak in about half an hour, by which time O'Hara's flat was completely gutted and others were considerably damaged.

Seventeen persons, including 11 children, were rendered homeless yesterday by a fire at Shelfield, near Alcester, Warwickshire, which destroyed a wooden bungalow converted into three separate dwellings.

YORKSHIRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION

FIVE LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, FEB. 25

Five men have died as a result of the explosion at the Wath Main Colliery, South Yorkshire, last night. The dead are :—

ERNEST CUSWORTH, aged 31, of 12, Princess-street, West Melton ;

THOMAS KING, aged 53, of 6, Regent-place, Mexborough ;

JOHN POOLE, aged 21, of Station-road, Wath-on-Dearne ;

HERBERT ALLOTT, aged 27, of 36, Whitebuildings, Wath-on-Dearne ; and

GEORGE UNWIN, aged 46, of 6, Cawood-road, Mexborough.

Allott and Unwin died in hospital to-day, and the others were dead when taken from the pit. Survivors say that there was a flash, followed by two explosions, in the Billingley drift of the Barnsley seam of the colliery. This is the first explosion which has occurred in the Wath Main Colliery.

The first news that something was amiss at the colliery did not suggest that any lives had been lost, but it was not long before the more serious nature of the explosion became known. Friends and relatives of the men known to be in the workings hastened to the pithead to learn what had happened, and the scene all through the night was a most pathetic one. A snowstorm came on, and this and a chill wind made waiting a very trying ordeal, especially for the female relatives, who had rushed to the pithead without waiting to dress themselves properly and stood in the wintry weather with merely a shawl or some light thing thrown over their indoor clothes. The crowd was orderly, and no great difficulty was experienced in keeping them far enough away to prevent interference with the work of the ambulance men and those who were assisting in the rescue work.

John Poole, the father of the victim of that name, led the rescue party which actually found the younger Poole, and after discovering that his son was past human aid he continued with the party to see if they could render assistance to any others. He was so overcome by his loss and exertions that he was taken in a prostrate condition to the ambulance room.

Mr. G. H. Ashwin, the general manager of the colliery, said that the explosion took place about two miles from the shaft, and he understood that the first warning that anything had gone wrong came from two men named Hart and Walton who were working on the fringe of the affected area. Those men gave warning to others working below and probably prevented the disaster from being of greater proportions. A number of pit officials, including Mr. M. G. Martyn, manager, Mr. Walter Kelley, under-manager, and Mr. Fraser, Inspector of Mines for the district, assisted in the rescue work and afterwards inspected the pit. No fall of roof is said to have occurred, and after the last man had been taken from the pit, about 2 o'clock this morning, it was reported that the pit was clear and that the night shift could go to work to-night. All the dead men were terribly burned.

The following injured are in hospital :—James Russell, aged 42, deputy, of 46, Wath-road, Wath-on-Dearne ; John Dyson, aged 47, of 42, Stokewell-road, West Melton, and Alfonso Lenton, aged 24, of 17, Cambridge-road, Mexborough. Two men, William Hart, aged 52, of 53, Burman-road, and Sam Walton, aged 53, of 52, Sandymount-road, both Wath-on-Dearne, suffered from burns and shock but were allowed to go home after treatment. The men in hospital are stated to be in a critical condition.

THE MISSING MONKEYS

One of the two monkeys which have been missing from an animal dealer's in Camden Town for 11 days was seen yesterday morning near one of the shrub plantations in Regent's Park, close to the Zoo. The railings surrounding this shrubbery prevented any immediate attempt at capture, and the monkey was soon lost to view. It is assumed that its companion was hidden among the shrubs, but the animals have proved so elusive that no expedition was sent in search of them when the news was given to their owner. Should they ultimately make their way into the Zoo, the re-taking of them is likely to prove comparatively easy.

Dr. R. A. Askins is resigning his position as medical officer of health at Bristol to become chief medical officer in South Rhodesia.

WORKS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

LANCASHIRE AND CHARGE OF DELAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 25

The refutation by the northern county councils of the charge of delay in proceeding with public works in relief of unemployment, which was surprisingly directed against them by the Ministry of Transport last Wednesday, is now fairly complete. In the case of Lancashire, the particulars given in *The Times* on Friday are supplemented by Mr. W. H. Schofield, the county surveyor.

Mr. Schofield points out that the Ministry's criticism implies that both the grants from the sum of £2,000,000 provided last September for such works and the actual certificates from the Ministry authorizing particular schemes have been available since September. So far from this being so, repeated applications by the Lancashire County Council failed to secure the necessary certificate from the Ministry until January 25. Since that date notices have been served on owners ; these have expired ; and the county council is at last in a position to begin work on schemes that will cost £541,600.

Mr. Schofield, secondly, refutes the accusation of delay in proceeding with bridge schemes. The Lancashire County Council has not only adopted a scheme of reconstructing 12 canal and railway bridges a year for the next five years but has also three bridges actually in course of reconstruction ; has entered into contracts for work on four more ; and work on three other canal bridges and five railway bridges is well advanced. For this scheme £200,000 a year is set aside.

Thirdly, Mr. Schofield points out that in recent years the Lancashire County Council has spent over £850,000 on roads and bridges and contributed to similar work by other local authorities, the total cost of which has been over £1,000,000. In addition, £2,750,000 is being spent on the Liverpool and East Lancashire new arterial road ; road widenings, and diversions have cost over £300,000 ; and further schemes of this kind will probably cost an equal amount. Upon resurfacing classified roads £660,000 has been spent, and the total sum involved in the Lancashire County Council's road improvement schemes, irrespective of maintenance work, is £4,750,000.

INSURANCE STRIKE

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 25

I have received this afternoon through Mr. J. Jagger, chief organizing secretary and president of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, a statement of the agreed terms on which the strike of 3,000 agents of the Co-operative Insurance Society has been settled.

The agents will resume work on Thursday, just three weeks since the dispute led to their being called out. The settlement, as reported in *The Times* to-day, has been effected between the representatives of the N.U.D.A.W., to which the agents belong, and the board of the Co-operative Insurance Society, largely owing to the good offices of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress at conferences which took place in London last week.

Mr. Jagger states that of the points outstanding between the parties when the conferences in London began the first was the agents' claim, hitherto resisted firmly by the board of the C.I.S., that this dispute affecting rates of pay of the society's employees should be submitted either to arbitration or conciliation. To this his union, as representing the men, attached more importance than to anything else, as unless the principle of conciliation were admitted between the society and their agents the existence of the National Cooperative Conciliation Board would appear to lose any justification. On this point the agents, Mr. Jagger said, must be considered to have succeeded from the moment when the Insurance Society yielded to the appeal of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The second point remaining when the parties went up to London was the refusal of the C.I.S. Board to agree to a minimum wage for agents, or to increase the agents' commission on industrial premiums under certain tables. Here a settlement was effected when the Society offered, and the agents accepted, a minimum weekly wage of 50s., and the agents at the same time waived their claim for an increase in the percentage commission.

News in Brief

A man fell overboard from the Wallasey ferryboat as it was crossing from Liverpool to Seacombe on Monday night and could not be found.

A new organ, which will complete the War memorial chapel designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., will shortly be dedicated at St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate.

Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) will on May 23 lay the foundation-stone of the new headquarters building of the Girl Guides' Association in Buckingham Palace-road.

Sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed at the Glasgow High Court of Justiciary yesterday on James Miller, a Glasgow tailor, found *Guilty* of arson and fraud.

The Oxford Union presidential debate, at which Mr. Churchill was to have been the chief speaker to-morrow, has been postponed on account of Mr. Churchill's other important engagements.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company have placed a contract with Robert MacAlpine and Co. for the doubling of two miles of line and the reconstruction of Romford Station and goods yard.

The hearse carrying the body of Lord Westbury to Putney yesterday knocked down and killed Joseph Green, aged eight, of Benfield-street, Battersea, as it was passing along York-road, Battersea. Another boy was injured.

The Great Western Railway intend to build, to meet increasing demands, 100 special trucks for conveying new cars from the makers, at Birmingham and Oxford, to all parts of the country and docks for export. A further 50 covered containers and 25 insulated containers, for meat and other perishable goods, are to be ordered.

The charge against James Gardner and James Hunter, both of Glasgow, of attempting to murder John Fox, a dealer, with a razor, was at the Glasgow High Court yesterday reduced to one of aggravated assault. The charge against Hunter was found *Not Proven*. Gardner was found *Guilty*, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

The 99th anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution will be held on March 4. (p. 25)

A list of subscriptions to the National Advertising Benevolent Society's 12th annual festival, March 28, is published. (p. 3)

The 18th list of contributions in response to the appeal for £50,000 to rebuild the "Ever Open Door," Stepney Causeway, E.1, is published. (p. 3)

A peer's son with a master's certificate would take charge of a cruising yacht for the coming season. (p. 1)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for nine locomotive boilers, 4—6—0 type. (p. 2)

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, invite tenders for plate girder bridges. (p. 2)

NAVAL REDUCTIONS

BRITISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS' MESSAGE

In reply to a telegram from American religious leaders (published in *The Times* of February 19) calling on the London Naval Conference to agree to "parity downwards," the following telegram has been dispatched through the "Christ and Peace" campaign in this country to the Church Peace Union in America :—

"Cordially respond American religious leaders' telegram urging real cut in naval armaments as step towards making Kellogg Pact effective. Religious opinion here believes real reduction essential for success of Naval Conference and necessary basis for international security and permanent peace. Procession and intercession services for disarmament arranged City Temple and Westminster Abbey March 1."

This message is signed by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, Birmingham, Liverpool, Salisbury, and Chichester ; and by Dr. Sidney M. Berry, Congregational Union ; Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Baptist World Alliance ; the Rev. Henry Carter, Wesleyan Social Welfare Department ; Dr. A

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WIDER REPUTATION

By CALLISTHENES

What a tremendous thing reputation can be in these days!

Not long ago ambition was bounded by a national reputation. In 1930 a reputation can spread from country to country as easily as it used to spread from county to county.

We were struck by that story from Budapest of the gypsy musician who died the other day while rehearsing with his band for a visit to Brussels. The Belgian Royal Family had heard him on the wireless all the way from Hungary to Belgium and had expressed the wish to hear him in person. His reputation fifty years ago would probably have been confined to Hungary, but in a single night of broadcast he was heard in cottages and palaces half across the world.

The film has created for some actor in Hollywood a fame in twelve months wider than anyone in the world before could have hoped for in a lifetime.

Reputation now is such a thing as Shakespeare never dreamed of when he wrote the passage in *Othello*.

The reputation of this Store has a width and speed such as was impossible for any business house in the old days. The village shop was then content with a village reputation. The city shop hoped for little more than a city reputation. The reputation of this great Distributing House is not bounded even by the boundaries of the nation.

Not only is this Store known throughout England and Scotland and Wales: it is known all over Europe. It is known in the United States and the Dominions, so that people on the other side of the world will talk of the Selfridge courtesy and the Selfridge quality.

All of which is a great incentive and a great responsibility.

It is an incentive to know that there is almost no limit to the extent to which a business house's reputation may be spread. Like the broadcast music, our merchandise goes into cottages and palaces. The musician does not know who is listening across the ether. It may be a poet, it may be a President. We in this House do not know who may be among the thousands who are entering our Store every hour. It may be someone who will only speak our name from cottage to cottage. It may be someone whose voice will carry across the sea.

There is only one course to adopt. We undertake to speak as if every word were to be broadcast. We try to give such value that there is in the whole day no single transaction which, if it were told to the world, would not maintain or heighten the reputation of this Store for good service and good value.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION
DAILY AT 2·0 4·15·6·30 & 8·45
SEATS MAY BE RESERVED AT 3/6 & 5/9
George Arliss
IN
Disraeli
2ND MONTH
THE ENGLISH STORY THAT ALL LONDON IS FLOCKING TO SEE!
A WARNER BROS VITAPHONE PRODUCTION.

BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL FAIR
2-16 April, 1930
3,000 Sellers
1 Million Visitor-Buyers

The British Centre for the treatment of Rheumatism.
Modern medical practice is tending more and more towards the treatment of the rheumatic diseases by physical methods. The scientific use of natural waters—eliminative, radio-active, adjustive—; the application of the mineral waters by means of baths and douches; the careful use of electricity, massage, heat and other aids in conjunction with the spa treatment is recognised by the leaders of medical thought as the most effective of all methods for the relief and cure—and for the prevention—of the group of painful, and if neglected serious, disorders known as rheumatism.
Bath, with its radio-active, diuretic waters, rising at a natural temperature of 120 degrees, its unsurpassed balneological installation at the Bathing Establishment and the services of a skilled staff, the advice of experienced medical specialists and the accumulated knowledge provided by the oldest National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, affords unequalled opportunities for the successful treatment of all forms of rheumatism. All information with regard to the Bath treatment may be obtained from the Spa Director, Bath.
Special programmes of entertainments are arranged for the Early Spring Season at Bath.
From March 20th to April 5th there will be a festival on unique lines, comprising music, painting, literature, the dance, architecture, decoration, furniture, etc., etc., by living British workers in all branches of Art. When writing ask also for programme of the
FESTIVAL OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

A BRITISH WIDE SCREEN

As the future of the wide film is to be the subject of a special report to be submitted to the General Council of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, much interest attaches to the use of a new wide screen of British design and manufacture which was recently shown at the Stoll Picture Theatre. The invention is the work of Mr. Matt Coverdale, who is on the technical staff of the Stoll Picture Corporation, and differs from the wide screens already seen in this country in size and method of operation. A single switch controls the extension of the screen and the special projection mechanism needed to produce synchronous action. At present the device is being used only with the Natdre film of Mr. Cherry Kearton, *Tembi* already reviewed in *The Times*, and dealing with wild life in Central Africa. The major portion of the film is shown on a screen much wider than standard pattern, but the Coverdale apparatus enlarges it by a further 350 sq. ft. to an area covering the entire proscenium opening.

It is not easy to judge the merits of the invention from observation of a single film, especially when it is a Nature film offering easy opportunities for display, but a notable point in its favour is that the enlargement and reduction of the screen are carried out with a smoothness and speed which cause the smallest possible interruption to visual continuity. Indeed, it is unlikely that the change will be noticed when the eye has become more accustomed to it. Of greater moment is the effect of increased proportions on the sight generally and on cinema technique. The experiment at the Stoll Picture Theatre suggests that discretion will have to be used by film directors if the eye is not to be unduly fatigued.

STANDARDIZATION OF SIZE

In the development of the wide film in America, Captain Paul Kimberley, the managing director of the National Screen Services, Limited, who has just returned from the United States, said that the Society of Motion Picture Engineers was considering the matter there, and at present there were three sizes of wide film in contemplation, but that in order to make such a project commercially practicable it was necessary for the various film companies to agree on a standard size. The Society of Motion Picture Engineers had not yet reached an agreement on standardization, but another meeting was to be held in April, when the question would again be considered.

At present the three companies chiefly concerned are Fox, Paramount, and the R.K.O., but as each company works on a different size of film, it is felt that exhibitors may be placed in an extremely difficult position. The first company to exploit the wide film was the Paramount, who, more than two years ago, used the Magnascope system to emphasize the stampede of elephants in *Chang* and outstanding incidents in *The Trail of '98* and *Old Ironsides*. This process has, however, now been superseded by the new Magnafilm process, which, it is claimed, gives three dimensions to the picture owing to the increased area. Apart from the old Magnascope system, no complete demonstration of the new wide film has been given in this country, but a number of the most experienced men in the British film industry have seen a programme arranged by Mr. William Fox of what he terms the "Grandeur" system pictures at the Gaiety Theatre, New York. Mr. Basil Dean hopes, however, to show in London this year a wide film produced by the Radio Keith Orpheum Picture Corporation, who have already made several wide films.

FILM VERSION OF "ESCAPE"

Sir Gerald du Maurier will play the part of Matt Denant in the talking film version of Mr. John Galsworthy's play *Escape*, which is to be directed by Mr. Basil Dean for the Associated Talking Pictures, Limited, of which company Mr. Dean is the chairman. It will be made in cooperation with the R.K.O., of America, who have arranged to send to England a number of expert technicians to assist in the making of the film. Work on the production will be begun next month at the studios of the British Lion Film Corporation. Many of the scenes will be shot on Dartmoor and the actual places that the author had in mind when he wrote the play.

Four of the most recent British International Pictures—*Raise the Roof*, *The Romance of Seville*, *Song of Soho*, and *High Seas*—are to be distributed by the First National Pathé, Limited. The first of these new pictures, *Raise the Roof*, was directed by Mr. Walter Summers, and is stated to be a delightfully intimate and colourful story of life in a small travelling theatrical company, and is the first talking picture in which Miss Betty Balfour has appeared. Mr. Carl Brisson and Miss Edna Davies will be seen in *Song of Soho*, which has been produced by Mr. Harry Lachman; other members of the cast are Mr. Donald Calthrop and Mr. Henry Victor. This film is described as "a hundred per cent. musical talkie," and the story ranges from the African desert, with the Foreign Legion in action, to the historic thoroughfares in Soho. Captain Norman Walker, who produced *The Hate Ship*, directed *The Romance of Seville*, in which the principal parts are played by Miss Marguerite Allan, Mr. Alexander D'Arcy, and Mr. Randle Ayrton. This picture, it is claimed, is a complete departure from the usual method of British film production. *High Seas* is a maritime drama, directed by Mr. Denison Clift, with Miss Lilian Rich and Mr. John Stuart in the cast.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Juno and the Paycock.*
ASTORIA.—*Flight.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*A Cottage on Dartmoor.*
CAPITOL.—*Not for Profit.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*It's a Great Life.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Studio Murder Mystery* and *Tembi.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH PAVILION.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Rockery Nook.*
PLAZA.—*Two Black Crows.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Stampede.*
REGAL.—*Atlantic.*
STOLL.—*Sunny Side Up.*
TIVOLI.—*Happy Days.*

THE LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH

MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS

A programme of five ballets was performed yesterday afternoon by pupils of Mme. Marie Rambert. It was not, however, a pupils' demonstration, but the first production of a company directed by Mme. Rambert and Mr. Frederick Ashton, who was responsible for most of the choreography.

Leda and the Swan to music by Gluck began conventionally and rather weakly, but took strength from the excellently contrived entry of the Swan (Mr. Ashton) *en haut* and gathered dramatic force as it went on from various movements off the ground that kept the whole ballet in the same key. A series of *divertissements* followed, of which the best were the Russian Peasant dance danced by Mme. Rambert herself, and a sophisticated character dance, "Mannequin," done with a pretty, self-conscious artificiality by Miss Diana Gould, who showed adaptability during the afternoon to various dramatic situations.

The most ambitious ballet was *Our Lady's Juggler*, in two acts, to well-chosen music by Respighi. The choreography was by Miss Susan Salaman, who employed a larger company; but since it was a mime ballet there was less scope for ingenious steps and figures, and the story, in spite of an effective setting, halted in the telling.

Conception and achievement were most evenly matched in the Capriol Suite of dances to the music modernized by Peter Warlock from Arbeau's *Orchésographie*. Mr. Ashton brought to the dances the same air of mock primness and modern pseudo-antiquity as Mr. Warlock puts into his harmonization of the old tunes. With very happy results, except at the very end when a solitary figure is left on the stage without justification either by the dance or by the music. The *Ballet of Mars and Venus* from *Jew Süss* completed an attractive programme. A word must be added to acknowledge the unobtrusive but efficient musicianship of Miss Katherine Howarth and Mr. Norman Franklin, who, with the help of a string quintet, provided the accompaniments.

WOLSEY PAGEANT AT IPSWICH

SIR JOHN MARRIOTT delivered a lecture on Cardinal Wolsey last night before a crowded audience at Ipswich, where the fourth centenary of the death of her greatest son is being commemorated in June by a pageant.

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

"SAVONAROLA"

A Tragedy by LADBROKE BROWN. By kind permission of Brown's Literary Executor, MAX BEERBOHM (Merton)

Interlocutor	NIGEL PLAYFAIR (Univ.)
A Sacristan	REYNER BARTON (Exeter)
A Friar	J. FISHER WHITE (Oriel)
Savonarola	D. A. CLARKE-SMITH (Pembroke)
Lucrezia Borgia	MARIE NEY
S. Francis of Assisi	RICHARD GOOLDEN (New Coll.)
Leonardo da Vinci	CECIL BROOKING (Balliol)
Dante	A. P. HERBERT (New Coll.)
1st Apprentice	EMLYN WILLIAMS (Ch. Ch.)
2nd Apprentice	RODNEY MILLINGTON (Lincoln)
The Borgias' Fool (with songs)	ROBERT HARRIS (New Coll.)
Porter	RICHARD GOOLDEN (New Coll.)
Cosimo de' Medici	ORMISTON MILLER (Univ.)
Lorenzo de' Medici	ROBERT STRAIGHT (Lincoln)
A Cobbler	REYNER BARTON (Exeter)
Florentine Women	DIRK TREE CICELY NICKS (St. Hugh's) ANTONIA BROUGH (St. Hugh's)
Pope Julius II.	HERBERT WARING (St. John's)
Papal Officer	J. FISHER WHITE (Oriel)
Pippa	VIOLA TREE
Cesare Borgia	FRANCIS JAMES (New Coll.)

The Songs and Incidental Music specially composed by Temple Abady (Ch. Ch.).
Produced by Nigel Playfair (Univ.).

A prologue by Mr. John Buchan, spoken with charm and dignity by Miss Lilian Braithwaite, opened the *matinée* given on behalf of the Oxford Preservation Trust at the Haymarket Theatre yesterday afternoon. A scene from Mr. Compton Mackenzie's novel "Poor Relations" followed, with a cast of Oxford men, and, to illumine a fragment that was a trifle too discursive, a piece of swift, well-defined portraiture by Miss Dora Gregory. Mr. Wilson Wiley, with a face of innocent gravity, joined Mr. Temple Abady in a group of songs less grave, and, later in the afternoon, after a miniature *revue* by Miss Helen Simpson and Mr. Richard Addinsell and a sketch by Mr. John Hastings Turner that brought Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Felix Aylmer to the stage, a few of the old popular songs of Paul Rubens were sung by the Rubens Follies, a very accomplished constellation that included Miss Maidie Andrews, Miss Marjorie Gordon, and Miss Ivy Tresmand. In brief—though perhaps "in brief" is not the most appropriate phrase—a very full and various entertainment.

At the heart of it, sandwiched between the songs and the drama, lay Mr. Max Beerbohm's famous burlesque—that irresponsible, impossible, "unactable" thing commonly called "Savonarola Brown," now at last, by the ingenuity of Sir Nigel Playfair, who sat at a little table reading the stage directions, brought to the theatre. How would it go? How would an audience, denied a reader's opportunity to examine Mr. Beerbohm's wit and roll his bathos on a leisurely tongue, receive this sport with the writers of pseudo-Elizabethan tragedy? A great part of the game is in the stage directions and in the actors' literal obedience to them, and this part Sir Nigel won in triumph, aided and abetted by an occasional *contretemps*, which he turned brilliantly to account. The other part of the game is in the extravagant lapses of the verse which, as no other verse in the world, has a habit of falling, in a landslide of absurdity, from purple heights into the abyss. And it has to be confessed that not every landslide had its reward in thunder, partly, we suspect, because the audience had not dined, but partly because one or two of the actors disarmed us by something dangerously near to naturalism. For all that, *Savonarola* was rich in delights—the agonized exit of Lucrezia, which Miss Marie Ney made ridiculous in the grandest manner; Mr. Reyner Barton's slavish obedience to stage-directions; Mr. A. P. Herbert's two-line study of Dante; Mr. Herbert Waring's high solemnity; and, above all, the accurate and deliberate humour of Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith. Mr. Clarke-Smith is not the man to let a landslide escape unnoticed. A movement of his eyebrows, an increasing purple in his voice, a wink—an ethereal wink—at the orchestra, and he has his audience expectant. Down comes the verse. He seems to be mildly surprised by the fall, as the lady in the fairy story was surprised when a toad jumped out of her mouth, and we, whom he let into the secret just five seconds ago, rejoice in our prescience. His Savonarola is a masterly piece of burlesque that never loses its own balance though all the decasyllabic world tumble in bathos about it.

SCIENCE AND THE EMPIRE

BOTANICAL RESEARCH WORK AT KEW

Mr. ARTHUR W. HILL, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, addressing the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday on scientific and industrial research in the Empire, pointed out that at present the agricultural staff of the Colony of the Gambia, including the Director, consisted of former Kew student gardeners, while the superintendent and the assistant superintendent at Amani, four plantation managers in the Agricultural Department, Uganda, and similar officers in other African Colonies, the superintendent and two assistant superintendents, Sudan, and some nine curators and gardeners in the Union of South Africa had all "passed through the mill" of Kew.

In the Dominions, notably in Australia and New Zealand, the need for centralized research work had been realised, but all the centres that had been set up for the prosecution of research overseas needed contact with institutions at home, in order that they might be kept in touch with all the later developments in the various branches of science. The importance, for instance, of a close liaison with Kew in botanical matters was well illustrated in the attempt which was being made in both Australia and New Zealand to bring about "insect control" of introduced noxious weeds.

With regard to South Africa and East Africa, there were many pasture plants, often singularly alike, some of which were useful while others were very dangerous poisons to grazing animals. Critical examination of all such plants was necessary in a large herbarium. So necessary was this type of botanical research deemed to be by the Government of the Union of South Africa that they maintained a South African Assistant at Kew.

Kew was and must continue to be the chief source of information for the whole of our tropical African domains. It was the strengthening of the staff at Kew to cope quickly and efficiently with the difficult questions propounded by Africa alone, and especially by East and South Africa, that was one of the pressing needs at the present time.

MARYLEBONE SCHOOLS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

Queen's Hall is not often used for, as it were, parochial purposes, but on Monday night a number of schools from the Marylebone district combined to give a concert there. A Junior Choir, composed of the Kilburn-lane, the Moberley, and St. Thomas's schools, was conducted by Mr. Frederick Wood in a number of suitable songs sung with good spirit, rhythm, and articulation, but in the main at too great a speed (Sailor Shanties in particular ought not to go as fast as they are usually taken). Older boys and girls from Gateforth-street, Upper Marylebone, and North Paddington Central schools were conducted by Mr. W. J. F. Pugh and sang with excellent tone. There were country dances neatly executed and demonstrations in eurhythmics interspersed between the songs. This was the first of what promises to become an annual festival, preparation for which should be a valuable incentive to the study of music in the elementary schools of the district.

At a meeting of the General Quarterly Court of Governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, held on Monday, it was resolved unanimously that the congratulations of the Court should be tendered to the president of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, Lord Wakefield of Hythe, on the honour conferred on him by the King in recognition of his public services.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE JUDGMENT OF YOUTH

Under the title of "The Young Painters' Society," and with the support of an influential honorary committee, there will open at the New Burlington Galleries on March 15 an exhibition on lines which have not been attempted hitherto. The intention is to show, not so much the work—though that follows as a consequence—as the artistic judgment of the younger generation. In the announcements to artists the objects of the society are described as "(1) To promote the already growing popularity of young British painters and sculptors. (2) To offer to these young painters and sculptors an opportunity of selecting for themselves such modern pictures and sculptures as they consider most representative of their point of view, and to place these works on exhibition." Thus, while the majority of the works may be expected to be by men and women under 40, there will be nothing whatever to prevent the inclusion of something by the oldest R.A. The only point insisted upon is that all invitation and selection must be by elected representatives of the younger artists themselves, without any outside interference, so that what the exhibition will represent will be the judgment of youth upon their artistic contemporaries in England.

PUBLICITY PHOTOGRAPHS

The general impression made by the exhibition of German publicity photographs at the Camera Club, 17, John-street, Adelphi, is that, though there are possibilities of creating interest by the unexpected relation of objects and jumps in scale, the most promising use of photography in this direction is in calling attention to surface qualities and textures—as of glass and woven fabrics. Since this is the direction which causes a waste and degradation of the painter's talent in advertising, a good division of labour is suggested. The studies of glass (71) and eggs (3), and those of textiles (15 and 16), corrugated paper cups (18), and electric light fittings (13), by Mr. Hans Finsler, satchel and rug, by the Atelier Stone, and silk stockings (72) by Mr. Ewald Hoinki, all predispose the attention favourably towards the objects photographed.

MR. REGINALD SHARPLEY

Mr. Reginald Sharpley's "Cotswold Pastorals" and other paintings at the Beaux Arts Gallery, 1, Bruton-place, are, as their title suggests, landscapes in which the emphasis lies rather on poetry than painting. But, for all that, they are painted with unusual ingenuity. Many of them are wide prospects or scenes in which there is a good deal of light, not treated in the purely impressionist manner but so as to produce fairly sharp shadows. Such scenes and such light are generally used by painters who wish to make a good deal of spatial effects. But while Mr. Sharpley is fully alive to the romantic flavour of distant prospects or of dappled shadows, he seems quite deliberately to avoid any interest in space for its own sake. In fact he converts all these scenes to an almost flat pattern, like a tapestry, a likeness which is borne out by his rather woolly manner of painting. Mr. Sharpley carefully abstains from the slightest emphasis which in the normal way in such landscapes would fall on whatever increased the illusion of recession. Certainly this adds to the purely decorative effect of his pictures and also makes their associative appeal more direct. But the extremely tidy and even timid brush strokes which this tapestry-like method of painting seems to involve do not perfectly suit the oil medium, which can be seen used more naturally and easily in such a small and comparatively unpoetic landscape as "Near Aston Blank." Mr. Sharpley also shows some very pleasant water-colours and some very neat and tidy etchings.

MR. ARTHUR VERBEECK

The Flemish painter, Mr. Arthur Verbeeck, whose oil paintings may be seen at the Grieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, makes an interesting use of resonant and metallic colours which are most effective when they can be seen isolated from other matters of interest, as in some small still life. These colours sing with extraordinary violence. They are sometimes used to increase the illusion of a polished surface with very high lights, but more often Mr. Verbeeck seems to enjoy such colour for its own sake. He lays on his paint in a manner which suits this kind of colour, putting it on very thick with a palette knife, but as smoothly as possible. The smooth and separate slices of paint are sometimes, as in "Rhododendrons," happily used as if they were the most important things in the picture, and they are so assembled as to give a coherence that has little reference to the manner in which the actual objects represented in the picture are assembled. But Mr. Verbeeck's larger pictures, like "Goodbye to Boyhood," are designed in a more elaborate way, their whole structure being carefully thought out. In this picture all the lines are meant to lead towards a glass which is held by the highest figure, but this elaborate arrangement seems to serve the ends of illustration as much as, if not more than, of design. The medium by itself can no longer give any coherence, and what coherence would be given by the carefully thought out plan is to some extent destroyed by the artist lingering on salient points of purely descriptive interest.

MRS. GERTRUDE McPHERSON

Mrs. Gertrude McPherson's drawings at the Brook-street Art Galleries, 14, Brook-street, all have a very grey and monochrome appearance. For the most part they consist of romantic landscapes, in which contours and outlines are markedly stylized and everything is reduced to the simplest decorative forms. But within these outlines Mrs. McPherson makes the surface very elaborate. She draws nothing in great detail, but makes innumerable pen strokes, which do not so much represent the actual surface of the forms that she has observed, but in themselves make an elaborate texture. Perhaps the most characteristic example of this device or mannerism is "Hongkong from Magazine Gap." Such a device well suits her pictures of such things as seashores and waves. At the same time, she usually heightens these drawings, which otherwise would present the unbroken and monotonous surface of a stuff, with strong white lights, and it is on these that she chiefly relies for the romantic aspect, the moonlight and sunset distances, of her landscapes.

MR. GEORGE FENYO

Mr. George Fenyö's landscapes and portraits in oils at the Arlington Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, have a very gay and modern air. If some of the contributions to this gaiety are in the nature of old friends, one does not meet them so often that one is not glad to see them again. Mr. Fenyö's Mediterranean landscapes, with their Matisselike colours and their trees simplified into queer and amusing decorative motives, make pleasant and pretty patterns. But perhaps Mr. Fenyö's variations from these simple patterns require more attention, even if they do not necessarily give more pleasure. He sometimes adds to the complexity of his pictures by effects of space, which, as in "The Little Wood above the Sea," have an almost theatrical effect. These effects at once attract attention, even if they are not extremely subtle, for they depend rather on violent than apposite conjunctions of colour. At other times Mr. Fenyö goes more deeply into the forms of the landscape, as in "Arco di Tito, Rome," and at once his colour becomes more subdued and often more subtle. This particular picture may not be completely a whole, but it contains very interesting passages. In his portraits Mr. Fenyö's closer investigation of the forms is not always so successful, and he seems to find it difficult to deal with the heads as freely as with the forms of landscape. There is often too much undigested descriptive drawing, which contrasts oddly with the decorative stylization of the rest of the portrait. But in his "Portrait of Miss L. H." Mr. Fenyö has managed the head very well, investigating it no farther and leaving it at the same point of finish as the rest of the picture.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park is played at each hour between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., by means of the electro-pneumatic apparatus. This week's programme is as follows:—
To-day.—"Prelude" (Gebruers).
To-morrow.—"Minuet" (Bach).
Friday.—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
Saturday.—"Changes" on 12 bells.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

MME. LOTTE LEHMANN'S RECITAL

BEETHOVEN AND SCHUMANN

It was a conventional programme, of the kind which begins with "Caro mio ben," and after a few samples of the classical Italian style settles down to the romantic German song-writers from Beethoven to Richard Strauss. But it was the right programme for the large audience which came to Queen's Hall, and right also for the singer.

Mme. Lotte Lehmann is one of the rare singers who can make us feel how stupid are the superior people who turn up their noses at the sentiment of "Ich liebe dich" which runs through the bulk of the German "Lieder" and the Italian arias as well, because from "Caro mio ben" to "Du bist wie ein Blume" she accepts that sentiment as real, never over-emphasizing a point or turning it into sentimentality. Above all, her singing is entirely pure, and it is on the purity of tone and the perfect joining of tones into phrases that her appeal rests.

The Beethoven group of four songs included the two of Clärchen (*Egmont*), and were to some present at any rate a happy reminder of the Beethoven centenary festival in Vienna, when she sang them in the stage performance at the Opera. In a group of four songs of Schumann "Ich grolle nicht" had to be repeated, though "Frühlingsnacht" was the most exquisite in the *ensemble* which she obtained with Mr. Harold Craxton at the piano. To these were added the smaller dreams of Liszt and Marx with a more exuberant ending in Strauss's "Kling," but Mme. Lehmann for all the energy and spirit she put into this last did not allow Strauss's exuberance to degenerate into gush.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S HOSPITAL

MUSICAL PARTY AT NO. 10 DOWNING-STREET

A musical party was held at No. 10, Downing-street last night in aid of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital Rebuilding Fund. Lady Howard de Walden announced at the close of the concert that some £500 had been raised by it. Musically, the occasion was interesting for a performance of one of Byrd's early motets, "Siderum Rector," from the 1575 *Cantionès Sacræ*, sung by the St. George's Singers. In its simplicity and general character it is not unlike the Compline Hymn, *Christe Qui Lux Es*, which Dr. Fellowes has edited and the Gramophone Company recorded, but the end is built up contrapuntally into a climax. This motet, which has the sweet austerity that is Byrd's most prominent characteristic, had been scored for the occasion by Dr. Fellowes. The St. George's Singers sang also a number of madrigals and folk-song arrangements in the right style, but they were not in very good form and occasionally got off the pitch in more animated passages. If this English choral music was the most interesting, the more finished performances of Mr. Albert Sammons and Miss Dorothy Silk were the most enjoyable things in a well-arranged programme. Miss Silk sang songs by Handel and Delius and Dr. Nicholas Gatty's fresh and charming "So early." Mr. Sammons played the "Kreutzer" Sonata with Dr. Malcolm Sargent. It is remarkable how much better the piano sounds in the hands of musicians who are not professed pianists, at any rate in chamber music, than when it is played by piano specialists. All its more gracious qualities were uppermost, and Dr. Sargent matched perfectly Mr. Sammons's ingratiating and musical violin playing. Piano solos were contributed by Miss Edith Walton.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

REDECORATING EXPERIMENTS

Experiments are in progress at the British Museum to discover a more satisfactory background to the ancient sculptures displayed in the Greek and Roman Galleries than the present dull Pompeiian red walls. While the Elgin Room, containing the Parthenon marbles, will probably remain untouched until the building of the new Elgin Gallery promised by Sir Joseph Duveen, work has already been begun in the small ante-room which contains the Demeter of Cnidos, and in the Archaic Room which leads into it.

The Archaic Room, which has been closed for rearrangement since the end of last year, following the removal from the walls of the casts of the Aegina pediments and the metopes from Selinus, is to be redistempered in a grey tone underlaid with pink, while the repainting of the Demeter Room in a scumbled sky-blue is already almost complete.

The object of the redecoration is to suggest a similar effect to the skies against which the statues and groups were originally to be seen, but it has been found difficult to avoid altogether the reflection of a blue tinge on to the marble. The tints now chosen have been selected from a number of tentative slabs laid out in different shades of blue and grey.

CONCERTS, &c.

WIGMORE HALL, TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
BUDAPEST TRIO
NICOLAS ROTH, GEORGE ROTH, ENDRE PETRI
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ÆOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
RONALD CHAMBERLAIN
PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Allemande, Courante and Air	Bach
Sonata in E major, Op. 109	Beethoven
Two Nocturnes	Chopin
Three Etudes	
Ballade No. 1, in G minor	
Six Preludes, Op. 11	Scriabin
Four Studies, Op. 8	
"North Wind," "Porpoise," "Phantom Horsemen"	R. Chamberlain
Toccata, Op. 111	Saint-Saëns

Bluthner Piano. Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
AUSTRAL. AMADIO.
HANS WEISBACH
CONDUCTOR.
BLUTHNER PIANO
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ÆOLIAN HALL.
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FIFTH CONCERT, FRIDAY NEXT, at 8.30.
LIEDER RECITAL
by
ELISABETH SCHUMANN
Pianoforte—GEORGE REEVES.
Steinway Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 3s. 6d.
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A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

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Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 .. THE GONDOLIERS
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Tues., at 8.15 .. THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

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PRICES OF SEATS FROM 2s.

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A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
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A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

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By "SAPPER."
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A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

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RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
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Imperial and Foreign News

RELIGION IN POLAND

ROMAN CLAIMS TO MANY CHURCHES

(FROM OUR WARSAW CORRESPONDENT)

The muddled affairs of the Orthodox Church in Poland, bristling with controversy at the best of times, have been further complicated recently by disputes with the Roman Catholic Episcopate and with the Warsaw Ministry of Education and Religions.

The dispute with the Episcopate concerns ecclesiastical properties which at one time belonged to the Roman Catholic Church of the Latin or a Uniat Rite, but were transferred to the Orthodox, often as a penalty for sedition, by the Russian authorities while Central and Eastern Poland were under their rule. It has come to a head because the Roman Bishops filed 724 suits for the restitution of such properties before the civil courts in the latter part of 1929. Out of this total number of claims 202 are for the return of churches and properties alleged to have been originally Latin and 522 for churches and properties alleged to have been Uniat. None of these cases has yet been decided.

At first sight it might appear that this was only one more episode in the historical warfare between the Roman and the Orthodox faiths, acting as the allies, if not as the instruments, of Polish or Russian national policies. The facts bear a milder interpretation. Although the faiths are still at war, as they have been for centuries past, it is the policy of the present Polish Government not to discriminate between their claims, but to get decisions based on practical needs.

BISHOPS AT LAW

In accordance with a law passed by the Seym in 1919 providing for the formal annexation of the eastern borderlands, all claims upon Russian property had to be presented within the next 10 years. The Roman Catholic Church, having announced that it would only take over places of worship and properties which had belonged to it in the past, proceeded on the assumption that the State would cause restitution to be made, and abstained from going to law. The State has, in fact, taken possession of a number of Orthodox churches. In certain parishes the Orthodox faith had vanished and the churches were going to rack and ruin. Some were demolished to avert collapse, others for the sake of building material. Only garrison churches, of those built by the Occupying Power, were converted for Roman Catholic use. The modern Orthodox Cathedral, which dominated the centre of Warsaw, was pulled down by general consent, being about as alien to the traditions of the city as a mosque would have been in Trafalgar-square.

The destination of the churches which had once been Latin or Uniat, had been confiscated or compulsorily converted by Russian Governors, and were still kept up by the Orthodox was much more difficult to decide. The Roman Episcopate requested the Ministry of Education and Religions to procure their surrender, which the Ministry refused to do, arguing that they belonged not to the State but to the Orthodox. The Ministry hoped and expected that the Bishops would ask for its mediation, and was willing to negotiate for the transfer of any church which was not really needed by the Orthodox and was really needed by the Roman Catholics. There are localities, for instance, where a preponderant Roman Catholic population is practically without churches and a mere sprinkling of Orthodox has two. Unfortunately the Bishops never asked for mediation, so far as the Ministry knew officially, and because the decade allowed by the Act of 1919 would be deemed to have expired on December 31 they spent the last few months of 1929 in filing their claims before the law courts.

The courts will undoubtedly have an arduous task to perform if any large number of suits is pressed to a decision. It will be almost impossible to establish many of the titles on historical or documentary evidence. There is the famous Poczajowska Lawra (Monastery), which is reputed to have been Orthodox from the time of its foundation till the end of the 16th century and then to have been Uniat till it was reconverted in the 19th century.

A GREAT MONASTERY

The Poczajowska Lawra is by far the most interesting and valuable of the properties in dispute. It is magnificently set on an isolated eminence rising out of the Volhynian plain. The first object in the eastern wall to meet the eye is the Byzantine church built by the Russian Government within 50 years of the Great War, and copied from a famous Orthodox Sanctuary at Kazan. Fine as it is, it pales beside the principal church, built by one of the Catholic Potocki family in fulfilment of a vow, which vies with the Uniat Cathedral of St. Jur at Lwow to be considered the finest example of the middle 18th-century Polish style, a graceful baroque merging into rococo. It is a type which must be seen before it can be properly appraised, because it is almost peculiar to the eastern borders of Poland. The lordly dimensions of the whole edifice take the eye at once, and then the delicate curves of the western façade, the slender pinnacles and towering dome, which have all the glory of their Byzantine counterparts with an ornamental beauty which the Byzantine lacks.

The monastery began by being Orthodox in the Middle Ages, and then was Uniat for a couple of centuries. It was confiscated by the Russians and transferred to the Orthodox in 1832-33, on the ground that the monks had aided the first great Polish insurrection two years before. From being a centre of Catholic missionary endeavour through the Eastern rite, it became for the second time what it is to this day, a place of pilgrimage for the Volhynian Orthodox (who had been reconverted from the Uniat Church by 1839) and a headquarters of proselytizing activity.

The Bishops will have to bring documentary proofs in support of every claim, so that in the legal sense there will be no test case. It is thought, however, that if the Roman Church gains an initial success the Orthodox may compromise readily. They are prepared to make concessions on the basis of the Government's plan by which churches would be allotted according to the needs of the population.

The second dispute in which the Orthodox hierarchy has become involved arises out of the refusal of the Ministry of Education and Religions to sanction elections to a General Council or *Sobor*. The convoking of such an assembly has been under consideration for several years, ever since the autocephaly of the Church was confirmed by the Œcumenical Patriarch in November, 1924. It was to meet for the purpose of approving a statute regulating the relations of Church and State and a second statute dealing with internal organization.

The drafting of the two statutes has been a matter of great difficulty owing to divergences of opinion among the Orthodox themselves and to the dilatory methods of the Ministry. Although agreement on the statutes has not yet been reached, the filing of the 724 claims by the Roman Catholic Episcopate prompted the Orthodox Metropolitan Dionysus to apply for permission to hold a *Sobor*, at which he intended, presumably, to strengthen his precarious hold on his flock by uniting it against the feared onslaughts of the Vatican. The Ministry granted permission for the *Sobor* to meet on condition that the electoral statute and agenda were presented by the Metropolitan for approval. Disregarding his pledge, the Metropolitan quietly went on his way and set electoral machinery of his own conceiving in motion, and evolved a system which would have been abhorrent to important sections of the laity. The Ministry thereupon felt compelled to prohibit the holding of elections, which in one or two dioceses had actually begun.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, FEB. 25

A special Unemployment Committee, representing workers, employers, and the Government, has presented a report making far-reaching recommendations, including the establishment of a permanent employment board representing organized workers and employers and with representatives of other sections of the community nominated by the Government. The board's function would be to organize employment to ensure profitable occupation to all workers.

For this purpose, the report suggests, the board should be empowered (1) to plan and co-ordinate necessary public works; (2) to compile schedules of works suitable as relief schemes; (3) to assist farmers to bring deteriorated land into production; (4) to establish bureaux for registration of the unemployed and for organizing employment; (5) to undertake relief works; and (6) to pay sustenance to the unemployed for whom work is not available.

The report rejects unemployment insurance schemes as being inapplicable to New Zealand conditions, but recommends the creation of an employment and sustenance fund by a flat-rate employment tax on all workers ranging from 12s. to 24s. annually, a penny in the pound tax on individual incomes and undistributed company profits, an equivalent addition to the land tax, and a 1 per cent. levy on local government general rates. It is declared with special emphasis that unemployment is a social problem, the solution of which concerns the whole community, and that the essential is a constructive policy, not one merely of temporary relief.

As the report is unanimous it is highly probable that it will be the general basis of subsequent legislation.

ITALY AND RUMANIA

TRADE TREATY SIGNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 25

M. Madgearu, the Rumanian Minister of Commerce, and Signor Mussolini signed the Italo-Rumanian Treaty of Commerce at noon to-day in the Palazzo Venezia. The treaty is to run for three years with the possibility of being prolonged. Later in the afternoon M. Madgearu met the correspondents of the foreign Press in Rome and gave them a brief and general account of the treaty.

The most serious stumbling block in the negotiations, he said, had been caused by Signor Mussolini's campaign for "the battle of the grain," which naturally militated against a predominantly agricultural country such as Rumania. Nevertheless Italy had granted Rumania satisfactory conditions for the export of her maize and oats as also for her petrol, wood, live stock, and fruit. Rumania in return had granted Italy favourable terms for the export of a "restricted number" of her products, both primary and manufactured.

Although M. Madgearu professed himself quite satisfied with the outcome of the negotiations, he nevertheless gave the impression that his optimism was not wholly unqualified. This impression was created by a short speech which he made upon the general economic situation of Europe, in which he deplored the tendency of certain States to become so far as possible self-sufficient. The industrial States of Europe, he said, should not forget that there were nine mainly agricultural States in Europe, and, if the former sought to become independent of the latter, these in turn would inevitably try to establish their own industries, and the result, in the long run, would be to retard, if not to prevent altogether, the much-discussed economic restoration of Europe.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

AMERICAN HOPES OF ITS SECONDARY FUNCTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 25

In an address to the Bond Club in New York to-day Mr. Jackson Reynolds, president of the First National Bank, predicted that the Bank of International Settlements, of which he was one of the organizers, would be successful from the start "with anything like ordinary good will and the cooperation of the participants."

The bank, he said, "should expand into secondary fields (besides dealing effectively with Reparations payments), and should come to perform a most useful service in the world." Speaking particularly of Germany's part in the bank, he said that her stock ownership in the bank and her representation on its Board made her feel she had regained her self-respect in the concert of nations, that her susceptibilities had been recognized, and that she was once more an equal with her neighbours. The mechanism of the bank, "combined with the definite determination of annuities under the Reparations agreements," meant that every transaction would be on a purely business basis, and this would greatly simplify not only the collection, but the distribution of annuities. In addition the arrangement made possible the commercialization of the annuities.

Mr. Reynolds said it was the secondary functions of the bank that were the preoccupation of the Americans—its dealings in exchange and gold, the handling of deposits, &c., and its acts as agent for the central banks. Because of the separate agreement of the United States with Germany regarding reparations such reparations would be paid to this country without the intervention of the bank. Thus, the United States had no selfish interest in the bank's work on reparations and everybody "who has a banker's attitude and is an American would naturally like to see this bank grow in importance along general banking lines, quite independent of its Reparation duties."

Decrees sanctioning the establishment at BASEL of the Bank for International Settlements have now been approved by both the Federal Chambers of Switzerland. During the debate at Berne yesterday it was declared that the establishment of the Bank on Swiss soil could not in any way interfere with the independence of Switzerland, her neutrality, or her monetary autonomy.

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, returned to VIENNA from Berlin yesterday. In a statement to the Press the Chancellor referred to the success of his visit and declared his confidence that the commercial treaty between Austria and Germany would be signed next month, and that it would concede to Austria almost all that she had desired.

CANADIAN POLITICAL ISSUES

MR. KING'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 25

Mr. Bennett, the Leader of the Opposition, continuing last night his speech in the House of Commons debate on the Address, complained that the Government had done nothing to broaden the markets for the Canadian graingrower, whose products were now faced with prohibitive duties in France, Germany, and Italy, and pointed out that while the aggregate trade with Great Britain last year had declined, trade with the United States had reached the highest point in history.

MR. BENNET discussed the report of the recent committee of experts on Imperial legal anomalies, and argued that the Provinces of Canada, as parties to the original pact of confederation, should have been represented on the committee, because the Constitution could not be changed without their consent. He also declared that the phrase "equality of status" was misleading as long as Canada lacked the power to amend her own Constitution. He claimed that the divergence of views among Ministers prevented the Government from functioning properly and efficiently, and, quoting a statement by Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, to the effect that the United States had for years treated Canada as a big bully does a small boy, said that his party would protest against being bullied by any Power on earth.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, replying, complained that Mr. Bennett had not addressed himself to broad problems, but had singled out for criticism temporary conditions, such as unemployment and the state of the wheat market. He said that the Government had not yet thought about a General Election, but would be guided by developments both at home and in foreign countries. The Ministry, however, would continue in office until the verge of the expiry of the legal term of Parliament.

Mr. King dwelt upon the identity of the views held by the Liberal, Progressive, and Labour parties upon most questions, and contended that it was in their common interest to present a united front. He then cited evidence to show that during the last year the Dominion had enjoyed widespread prosperity and that the state of employment was better than in the United States. The stock market setback might in the end prove a good thing, as it would turn the people from speculative activities. The Government was doing a great deal by indirect means to help unemployment. The wheat market uncertainty had been aggravated by misleading propaganda which had done mischief in Europe.

Discussing the constitutional points raised, Mr. King said that there was no longer any limitation upon Canadian powers coming from Westminster, and that if at any time Canada wanted to amend her Constitution or secure the power to amend it of her own right, she had only to present an address from both Houses of Parliament to the British Parliament, which would concede the request. The fact that many Canadians preferred to keep the British Parliament as the trustee of the Constitution was evidence of Canadian faith in the essential fairness and justice of the British Parliament.

Mr. Gardener, leader of the Progressive Party, challenged the validity of the Prime Minister's evidence as to general prosperity, and declared that Western farmers had for the second year in succession been left without any profits. He defended the policy of the Wheat Pool and suggested the abrogation of the Australian Trade Treaty.

DISPUTE IN MONACO ROYAL FAMILY

REFERENCE TO COURTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 25

The *Journal Officiel* of the Principality of Monaco contains an order which authorizes the settlement of the domestic differences between the Hereditary Princess and her husband, Prince Pierre, either by a Supreme Court or by a Court of Revision.

It is not yet clear what Courts are meant, or to which the case is most likely to be sent; but the order is generally taken to mean that the case will be decided either by the Supreme Court of the Principality, in Monaco, or by a Court in Paris composed of Judges with a special knowledge of Monégasque law. Under the Constitution of the Principality, which has been under French protection since September, 1918, French consent is required for any alteration in the succession to the Throne. In either case the matter is expected to come up for settlement in about three weeks' time. Influential circles in Monaco are believed to be strongly against the appointment either of Prince Pierre or of the Hereditary Princess as regents for their son Prince Rainier, so that a Council of Regency would probably be appointed in the event of Prince Louis's death or abdication.

After an interview between M. Marquet, the Mayor, and the Government to-day, the Communal elections were fixed for March 30. The National Council was dissolved by Sovereign Decree this morning, and the dissolution of the Communal Council is to be announced in the *Journal Officiel* on Friday. Pending the elections, a special delegation of five members is in charge of current business.

TURKISH FINANCIAL REFORM

PROPOSED PRELIMINARY MEASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25

The Turkish Government recently announced its intention of stabilizing the currency, of effecting economies, and of creating a State Bank without having recourse to foreign capital. As a preliminary to this movement the Ministry of Finance has prepared a decree, which is being examined by the Cabinet, and which contains the following three noteworthy articles:—

(1) Those engaged in export business in Turkey cannot receive payment for exports in Turkish money.

(2) Banks shall not be allowed to open current accounts in foreign currencies.

(3) Turkish money lodged in local banks cannot in any circumstances be changed into foreign currencies.

It is stated that further restrictive measures are being prepared, and there is consequently a good deal of confusion and anxiety among business houses and banks engaged in foreign trade.

KING AMANULLAH IN ANGORA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25

Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic, met King Amanullah on his arrival at Angora station to-day. King Amanullah will be the guest of a Turkish Deputy during his stay in the capital. It is believed that he has come to Turkey with the object of consulting the President as to the attitude he should in future adopt towards affairs in Afghanistan.

ANOTHER LAHORE OUTRAGE

LAHORE, Feb. 25.—An attempt was made last night to shoot Mr. Lewis, the Assistant District Magistrate, when his car was fired upon by an unknown assailant concealed by the side of the road. Mr. Lewis, however, was not in the car, but his cousin had a narrow escape from being hit by the bullet, which passed through the wind-screen of the machine. —*Reuter.*

THE WILKINS EXPEDITION

LAST REPORT ON WORK IN ANTARCTIC

We print below the end of Sir Hubert Wilkins's description of his last flight in the Antarctic. The earlier part of the message, given in "The Times" yesterday, ended at the point where Sir Hubert and his companions were flying south, towards what they thought were great land masses. To-day the sequel is told:—

MONTEVIDEO, FEB. 25

Great was our disappointment when we discovered that what "must be land" was merely icebergs casting a reflected glow on those dark inland waters. Beneath the Los Angeles we could see broken ice floes. Straight ahead of us a great wall of snow clouds barred the way. The wall was too wide to fly round and too high to fly over, so we pushed into it. It soon proved too thick to fly through with safety, and we were finally forced downwards towards the ice.

This was dangerous, since at any time we might meet high berg barriers. Compasses swung 30deg to 40deg. on either side, and it took me all my time trying to keep track of the compass movements. Under such conditions we would soon find ourselves flying around in circles. Nevertheless, we kept our course as nearly due south as possible for fully 10 minutes. By that time we believed we were beyond Latitude 73deg. in Longitude 101 West. We were over an area where land had been previously thought to be. Our range of vision was very limited; not even an indication of a barrier or land was seen.

Reluctantly we turned back. Seeking our way out of the clouds and the storm was not an easy job, as a sort of white darkness closed us in completely. After 20 minutes' dangerous and difficult flying we emerged into a clearer atmosphere, and set our course for the Scoresby. Things come not too easily in the polar regions, but that flight gave us the information which we wanted to learn—that it would be hopeless to try to establish a meteorological station in that important area by means of a surface ship. The ice conditions were such that submersible vessels could easily travel under the ice, finding frequent openings through which to emerge. At longitude 100 West such a station might with extreme good luck be established by means of an aeroplane, but the weather and rough seas would be likely to interfere. A submarine would afford the most economical and certain means of carrying out an extensive and intensive plan.

TASK COMPLETED

Flying low over the ice, we reached the Scoresby. The temperature had dropped and the wind had increased. No snow had stuck to the wings of the seaplane, but during the flight the struts and propeller were at times slightly coated with ice. No sooner had we landed on the water than the breaking waves froze to the pontoons and ice began to pile up on them rapidly. We hauled the seaplane on board, and waited for better conditions. But the wind increased, the seas rose in great swells, ridging the pack-ice in swathes 20ft. high. For safety we had to leave the ice and heave-to in a storm for nearly two days.

We had completed the main object of our investigations in Antarctica, so, while waiting for the weather to improve, we edged our way along the ice toward Deception Island. Three times, when the wind died down and the weather cleared slightly, we brought up beside the pack doing oceanographical work, but never once did the seas calm sufficiently for a take off. To make the best of our opportunity we carried out a long series of scientific and biological observations, penetrating in some longitudes farther south than any vessel had ever been before. At some points we found deeper soundings south of the bank, which seems to run parallel with Charcot Land. This bears out our observation that Stefansson Strait continues westward from where we crossed it last year.

At last came a wireless message that the transport steamer would leave Deception Island in two days' time. If we missed that we might be forced to remain idle at Deception Island for six weeks or more. We were running short of oil and fuel and decided to hurry back. Our luck still held out and we arrived at Deception Island at the moment the transport was leaving. Through the kindness of M. Bugge Jar, of the Hektor Whaling Company, and the generosity of Captain Svenson and the owners of the Henrik Ibsen, the ship was hove to and waited to collect us. In less than two hours after completing our heart-breaking, hazardous, and uncomfortable three weeks, we were, with our two seaplanes, spare equipment, and supplies, safe on board. Nothing was lost or left behind and we were once more on our way to face the trials of civilization.

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REVOLT IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMBITION OF A PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 25

There has been a revolutionary outbreak in the Dominican Republic, which is reported to have spread throughout the country. President Horacio Vasquez yesterday assumed charge of the military forces in the citadel at Santo Domingo, although the commander of the troops has remained loyal to his Administration. Senora Vasquez sought refuge in the United States Legation. Vice-President Alfonseca yielded to the Opposition and resigned.

Santo Domingo itself is quiet, but the insurgents are said to be advancing on the capital on foot and in commandeered motor-cars. There are reports of clashes between soldiers and insurgents from various parts of the island. At least three persons have been killed and a dozen wounded.

The trouble arose over the ambition of President Vasquez to continue in office after May, when the four years' term for which he was elected expires. The Constitution originally limited the Presidents to one term in office, but the partisans of Señor Vasquez had it amended in 1927 to permit his continuing as President two years more after May. Yesterday when the revolutionary outbreak assumed a serious character the President promised there would be free elections on May 15.

SPANISH MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 24

Señor Tormo, Rector of the University of Madrid, has been appointed Minister of Education in succession to the Duke of Alba (who has been made Foreign Minister). The appointment is a popular one in University circles.

King Alfonso to-day signed a Decree dismissing all the municipal Judges appointed by the Dictatorship and appointing in their places, wherever possible, those who were in office in September, 1923.

LEAGUE COVENANT

DEBATE ON PROPOSED CHANGES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 25

The committee appointed, on the initiative of the British delegation, by the Assembly of the League in September last to study the question of what changes might be necessary in the Covenant of the League to bring it into harmony with the Paris (Briand-Kellogg) Pact, assembled here this morning. On the proposal of Lord Cecil, Signor Scialoja (Italy) was elected chairman.

The preliminary discussions to-day covered a wide range. At the outset the Japanese delegate, Mr. Ito, raised the point whether the committee had to concern itself in any way with the necessity for a revision of the Covenant. Lord Cecil held that it had not, and declared that a distinction should be drawn between the desirability and the possibility of a revision of the Covenant. He wished the committee to confine itself to the possibility. The chairman, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the committee was instructed to study both whether and, if so, how the Covenant should be amended. Later, during an exchange of views on the interpretation of the Paris Pact, Lord Cecil expressed the opinion that the Covenant of the League did not restrict the right of defence and made it possible in practice to decide which State had been attacked.

M. Unden, the Swedish delegate, saw a risk of increasing the differences between the Covenant and the Pact by the adoption of amendments to the Covenant. The French delegate, M. Cot, argued that the Covenant presented a complete and organic system in which war played a certain part, and he pleaded for the retention of this form of completeness. If the committee confined itself to eliminating that portion of the Covenant permitting resort to war, then the Covenant would be weakened.

Lord Cecil did not think a general review of the Covenant essential. The Committee should seek practical methods of eliminating from the Covenant the possibility of private war which it at present contained. He asked for an immediate examination of the proposed amendments. Herr von Bülow felt that it was impossible to eliminate war from the Covenant without replacing it by some means of definitely settling disputes in the last resort. The Chairman considered it dangerous to make modifications in the Covenant which would lead to the creation of two categories of States. The signatories of the Paris Pact included eight States not members of the League, who consequently would be unable to accept the judges and sanctions provided by the Covenant.

Towards the end of the evening session the Committee began an examination of the proposed amendments to the Covenant. It was agreed that Articles 10 and 11 required no amendment. The debate closed with a discussion of the respective merits of the British proposed amendment to Article 12 and a revised version of the British proposal put forward by the Greek Government.

THE TROUBLE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES FOUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 25

According to a message from Hanoi, French Indo-China, the police have made more arrests and have discovered quantities of bombs and other explosives and arms in various parts of the country. In Hanoi itself over 300 bombs were found, while a revolutionary flag has been seized in a village in Kie-Nan Province.

The authorities are now satisfied that they have in custody all of the ringleaders of the recent disturbances and the majority of the participants, but the search of the Bas Delta is still being carried out by native troops.

Tshekedi, the chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuana, accompanied by the Rev. A. E. Jennings, of the London Missionary Society, is sailing from CAPE TOWN for England on Friday, to consult the Secretary of State for the Dominions with reference to the mineral concession in his territory.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE PROTECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 25

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association to-day, Mr. H. P. Mody reviewed the plight of the textile industry and reiterated his demand for its immediate protection.

He said that relations between the millowners and labour had hitherto been none too happy, but the time had come for a determined effort to establish them on a better footing and to instil into the minds of the workers a more accurate appreciation of the efforts and intentions of those controlling the industry. He declared that the worst prognostications about Japanese competition had been exceeded, and the latest returns showed that Japan had exported to India 500,000,000 yards of cotton during the past year.

Replying to critics, Mr. Mody defended the managing agency system and said that agents had voluntarily surrendered commission amounting to 18 lakhs of rupees (£135,000) and had incurred personal losses amounting to 85 lakhs (£637,000) as a direct result of financing the mills under their control. They were faced with the probable further loss of 34 lakhs (£255,000).

They had advanced two crores of rupees (£1,500,000) which had been converted into capital as a result of reconstruction schemes. All this was apart from the fact that a large number of agency firms had advanced large sums at or below bank rate, and sometimes without interest, to the mills under their management.

GYPSY MUSICIAN'S FUNERAL

34 PEOPLE INJURED IN CROWD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, FEB. 24

The funeral of Bela Radics, the most famous Hungarian Tzigane (gypsy) band leader, attracted to-day a crowd such as has not been seen since the funeral of Kossuth in 1894. The police did not expect such numbers and were unable to maintain order. It was estimated that the crowd numbered at least 20,000.

The pressure of the crowd upon the hearse was so great that it had to be removed to another part of the cemetery. The funeral service was delayed for an hour and a half, and the projected broadcast of the proceedings had to be abandoned, the microphone having been trodden under foot. Finally the police decided to clear the cemetery, and policemen on horseback pushed back the crowd. Thirty-four people were injured and ambulances had to be called. Fourteen of the injured had to be removed to hospital, and the burial service was then begun.

The president of the Tzigane band leaders' union, who spoke of the merits of Bela Radics, denounced jazz music. To-night, as a sign of mourning, no Tzigane band is playing in Budapest.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 25

The N.S.W. coal dispute was discussed at to-day's session of the All-Australia Trade Union Conference. There were heated exchanges between delegates. Mr. H. C. Gibson, general secretary of the Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Federation, declared that the only course was to make the best possible compromise with the owners while the fighting forces of the miners' unions were intact. He said that before the miners were demoralized they should return to work. The debate was adjourned.

Telegrams in Brief

The Union of South Africa is represented at the international fair at TRIPOLI, which was opened on Sunday.

General Holtfodt, Commander-in-Chief of the NORWEGIAN Army, died on Monday night aged 67. He was Minister of Defence during the War period (1914-19).

A tobacco warehouse at KAVALLA (Greece) was destroyed by fire on Monday and is reported a total loss. It was insured with British companies for £87,000.

Sixty British farmers have arrived at Auckland, NEW ZEALAND, and will join the South African farmers already there in a comprehensive tour of farming districts.

M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, was present at a *matinée* in celebration of the centenary of the first performance of Victor Hugo's *Hernani* at the Comédie Française, PARIS, yesterday.

As a result of petitions to the Supreme Court with regard to the validity of their election four Government, one Christian-Democrat, and two White Ruthenian Deputies have forfeited their seats in the POLISH SEYM.

An attempt by Communists in ATHENS to set free 20 Communists who were being transferred to another prison was prevented by the arrival of police reinforcements. Communist disorders are reported from MYTILENE.

It is understood that the AUSTRALIAN Government has recalled Mr. R. A. Haynes, Trade Commissioner in Canada, and proposes to appoint in his place Mr. R. B. Curd, Collector of Customs in Queensland, under the system of choosing public servants for such posts.

A "WIZARD'S" CURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, FEB. 24

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, the Austrian Cabinet will consider the case of a man known as "the Wizard of Gallspach," who holds no medical diploma but claims to have cured 250,000 persons belonging to 22 nationalities.

The "Wizard," a Bavarian, who was formerly a coppersmith, settled in the village of Gallspach, in Upper Austria, and in the space of eight years has converted it from an obscure wayside station to a flourishing town, which was visited by no fewer than 145,000 people last year. He lives in a castle, and in 1929 erected at his own expense an infirmary costing £300,000. The "Wizard," as he is called, claims to diagnose any disease in less than a minute by holding a glass wand filled with helium gas and attached to a high-frequency apparatus to that portion of the patient's body in which he expects to locate the disease. The healing is supposed to be effected by radiation by means of a "helium valve" said to contain radium. The treatment lasts from one to three seconds thrice a day, 200 persons entering the surgery at the same time. By treatment of 1,600 patients daily the "Wizard's" income is admittedly about £500 a day.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says that the Governor of Upper Austria has reported favourably on the personal character of the "Wizard," and has dwelt on the advantage to the finances of the country of the coming of so many foreigners to Austria. On the other hand, a medical commission from Vienna and Berlin, which visited Gallspach, alleges that the "Wizard" has caused numerous patients to miss the favourable moment for operation in cases of malignant growth and otherwise to have played only on the hysteria and credulity of thousands of persons. The "Wizard," for his part, threatens to emigrate to England or America if he is molested in Austria. He has opened a number of branch surgeries in other Austrian towns and in Germany, and has entrusted them mostly to women doctors.

TASMANIAN FINANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, FEB. 25

Mr. McPhee, the Premier of Tasmania, has told the Federal Accounts Committee that is inquiring into the finances of Tasmania that the State is unable to meet its obligations largely because of Federation. The case prepared for the committee declares that unless the Federal grant is increased to £543,000 the State must gradually sink into greater financial difficulties.

Other Foreign News on following page

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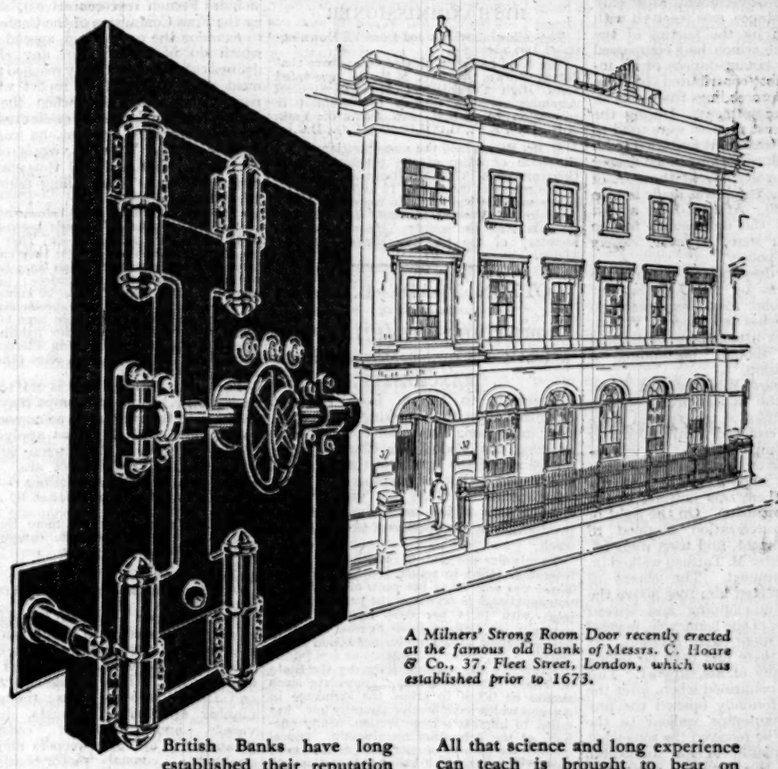

A Milners' Strong Room Door recently erected at the famous old Bank of Messrs. C. Hoare & Co., 37, Fleet Street, London, which was established prior to 1673.

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NEW FRENCH CRISIS

M. CHAUTEMPS DEFEATED

CABINET RESIGNS

THE CHAMBER AND M. TARDIEU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Feb. 25

The new Government formed by M. Chautemps was defeated in the Chamber this evening on its first vote of confidence. There voted:—

Against the Government ..	**292**
For the Government ..	**277**
Majority against ..	**15**

The vote was received with cries of "Vive Tardieu!"

The actual vote was taken on a simple motion of confidence introduced by M. Antériou and others of the Government supporters. A Cabinet meeting was at once held on the result being announced, and by a quarter to 10 o'clock M. Chautemps and his Ministers had formally handed in their resignations to the President of the Republic at the Elysée.

In the lobbies of the Chamber there was much speculation as to the immediate course events were likely to take. It was at once clear that the newly nominated delegations for the London Naval Conference and the Geneva Tariff Conference had lost all authority and could not act, although the opinion was general that, whatever Government may be formed, M. Briand is certain to represent France in London.

It is expected that the President of the Republic will follow the usual practice and consult the party leaders and others with a view to eliciting opinions that may assist him in solving the difficulty. It is considered unlikely that he will summon M. Tardieu, because of his refusal to co-operate with M. Chautemps when offered the opportunity. In the lobbies of the Chamber it was thought more likely that a stop-gap Government would be formed for the specific purpose of passing the Budget, which is, in the view of most French observers, more important than any international conference. In this connexion the name of M. Clémentel is mentioned. Before M. Chautemps was offered the task of forming a Government M. Poincaré and M. Briand were considered as more than merely possible candidates, and it is thought not improbable that M. Doumergue may take up the problem at that point. In the case of M. Poincaré it is a question of health, and in the case of M. Briand a question of both health and inclination. But until M. Doumergue has conferred with the various leaders any estimate of the outcome of the *impasse* is purely speculative.

Thus ended the career of M. Chautemps's short-lived Cabinet. The result had been anticipated from the moment when the Socialists had begun to dictate what the policy of the Government should be at the London Naval Conference. Apart from other considerations, this determined the attitude of a large section of the one really doubtful party, the Radical Left, and turned the balance against the *Cartel*.

BITTER CRITICISM

The fall of the Government, after only a week-end's existence, was received with grim satisfaction by the parties of the Right and Centre which had compassed its defeat. The circumstances of its inception no doubt contributed to this. Throughout the proceedings there was an atmosphere of resentment. During the debate the bitterest phrases were used to characterize the treatment accorded to M. Tardieu, although something much deeper than personal loyalty lay at the root of the struggle. The result was made known shortly after 9.30. At that hour a vast crowd thronged the approaches to the Chamber, which were, however, closely guarded by the police.

The unusually deep interest taken in the situation not only by the Deputies, but also by the public, found expression in the crowded benches and galleries. Within the Chamber an atmosphere of tension prevailed, as though portending a momentous decision.

Most of the new Ministers had taken their seats on the Government benches, and the rising tiers of red-covered seats were already crowded with Deputies when M. Chautemps entered. He was received by a burst of hand-clapping among his own party and a section of the Socialists, but there was nothing in the way of a demonstration. On the right of the Chamber conversation dropped to silence for a moment, and then went on. A few minutes later M. Tardieu walked in, brisk and determined. The cheers of welcome that greeted him rose above the more formal hand-clapping and spread across the centre of the hemicycle, beyond the confines of mere party division. It suggested that there had been no falling off in the volume of his support. This impression was confirmed when, after the President had formally opened the proceedings, M. Chautemps walked to the tribune. Again he received the somewhat mechanical applause of his immediate followers, but this time it contrasted acutely with the stony silence, verging on hostility, among the Opposition benches.

M. TARDIEU'S OPPOSITION

During the morning the Cabinet had held a meeting at the Elysée under President Doumergue, to approve the declaration of policy. At the Chamber a number of party meetings had been held, which had cleared up questions of policy without, however, throwing a great deal of light on the point of cleavage between majority and minority. It was known that M. Tardieu and his former Ministerial colleagues had abandoned all idea of neutrality or abstention, and had decided upon whole-hearted opposition. As M. Chautemps had counted on many Deputies withdrawing before the vote, this change further diminished his prospects. The Socialists as a whole had decided to vote for him, together with the Socialist-Radicals and some minor groups of the Left, but the real decision lay with the Left Radicals, numbering 52, who were sharply divided. The group was unable to reach an agreement, and postponed its decision until it had heard the Government's declaration.

This, when it came to be read by the new Socialist-Radical Prime Minister, proved to be a sufficiently colourless document, or perhaps seemed the more so as the consequence of M. Chautemps's monotonous and halting delivery. It was received in complete silence by the Right and Centre and with only moderate applause by the Socialists. There were no interruptions. The President, M. Bouisson, at once proposed the discussion of four interpellations on the Government's policy, to the exclusion of all other business, and the debate was begun.

THE SOCIALISTS

The debate resolved itself into one long indictment of the new Government for its weakness, its poverty of ideas, its dependence on the Socialists, and its disregard of French interests. It was asserted that the policy of M. Chautemps was merely that of M. Tardieu, and that the latter would still be pursuing it but for his attack of influenza. It was by no means sure that the Government would be able to develop it in any case, since the chief characteristic of M. Chautemps's policy was its oscillations between Socialism and moderation, and in the end the Socialists would force their policy on him. M. Chautemps had asserted that he would put national policy first, but it was he who had stabbed M. Tardieu when in the midst of his negotiations. Now the Socialist leader, M. Blum, had declared that he would refuse to subscribe to the French policy in London.

These bitter jests were evidently to the liking of a large proportion of the Deputies, who manifested on every occasion their sympathy with M. Tardieu. After the Communist Deputy, M. Cachin, had reduced everything to capitalist imperialism and almost emptied the House, M. Labroue, a member of the dissident Radical Left, gave the reason why he and others of his party could not support the Government. He made it plain that M. Chautemps, in placing himself under the virtual command of the Socialists, had alienated those who, though largely in sympathy with the traditional policy of the Socialist-Radicals, believed that the Chamber was elected to carry out a certain policy, which was certainly not that of collectivism as advocated by the Socialists.

M. Chautemps, in his reply, could do little more than plead for the toleration of the Chamber in his difficult task. He reminded the Deputies that he had asked M. Tardieu to continue to represent France at the Naval Conference in London, but that he thought French interests could be equally well sustained by M. Briand. The Government would continue to stand by the French memorandum, as approved by the Chamber. Next M. Blum declared that, though the Socialists differed from the new Government on most points, including expenditure on armaments, they would support it. The debate was then brought to a conclusion.

THE PRINCE'S SECOND SAFARI

A MASAI LION HUNT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Feb. 25

The Prince of Wales and his party left Nairobi this morning by car for Magadi, where they embark upon a second safari.

While concentrating this time on lions, which abound in the stock country occupied by the Masai, the Prince also hopes to enjoy another elephant hunt. His principal interest in the cinema work will also centre on lions. It is understood that arrangements have been made to organize one of the famous Masai lion hunts, in which young warriors, with great daring and skill, dispatch the lion with spears. This will form the main feature of the Prince's film record of his second expedition.

His Royal Highness is due back at Nairobi about March 6, although, if there are good prospects of an elephant hunt, he will naturally stay on safari longer. The chief attraction when he returns to Nairobi will be the March race meeting.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

MR. JAMES BROWN TO BE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER

The following was issued from 10, Downing-street last night:—

The King has been pleased to approve that James Brown, Esquire, M.P., be appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in succession to H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

* Mr. Brown held the same position during the term of office of the previous Labour Government in 1924. Mr. Brown started work in the mines at the age of 12 and remained a miner until he was 41. He represents South Ayrshire in Parliament and is a deputy-lieutenant for the county. He was formerly secretary of the Scottish Miners' National Union.

COTTON TRADE BALLOT

SHORT-TIME SCHEME DROPPED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Feb. 25

There is to be no fresh spell of organized short-time working in the spinning mills using American cotton. This morning the Federation General Committee issued the figures of the voting in the recent ballot of members on their recommendation that for eight weeks from March 3 the mills should curtail production by a stoppage of 13 hours each week.

Twenty-five per cent. of the members of the federation failed to return the ballot papers. There was only 58.82 per cent. of the federation spindleage in favour of the proposed stoppage, with 16.14 per cent. against. Quite naturally, in view of these figures, the committee decided to take no further action in the matter.

Evidently the warning given by the State of Trade Committee that "immediate steps should be taken to arrest the shrinkage in margins which have become absurdly low" has failed to impress a large section, nearly one-half, of the federation membership. Consequently the present unrestricted production of yarn will go on. The ballot is a particularly impressive proof of the small loyalty given by the spinning trade as a whole to its own advisers.

THE BLASPHEMY BILL

The Blasphemy Bill, a private members' measure, was dropped yesterday by its promoters before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons.

The Solicitor-General said the Government insisted upon the insertion of a clause under which a person who provoked a breach of the peace by outraging the religious conviction of another should be liable to a fine not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding a year, or both. Mr. Thurtle (Shoreditch, Lab.), promoter of the Bill, said he would prefer the law as it was rather than insert the new clause.

A report appears on page 9.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon.
British South Africa Company.
Burnell and Co.
English Electric Company.
Exploration Company.
Mercantile Investment and General Trust.
Meux's Brewery Company.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas.
North Metropolitan Electric Power.
St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Light.
J. Sears and Co.
Tottenham and District Gas Company.

THE ADJOURNED CONFERENCE

EFFECT OF FRENCH CRISIS

MEETING TO-DAY

The defeat of the French Government last night adds a fresh complication to the proceedings of the Naval Conference, although it was not wholly unexpected. As soon as the result was known at Westminster the Prime Minister entered into communication with the heads of the American, Italian, and Japanese delegations, and it was arranged that they should meet this afternoon to consider their line of action. Signor Grandi, the chief Italian delegate, had returned from Italy earlier in the evening.

A decision will have to be taken at the meeting this afternoon whether to wait a few more days in the hope that France may have found a Ministry, or continue the Conference between Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Italy, or make it a tripartite affair between the three principal naval Powers. Of the three courses the first is believed to be the most probable. There is in any case no intention at present of abandoning the Conference altogether, even after this second disturbance of its proceedings by the vicissitudes of French Parliamentary conflicts.

In British delegation circles yesterday it was said that there was a tendency in some quarters to believe that a meeting which had been summoned as a naval conference had now become a political conference, and the suggestion was vigorously challenged. It was pointed out, for instance, that the question of a Three-Power Pact had never up to the present been considered as a way out of the difficulties that were supposed to exist. Most of the delegates were still so confident of a Five-Power agreement that anything else had been little more than a matter of casual conversation. As to the idea of a Mediterranean Pact on the model of Locarno, it was stated by the spokesman of the British delegation that no specific proposal of that kind had been made by the French or any other delegation in any official Conference document or in any official conversation. In any case, it is understood that the British Government would not entertain a proposal to that effect. In the French Memorandum, of course, it was stated that France was ready to consider favourably any form of agreement for a mutual guarantee of security, and before M. Tardieu left there was every reason to believe that the French tonnage figures might be found to be subject to revision downwards if any agreement could be reached in regard to joint consultation in the event of aggression.

It is understood that the attitude of the British delegation on this point remains open. In regard to a Mediterranean "Locarno" Pact, their attitude is, as stated by Mr. MacDonald before the Conference began, that a Mediterranean Pact could only be brought about at a conference where all the Mediterranean Powers were represented and that it was outside the scope of the Naval Conference as at present constituted. A denial was also given yesterday to the suggestion that efforts had been made to enlarge the scope of the work of the Conference so as to include such subjects as the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, made a speech at the Japan Society's dinner to the naval delegates last night, in which he said that they expected within a day or two to resume the full work of the Conference. It would be a great misfortune for the whole world if they were unable to arrive at an agreement which made definite progress in the limitation and reduction of armaments.

EXEMPT VESSELS

The Sub-Committee of experts (which includes French representatives), set up by the First Committee of the Conference to examine the question of special ships which do not fall within any clearly defined category practically reached agreement yesterday, and its report will be ready for presentation when the Conference reassembles. The vessels exempted from classification are not, as was previously stated, "regular vessels of war of between 600 and 200 tons standard tonnage," but those falling under the three headings below:—

(1) Vessels of 600 tons and below.

(2) Naval combatant vessels between 601 and 2,000 tons provided:—(*a*) They carry no gun larger than a 6in.; (*b*) they carry no more than four guns larger than 3in.; (*c*) they are not fitted to launch torpedoes; (*d*) they have a speed not greater than 20 knots.

(3) All naval vessels not specifically built as fighting ships, nor taken in time of peace under Government control for fighting purposes, which are employed in Fleet duties, or as troop transports, or in some other way than as fighting ships.

For such vessels there is no tonnage limitation; but to be exempt they must conform to the rules as to armament and speed mentioned above as applying to combatant vessels of between 601 and 2,000 tons, and are subject also to the following additional restrictions:—

(*e*) They must not be protected by armour plating.

(*f*) They may not carry more than one centre-line or two broadside catapults for launching aircraft.

(*g*) They must not be fitted to receive aeroplanes from the air.

(*h*) They must not be designed or fitted to lay mines.

A satisfactory definition for seaplane carriers has not yet been found; but under the foregoing rules a large number of miscellaneous vessels are exempted from classification. They include the French and Italian torpedo boats; the greater number of sloops, gunboats, dispatch vessels, and American coastguard "cutters"; all minesweepers and river gunboats; coastal motor-boats; the greater number of repair and depôt ships, together with fleet auxiliaries of all kinds, such as oil-fuel ships, store carriers, &c., which are not regular men-of-war.

JAPANESE OPTIMISM

QUESTION OF TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Feb. 25

The Japanese Government is prepared to take part in a tripartite debate should the Naval Conference in London resolve itself into one, but the authorities refuse to take a gloomy view of the delay or to believe that the Conference will not overcome the present difficulties. No communication has been received from the Japanese delegation since the adjournment.

If it proves practicable to isolate the naval problems of the three Powers (Great Britain, Japan, and the United States) a settlement would be facilitated from here, but in the Japanese view the question is primarily one for Great Britain. The Japanese authorities fully understand the grave difficulties which the large French submarine programme creates. Proposals for regulating construction and for eliminating competition between the three Powers during the next three years would receive the friendliest examination here should a five-Power agreement prove impossible.

THE INDIA NUMBER

PUBLICATION AS A BOOK

ISSUE NEXT MONTH

The welcome, unexpected in its warmth and range, which has been given to the India Number of *The Times* and the many requests which have been received for its reappearance in some permanent form amply support the decision that has been taken to reproduce it as a book.

The book, fully illustrated, will be ready for publication next month. Its format will be crown quarto, 10in. by 7½in., containing about 320 pages, bound in cloth, and the price will be 7s. 6d. The text will be composed in Baskerville type and printed on paper of good quality. All the pictures in the Number, including the portraits in colour of Clive and Warren Hastings, will be reproduced, and there will be many additional full-page illustrations.

The many and varied subjects which are described and discussed in the Number will, for greater convenience of reference, be classified and grouped in 11 parts. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," will be found Lord Zetland's masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, together with chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission, and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. will deal with the structure of Government in India and the complicated and important land revenue system; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force; and Part IV. with irrigation, agricultural research, forests, posts and telegraph, and other administrative services. Part V. will be devoted to the peoples of India, and will include articles on Hinduism and Islam, by the late Sir Valentine Chirol; on the Caste System and the Untouchables by Sir William Marris; on the Women of India by Miss Cornelia Sorabji; and on the work of the Churches in India, Education, and Indian literature.

Part VI. will contain an inset map of India, and will be geographical and descriptive of the Indian peninsula and its people. It will include Sir Walter Lawrence's sketch of the Indian States, and Sir Harcourt Butler's account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. The monuments of India will be described in Part VII., and the railways and roads in Part VIII. Lord Inchcape's review of the services rendered by British shipping to Indian trade and Sir Philip Sassoon's description of a journey to India by the air mail route will form Part IX., and the trade and industry of India will be analysed in Part X. Part XI., which is devoted to sport, will include the authoritative article on big and small game in India contributed to the Number by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe, the well-known *shikari*.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF PRINCES

SESSION OPENED BY THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 25

The opening of the annual session of the Chamber of Princes to-day was marked by the sincerity and warmth of the speeches made by numerous Princes on a resolution by the Chancellor, the Maharajah of Patiala, expressing happiness at the King's complete recovery from his illness. Similarly noteworthy were the numerous tributes of admiration and affection paid to the Viceroy and Lady Irwin in a resolution congratulating them on their escape from the attempt to wreck their train.

The Princes attending included the rulers of Patiala, Bikaner, Kashmir, Bhopal, Jamnagar, Alwar, Bahawalpur, Malerkotla, Bhor, and Jamkhandi. The Chamber was never better filled by members, and the galleries were crowded. Lady Irwin, accompanied by visitors from the Viceroy's House and several wives of political officers, was in the Viceroy's Gallery. Among the occupants of the Chancellor's Gallery were Commander-in-Chief and Lady Birdwood and the Maharani of Baroda.

The Maharajah of Patiala invited the Viceroy to convey to the King an expression of their unfaltering devotion and of their profound happiness at his complete restoration to health. The Maharajah of Bikaner, supporting the resolution, spoke of the Princes' gratitude and joy that their prayers had been answered by his Majesty's complete recovery. The rulers of Bhopal, Jamnagar, Dewas, Panna, Malerkotla, Sangli, Mandi, and Bhor spoke in similar fashion, and the Viceroy said that it would be his high honour to convey the resolution to his Majesty.

The Maharajah of Patiala also moved a resolution congratulating the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on their escape, and 11 other Princes followed him, declaring that there had been no other Viceroy more respected, beloved, or popular, nor any other who was a truer friend to India.

The Viceroy, in the speech in which he opened the meeting, reviewed the programme for the session, with special reference to the expected three days' debate on the recommendations of Sir Harcourt Butler's Committee.

He said that it was yet too early to enlarge on these, and minute detailed consideration of them must await the receipt of the report of that other body which had been concerned with the consideration of constitutional changes in British India. Meanwhile the views of their Highnesses would be tentatively expressed in a series of resolutions respecting those resolutions.

He referred to the rare occasions on which the British Government had been obliged to intervene in the affairs of individual States in the past decade, and said that that must create a record in which all must feel pride. To define the degree of discretion vested in the Viceroy in such delicate matters would be a matter of extreme difficulty. He acknowledged the invariable readiness with which the rulers had listened to any advice he had felt it his duty as a friend to offer, and the generous thanks with which it was frequently received.

The Viceroy expressed his satisfaction at the favourable view taken by the Princes of the proposal for a Round-Table Conference in London, and recalled that he had had conversations with them on the subject before he sailed for England last year. Speaking of the Chiefs' colleges, he said that he regretted that the colleges had suffered a decline in their Highnesses' esteem, and hoped that this was only a passing phase.

The Princes have already spent some days privately considering here the Butler Committee Report. This they have done in what is called informal discussions, a term which covers the procedure by which the Princes thresh out questions and take decisions on them before holding in their Chamber formal debate, in which selected speakers speak to conclusions already taken.

CHANNEL TUNNEL REPORT

In a written reply to Mr. D. G. Somerville the Lord Privy Seal states that he has reason to believe that the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee will be completed this week.

COAL MINES BILL

REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

CHOICE OF MEMBERS

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday

There was little of importance in questions to-day, except that Mr. Snowden called in a two months old letter from the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to support his unrepentant reticence concerning the fate of the protective duties, and that he refused to consult with bodies, such as the Silk Association, whose views were so well known.

A lively quarter of an hour followed when Sir Gerald Hurst asked leave to bring in a Bill embodying the amendment the passage of which wrecked the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill. He claimed that to forbid cooperative societies to devote funds or profits to the support of any political party was to emancipate 6,000,000 cooperators from the shackles of political persecution. He felt sure that a Bill inspired by the love of liberty would be non-contentious and be granted facilities in its future stages by the Government.

This sardonic optimism rather staggered the Socialists, but Mr. H. Gibson recovered sufficiently to argue that it was unfair to prevent cooperative societies from financing their own members of Parliament when their business opponents had full liberty to finance their own special representatives. His argument prevailed by 245 votes to 191.

The House then returned to the Coal Mines Bill with diminishing enthusiasm. Mr. Ramsbotham first expressed the Conservative desire that the *personnel* of the Reorganization Commission should be submitted to the negative approval of Parliament instead of being appointed outright by the Board of Trade, and called in the method of appointing the Electricity and Railway Amalgamation Commissioners as a valid precedent. *Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*, he exclaimed truculently; to which Mr. Turner retorted in broadest Yorkshire, "T' amendment 's nowt in it."

A LIBERAL AMENDMENT

This Mr. Graham explained to mean that if the Board of Trade could not be trusted to choose the right Commissioners, it could be trusted to do nothing; and that its choice could be questioned on the estimates of the Mines Department or on a motion for the adjournment. There seemed nothing very much either for or against the amendment, but it was rejected.

A Liberal amendment designed to secure still better the disinterestedness of the Commissioners was then accepted, and provided that no Commissioner should retain any shares or interest in a coalmining, coalmining machinery, or by-product undertaking. Mr. Graham promised to see that the words would not unduly limit his choice of suitable Commissioners.

The Conservatives next wanted to enact that no Commissioner should be paid, but Mr. Graham again refused to fetter his discretion, though he fully expected to obtain much voluntary work.

The next Opposition amendment proposed to allow the Commissioners to act only on the request of at least one owner interested in a prospective amalgamation, on the ground that anything else would be dictation to a wholly unwilling industry. Mr. Graham stoutly resisted the wresting of the initiative from the Commissioners and the return to reliance on the initiative of the owners, which had proved hopelessly ineffective under the Act of 1926. The Liberals supported his contention that the amendment would wreck this part of the Bill. A second criticism that the costs of a scheme ultimately rejected by the Railway and Canal Commission must fall on justifiably reluctant collieries and not on over-zealous reorganization Commissioners, was met by the assurance that the final tribunal would have discretion to award costs against the Commissioners. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister urged that nevertheless compulsion unjustified by the slightest degree of consent would be worse than nationalization.

But the powers of initiation and compulsion to be possessed by the Commissioners were so essential a part of the Government's agreement with the Liberals that no concession was possible, and the agreement was signed, sealed, and delivered by 290 votes to 144.

UNIONIST LEADERSHIP

VOTES OF CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN

The Conservative Central Office in London announced yesterday that many scores of resolutions of confidence in Mr. Baldwin's leadership and policy had reached the leader of the Conservative Party.

Resolutions had been received from the following:—The Yorkshire Federation of Unionist Labour Committees, the Thornbury Division Conservative Association, the Central Advisory Women's Council of the Birmingham Unionist Association, the council of the South Dorset Conservative and Unionist Association, Cambridge Borough Conservative Association, the North Islington branch of the Junior Imperial League, the Central Council of the South Hackney Conservative and Unionist Association, the Stretford Women's branch of the National Unionist Association, the Women's branch of the Penistone Division Conservative and Unionist Association, and the Leigh branch of the Women's Unionist organization.

Similar resolutions will be submitted to two conferences of women Unionists which are to be held this week. The first, which meets to-day, will comprise representatives of branches of the Women's Unionist Organization in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, and will meet at the Kingsway Hall, and to-morrow a similar conference of women Unionists, representing the Eastern Counties Area (which comprises Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk), will be held at the Hotel Cecil.

KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION SAILS

Venice, Feb. 25.—The scientific expedition, under Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, which is to make an attempt to climb Kanchenjunga, in the Himalayas, sailed from here to-day for Bombay.—*Reuter.*

* Mr. F. S. Smythe, the English member of the expedition, left London on February 21 for Zurich to join the main party.

R.I.B.A. GOLD MEDAL

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the King has approved the award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Mr. Percy Scott Worthington, Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., in recognition of the merit of his executed work. The medal will be presented to Mr. Worthington on Monday, March 17.

THE INVALIDS

Last night's bulletin concerning the Duke of Buccleuch stated that he had had a slightly better day.

It was reported yesterday that the improvement in the condition of Lady Stradbroke was maintained.

There was no improvement last night in the condition of Sir Alfred Fripp.

KUOMINTANG IN MALAYA

NEW GOVERNOR'S BAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

SINGAPORE, Feb. 25

With the arrival of the new Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi [recently Governor of Hong-kong], a radical change of policy towards the branch of the Kuomintang [Chinese National Party] in Malaya has been introduced. At a meeting with the leaders of that party at Government House the Governor pointed out that the Government was not prepared to allow the society to hold meetings, publish propaganda, collect subscriptions, enrol members, or carry on political activities in Malaya. He declared that the British Government was friendly towards China and was anxious to see law and order restored in that country.

Some of the leading Chinese residents in Singapore, who were born in China, belong to the Kuomintang, and large funds have been collected by a Malayan agency and remitted to China for political and other purposes.

A quantity of Chandu opium, valued at 70,000 dollars [£8,750], has been seized on board a steamer which arrived here from China. An Indian and six Chinese have been arrested.

PENANG, Feb. 25

The editor of the Chinese *Sinkuomin Press* declared that the Governor's action was of little importance to the Singapore movement. Local members of the Kuomintang recognized that protests would be ineffective. They had communicated with the Nanking Government. Other Chinese expressed surprise at the banning of the Kuomintang while Fascisti in the colony were not interfered with.

ENGINEERING TRADE WAGES

UNIONS' REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

This afternoon a deputation from the trade unions in the engineering industry will submit to the committee of the Engineering Employers' Federation a request that the wage claim of the unions may be submitted to arbitration. The claim is for an increase of 8s. a week for time workers and a corresponding adjustment of piecework rates.

The request for arbitration is the only stated object of to-day's meeting, but behind it, and within the knowledge of the employers, is a decision of the unions that, if arbitration is refused, they will then approach the Government with an application for an inquiry into the engineering industry similar to the inquiries into the cotton and iron and steel industries. There is, therefore, a request accompanied by something that has the character of a curious threat. In effect the unions are saying "grant arbitration or run the risk of an inquiry." It is certain that the two things cannot be dissociated in the discussion and that, should arbitration be refused—which is what the history of industrial relations in the industry would lead one to expect—the alternative step of the unions will assume greater importance.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

MINISTRY OF LABOUR RETURN

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

On February 17, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,087,600 wholly unemployed, 347,400 temporarily stopped, and 88,900 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,523,900. This was 3,926 more than a week before, and 65,868 more than a year before. The total on February 17, 1930, comprised 1,122,600 men, 41,100 boys, 316,000 women, and 44,200 girls.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Feb. 17, 1930:				
Men ..	838,600	202,000	86,800	1,122,600
Boys ..	35,500	5,600	100	41,100
Women ..	182,100	131,900	2,000	316,000
Girls ..	36,200	8,000	—	44,200
Total ..	1,087,600	347,400	88,900	1,523,900
February 10, 1930:				
Men ..	833,508	197,842	84,464	1,115,904
Boys ..	36,835	5,849	135	42,817
Women ..	180,036	134,519	1,018	316,493
Girls ..	37,251	8,005	24	45,280
Total ..	1,087,720	345,715	86,589	1,519,974
February 18, 1929:				
Men ..	858,337	229,568	79,032	1,166,937
Boys ..	35,385	5,246	107	40,738
Women ..	128,891	85,875	1,252	214,018
Girls ..	31,401	4,829	19	36,339
Total ..	1,052,104	325,518	80,410	1,458,032

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE REUNION DINNER

LORD BALFOUR'S MESSAGE

By invitation of Lord Riddell, survivors of the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921-22 attended a reunion dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night. The following message from Lord Balfour was read:—

Age and infirmity, alas, make it impossible for me to be with you to-night to my inexpressible regret. My Washington experiences and memories of 1922 are associated with the friends who are going to meet round your table this evening. Though I can no longer hope to take any important share in public affairs, I am more than ever convinced that in the friendly cooperation of the English-speaking people lies the greatest hope of peaceful civilization. There is not one of your guests to-night who does not share this creed and who has not to the best of his ability done what he could to further it. Please convey to them my most affectionate good wishes.

CUNARD LINER IN COLLISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25

The Cunard liner Carmania (19,566 tons), carrying 263 passengers from Havana to New York, was in collision with the United States Shipping Board cargo steamer Baldbutte (6,295 tons) off Diamond Shoals, Cape Hatteras, just after midnight, but, according to a wireless message from her captain, was only slightly damaged—an injury to her bowplates above the waterline. She arrived in New York Harbour at 8.15 a.m. to-day.

The accident occurred in a thick fog which has hung over the East Coast for several days. All the eastern part of the country is now enjoying abnormally warm weather with temperatures in sixties and lower seventies, and the fog is attributed to the warm wave.

A Lloyd's message says the Baldbutte had her bows stove in, and is putting back to Chester or Newport News.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND COAL BILL

50 AMENDMENTS HANDED IN

There is at present no indication of any modification of the attitude taken up by the Liberal Party in opposition to Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill, and last night some 50 Liberal amendments were handed in with the object of placing this part of the measure on a voluntary instead of a compulsory basis. The Government are equally determined to stand firm on the quota proposals, and an interesting debate is expected to-morrow, when, it is thought, Part I. will be reached. It may be remembered that during the early stages of the negotiations between Mr. Graham and the Liberal leaders, an amendment was tabled in the names of Mr. Clement Davies, Mr. Ernest Evans, and Mr. P. J. Pybus to delete from Clause 1 the word "production," so as to confine the schemes to marketing proposals only. The Government regard the retention of the word "production" as vital to Part I. The Conservatives have issued a three-line whip, and it is expected that a large number of them will vote with the Liberals. Although their majority may not be as large as has been the case in other divisions recently, the Government do not regard the position as serious. They count on some support from those Liberals who declined to follow the lead of Mr. Lloyd George in voting against the second reading, and they also hope for many Conservative abstentions.

The Road Traffic Bill will come before a Standing Committee to-morrow, and it is expected that this stage will last for some weeks. Yesterday the Transport Sub-Committee of the Conservative Party met and decided on a number of amendments. While there is no intention to oppose the main principles of the Bill, there are many points of detail on which widely differing views are held. It is probable that an attempt will be made to limit the scheme of compulsory insurance against third-party risks to a period of three years, so as to safeguard motorists against any risk of unduly increased premiums. Other amendments will seek to provide for smaller penalties in cases of purely technical offences and to allow motor-cyclists to obtain driving licences at the age of 15 instead of 16.

A meeting of Labour members interested in education was held last night to consider the position in regard to the Bill for the raising of the school-leaving age. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction recently at the attitude of the Government in this matter, and complaints at the delay in bringing the Bill on for second reading have been frequently made by Government supporters. Some members have been in favour of bringing pressure to bear on the Government, but it was decided at the meeting yesterday to appoint a Committee to see Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, and to find out definitely the intentions of the Government. A resolution was passed urging the Government to proceed with arrangements that would ensure the passing of the Bill this Session.

It was decided, at a meeting of members of all parties yesterday, to form an Animals' Welfare Group. This body will be entirely non-political. Sir Robert Gower was elected chairman and Mr. Freeman honorary secretary.

The Agricultural Committee of the Liberal Party yesterday passed a resolution in favour of the formation of an agricultural group representative of all political parties. The following committee to consider procedure was set up:—Mr. George Lambert, Mr. M. Gray, Major Dudgeon, Mr. D. Miller, and Mr. Clement Davies.

OBITUARY

We have to announce the deaths of Mr. Ernest Law, the great authority on Hampton Court Palace; and of Dr. J. B. Moyle, a well-known law tutor at Oxford, and formerly bursar of New College.

Memoirs appear on page 16.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	8
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.15 & 8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	LEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. RONALD CHAMBERLAIN	8.30
Queen's Hall	DR. MALCOLM SARGENT	8.15
Wigmore Hall	BUDAPEST TRIO	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily. Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	BRITISH INDUSTRI

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate to fresh south-easterly or easterly winds; mainly cloudy, some rain or sleet; rather cold during day, frost locally at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A meeting of the heads of the delegations to the Naval Conference will be held to-day, when the situation arising out of the defeat of the new French Government will be reviewed. (p. 14)

The Queen opened yesterday the first clinic provided by the Red Cross Society for the treatment of rheumatism. It is situated between Park-square East and Peto-place, Regent's Park. (p. 11)

Six persons, four women and two men, lost their lives in a fire at a Luton Hat factory yesterday. (p. 11)

There was a debate on the Charing Cross Bridge scheme at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council. (p. 11)

Five men have lost their lives as the result of the explosion on Monday night in the Wath Main Colliery, South Yorkshire. (p. 11)

Two children were killed and three adults were seriously injured in a tenement fire in Glasgow yesterday. (p. 11)

A deputation from the trade unions will meet the committee of the Engineering Employers' Federation to-day to request that their wage claim be submitted to arbitration. (p. 14)

Plans for the Imperial Press Conference, which is to be held in London during June, were announced by Major Astor, M.P., at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union yesterday. (p. 9)

At Christie's yesterday the late Mr. Barnet Lewis's collection of old English silver plate brought £13,391. (p. 17)

A report has been issued by the Federation of British Industries strongly opposing any form of compulsory pooling of private railway wagons, the compulsory use of 20-ton wagons, and any change in the present system of private ownership. (p. 9)

The 55th Central Conference of the Poor Law Guardians of England and Wales begun at Guildhall yesterday was the last conference of Guardians before the change in the Poor Law system. Lord Richard Cavendish, who presided, said that whatever their objections might have been, it was now their duty to make the new system a success. (p. 9)

The 51st show of the Shire Horse Society opened yesterday in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. (p. 7)

Evidence of the position of ex-Service men in the Civil Service was given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service which sat again in London yesterday. In view of concessions given last August to certain established Civil Servants who had been conscientious objectors during the War, it was submitted that no less generous treatment should be accorded to ex-Service post-War clerical officers. (p. 9)

Progress is being made with the preparatory work for the new Hampton Court bridge. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday further progress was made with the Coal Mines Bill in Committee. Captain Cazalet obtained permission to bring in a Bill to allow women marrying foreigners freedom to retain their nationality. Sir George Hurst's Bill to prohibit the funds and profits of cooperative societies from being made liable to contribute to any political party was rejected. (p. 8)

The Blasphemy Bill was abandoned by its promoters yesterday before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons because of the attitude taken up by the Government. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The new French Government formed by M. Chautemps, the Socialist-Radical leader, was defeated on a vote of confidence at its first meeting with the Chamber last night by 292 votes to 277. (p. 14)

The committee appointed by the League Assembly to consider what changes may be necessary in the Covenant of the League to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg Pact began its sittings at Geneva yesterday. (p. 13)

The annual session of the Indian Chamber of Princes was opened by the Viceroy in Delhi yesterday. The Viceroy in his speech referred to the Butler Committee Report and to the proposed Round-Table Conference. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The appointment of Mr. James Brown, M.P., to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is officially announced. (p. 14)

SPORT

Lindrum made a break of 2,033 in his billiard match against Newman in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, yesterday. (p. 6)

The Leicester Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

The Torpid races were continued at Oxford yesterday, when Worcester went Head of the River, having bumped Balliol; both University crews were out for practice yesterday. (p. 6)

The Army Rackets Doubles Championship was continued at Princes Club yesterday. (p. 7)

The London Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

The South of England Coursing Club began their last Aldingbourne meeting yesterday. (p. 6)

The Oxford University Sports were continued yesterday, and the Cambridge University Sports were begun. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Shell Prospectus; Yields on Home Rails; Large Floating Debt Reduction; the English Electric Scheme; Electrical Companies' Meetings; the Inveresk Paper Company; Chartered Company's Prospective Royalties; and Life Policies with Disability Benefits. (p. 19)

Discount rates in Lombard-street declined further, three months bills being finally quoted 3 9-16 per cent. Loan rates were slightly easier. There was a reaction in the New York exchange, which closed at $4.86 7-32; the Paris rate also moved against sterling. Germany took the bulk of the £786,000 of Cape gold in the bullion market, the price being 1d. lower at 84s. 11d. per oz.; silver declined 1-16d. to 19 13-16d. (p. 20)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the feature was a further advance in British Funds. Markets generally were stagnant, price movements being limited and usually downward. Oil shares were dull. There was a little support for Tea shares. (p. 19)

SENATUS POPULUSQUE

The defeat of M. CHAUTEMPS' week-end Government has clearly postponed the return to London of a French Delegation empowered to resume the conduct of the Naval Conference. It is an unfortunate episode—by comparison, for example, with the swift and satisfactory political upheaval which has been taking place simultaneously in Japan—and all that need be said about it for the moment is that it is sincerely to be hoped that the French people will lose no time in finding a Government which can really represent them in London. The political questions still to be answered by the Conference appear to be four. First, is the General Pact for the Renunciation of War to be left, like MAHOMET'S coffin, to hang suspended between heaven and earth? Or, second, can an instrument be devised which, in time of emergency, would bring it within human reach for purposes of consultation? Third, would such an instrument satisfy the demand of France for guarantees of security additional to her alliances, to membership in the League of Nations, to the Locarno pacts, and to the implications of the General Pact itself? And, fourth, if France were satisfied and the instrument were negotiated, would the Senate of the United States consent to its ratification? The second and third questions can be answered in London, perhaps affirmatively; the first and fourth, which go together, must seek a solution in another place. There is no apparent reason, other than a nervousness which should have no part in international negotiation, why this solution should not be sought. For the Naval Conference as a whole, or for any one of the delegations which compose it, fear of the American Senate would be the beginning of unwisdom. Certainly it should not be allowed to stifle any discussion by the five Powers here represented of the means by which they first, and other nations later, might give effect to the proposal, made many months ago by the present CHIEF JUSTICE of the UNITED STATES, that the signatories of the Kellogg-Briand treaty should enter into a definite agreement to consult together when the peace of the world "is "threatened by acts of aggression on the part "of any State" which is a party to the compact.

It is, of course, just as important not to minimize the danger of non-ratification as it would be deceptive to exaggerate it. More than one President has found the Senate "gey ill to live "wi'." History tells that GEORGE WASHINGTON left its presence with an oath after discussing a proposal of negotiation, and living men know that Senatorial defeat of his peace plans sent WOODROW WILSON to his grave. A careful compilation by an American student, MR. ROYDEN DANGERFIELD, shows that of some eight hundred treaties negotiated by the executive branch of the American Government from 1789 to 1928, six hundred have actually come into force, more than forty have been rejected or indefinitely delayed by the Senate, another forty have suffered such mutilation that the President either refused or was unable to ratify them, twelve have been delayed by the Senate for periods of five to twenty years, eighty-five have come into effect with Senate amendments or reservations accepted by the other party, and some thirty have never been submitted to the Senate at all. These figures naturally do not disclose how important have been a few of the treaties rejected, including the Treaty of Versailles; nor do they indicate how much it is now the habit, rather than the occasional practice, of the Senate not merely to give or refuse consent to ratification, but to "amend" the instruments submitted for its consideration. It sits inaccessible to the other contracting party; it debates in a secrecy very much like that of Polichinelle; and with these unfair advantages it insists upon the rather dubious right to continue a process of negotiation theoretically reserved to the President.

These are facts and figures to be remembered, and they are not encouraging. They show the Senate as JOHN HAY used to see it—the matador in a bull-fight, with the foreign treaty as the bull. On the other hand the Senate is to-day, for a variety of reasons, even more susceptible to opinion outside its doors than is the House of Representatives. Since 1913 its members have been elected by the people and not by the legislatures of the 48 States; they represent the nation in all its parts as fully as the House; and—what is much more—they are free of certain forms of Parliamentary discipline which leave the control of the Lower Chamber in the hands of a small group of party leaders. They revel in their right of "unlimited debate," and they exercise it with prodigious freedom in the service of a thousand popular causes. The Senate of our time falls under the influence of opinion out of doors to a degree which would have been almost unimaginable a quarter of a century ago. It is a fair prediction, and one to be made in the teeth of the vague warnings of Senatorial disquiet which the telegrams bring, that, if the people of the United States should manifest their approval of a treaty engaging their country to consult with its fellow-signatories of the Peace Pact in time of emergency, the Senate would not refuse its consent to ratification. This popular approval, it may be predicted, will be contingent upon two things. It will be necessary to show that a promise by the United States to accept a definite consultative responsibility in the organization of peace has made possible the conclusion of a naval agreement more fully responsive to the state of world opinion than at this moment seems likely; and it will be necessary to include among its provisions a stipulation that there is involved "no commitment to armed force, no alliance, "no obligation to join in any defence." These are conditions which the peoples of Great Britain and the Dominions would not fail to understand. They are imposed by American tradition; they are a part of that national policy of the United States which is—as undeniably as the faith in sea power of the British race—no more than a generalization upon history and experience. And, if they were fulfilled, there is no reason to assume that the American people, increasingly alive to the positive responsibilities of great power and genuinely committed to the cause of disarmament, would forbid, or would permit the Senate to forbid, so modest an addition to what their CHIEF JUSTICE has called "the "institutions of peace."

Mr. Snowden's Legend

In his speech to his constituents last Saturday MR. SNOWDEN tried once more to build up the legend that all his difficulties are the fault of his predecessor. His argument is that the late Conservative Government followed such an unprincipled financial policy as to leave the "till "empty of cash" and "chock full of unpaid "bills." MR. SNOWDEN would be better advised to claim sympathy not because of what his predecessor did, but because he has had to suffer from the same kind of handicap. The key to the whole of MR. CHURCHILL'S finance is the knowledge that he was struggling to meet the cost of the events of 1926 without adding to taxation. The cost to the revenue alone is estimated to have been some £80,000,000. The cost to trade and industry of the General Strike, according to the detailed estimate of MR. RUNCIMAN, was £30,000,000, and the cost of the coal stoppage from May to November in terms of wealth production has been estimated by a competent authority at about £15,000,000 a week. MR. CHURCHILL had therefore to meet not only actual bills but a very severe diminution of the resources from which he might expect to obtain revenue. It is not surprising therefore that the revenue did not prove sufficiently resilient for him to succeed in his attempt to meet these new burdens out of existing taxation. But MR. SNOWDEN has no right to forget altogether the events of 1926 merely because he forgot to condemn them until after they were all over. He has even less right to blame his predecessor for gambling on some return of prosperity when his own party fought an election founded on promises to induce it. MR. SNOWDEN may well be alarmed by the latest revenue returns, which show up to February 15, compared with the returns of the previous year, a fall of over £22,000,000 in the revenue and a rise of nearly £24,500,000 in expenditure. But he is not justified in attributing these depressing indications of the final results of the financial year either to MR. CHURCHILL'S improvidence in the past or to MR. CHURCHILL'S "fraudulent" estimates for the future. After all, MR. CHURCHILL did not know that a Labour Government would be in power.

The second half of MR. SNOWDEN'S legend is that he has done nothing to aggravate his own difficulties, and it has no better foundation in fact. The proof which he brings is that for Unemployment Insurance alone he will have to find £15,000,000 during the forthcoming financial year, because of the raid on the revenue of the Insurance Fund caused by the Economy Act of 1926. The truth is that MR. SNOWDEN has charged the Exchequer with payment of benefit to large numbers of applicants who would otherwise have been chargeable to Poor Law relief, and that he has consented to an administrative system which will run the fund into debt at the rate of £2,000,000 a year upon an average unemployment figure over 300,000 less than the actual figure. Clearly it is not only the Economy Act, but the new Unemployment Insurance Act and the actual volume of unemployment that are causing MR. SNOWDEN embarrassment. The alarming increase in unemployment is too great a national calamity for any responsible politician to waste time in insisting upon how greatly the Labour Government's performances have fallen short of their promises, but in one respect MR. SNOWDEN can be charged with direct responsibility for part of this increase. Yesterday in the House of Commons he again refused to say what is to be the fate of those duties upon which certain not unimportant industries rightly or wrongly think that their prosperity depends, and could adduce in defence of this reticence only a letter, now two months old, from the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the opinion of a minority at the January meeting of the directors of that former citadel of Cobdenism. On the other hand the evidence that the resulting uncertainty is directly causing unemployment is overwhelming. MISS BONDFIELD told the House of Commons last week that the percentage of unemployed in the silk and artificial silk industries had increased between October 21 and January 27 from 9.4 to 19.1. She added that in the motor industry between November 25 and January 27 over 1,000 more persons had become unemployed. A word from MR. SNOWDEN might give thousands of men back their work, but he refuses to speak it. On this specific point, therefore, neither his accusation of others nor his exculpation of himself is valid; and his attitude upon it is disquieting evidence of his attitude towards the whole problem of national finance. When he thus refuses to recognize that industrial confidence is built upon certainty, how can he be expected to realize that confidence alone can breed prosperity, and prosperity alone impart resiliency to the revenue of a country suffering from the cumulative effects of years of high taxation?

An Example from the Persian Gulf

The hope recently expressed in these columns that the projected meeting between the Kings of Iraq and the Hejaz would promote the growth of a good understanding between their Governments has been more than fulfilled. Meeting on board his Majesty's sloop Lupin in the Persian Gulf on Saturday, the two rulers made friends at once, and after the customary presentations and compliments joined SIR FRANCIS HUMPHRYS, the British High Commissioner in Iraq, in a private meeting. Later came a conference of the Iraqi and Hejazi Ministers under the presidency of their respective rulers, at which an eloquent and tactful appeal by KING FEISAL moved KING ABDULAZIZ IBN SAUD to agree to take advantage of the opportunity and to open negotiations at once for the settlement of the many questions at issue. In spite of the sudden rebellion of the sea the negotiations came to a swift and happy conclusion, and a friendly agreement on the basis of good-neighbourliness was reached during the week-end. The Protocol of nineteen clauses drawn up by the plenipotentiaries contains a number of provisions which will go far to secure peace on the desert frontier between the dominions of IBN SAUD and the kingdom of Iraq. The contracting parties agree to outlaw the tribal raiders who profited by the former coldness between the two Arab States to raid across the border and depart with their spoil, hoping thus to embroil the two Governments and to create a confusion which would profit those who lived, in SPENSER'S words, "by taking "preys" from their neighbours. Other clauses provide for the settlement by arbitration of disputes, for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and for the exchange of diplomatic representatives. Frontier problems are to be solved as they arise by the establishment of a Permanent Commission similar to the body which has done such excellent service in preventing unpleasant "incidents" on the common boundary of Turkey and Iraq, once troubled by constant alarms and now more peaceful than some European frontiers.

To the British Government, and to all in this country who have followed with attention the relations between the Arab States, the agreement will be a source of genuine satisfaction, and all the more since SIR FRANCIS HUMPHRYS, recently appointed to the exacting and important post of High Commissioner in Iraq, has given all possible assistance to the Royal meeting. The accusation dear to the Moscow International, and heard even nearer home, that the policy of Great Britain is to divide the Arab States of the Near and Middle East has been refuted by deeds, which count for more than words in Asia; and it is pleasant to learn that the two Kings expressly and gratefully recognized the ready help given to the cause of Arab peace by the Government of this country. But the chief credit for the rapid understanding between the two Arab nations, the Wahabis of the desert and the Iraqis of the two great rivers, must be assigned to the Kings themselves. They have had the courage and the wisdom to subordinate considerations of prestige to higher aims and to turn their backs on one of those picturesque dynastic feuds which are so dear to Arab poets, so destructive to Arab unity, and, since the magazine rifle has taken the place of lance and flintlock, to Arab lives as well. They have indeed deserved well of their subjects; they have also set an example to other negotiators by displaying a statesmanlike breadth of vision and by the speed with which they have settled an intricate and dangerous controversy. Their week-end treaty establishes a precedent which Western diplomatists will study with interest, perhaps with envy.

The Top Season

The whipping-top season has begun; and, according to a correspondent whose letter we publish to-day, has begun much too soon. From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary Ash Wednesday has been the day on which small boys have begun to inflict upon themselves vicarious mortification through their whipping-tops. Ash Wednesday is still a week away; but the urchins could not wait. They must begin their Lenten austerities in the month of January, almost in the merry time of Christmas. Our correspondent objects to this haste chiefly on the ground of its danger; and of its danger not to the boys but to his motor-car. Indeed the whipping-top can be dangerous, not only to its rival tops and to its owner, but also to all feet, shins, ankles, hoofs and pneumatic tires in its vicinity. It is not for nothing that Mr. Pickwick, most prudent as well as most benevolent of men, inquired (if Serjeant Buzfuz is to be believed) about Master Bardell's success with alley tors and commoneys, but never mentioned whipping-tops. A toy which was well known to HOMER and to all ancient Greece (has not SIR CECIL HARCOURT-SMITH but this very month written a learned paper on certain Greek whipping-tops in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*?) and is the subject of one of the most famous similes in all Virgil (to say nothing of SIR THOMAS MORE'S poem about childhood) was bound to be countenanced at the public schools, which have ever defied danger. And at Eton these tops remained in use till the days of DR. KEATE, but a century ago. It need not, however, be assumed that, because the Statutes of KING HENRY VI. did not forbid the spinning of tops as well as the throwing of stones or balls in the Church, the Cloisters or the Hall, therefore the practice was encouraged in those places.

So far as the danger goes, MR. LANSBURY can be trusted to decrease or to remove it by the provision of extensive and expensive "peg-top "parterres" in all the London parks. But there are other and deeper grounds than danger for objection against this extension of the whipping-top season. The fundamental cause must be sought. Our correspondent calls attention to the hard, smooth surface of the modern highway, which makes it unnecessary for the players to defer the opening of their season till the roads are dry. Such an explanation, though it may be allowed some measure of truth, is clearly, in more ways than one, superficial; and little more importance can be attached to the suggestion that the open weather of mid-winter may have deluded the young and eager into the belief that the time had come. If MILTON himself could deem a top, "with inoffensive pace that spinning "sleeps," a worthy illustration of the movement of the earth, there must surely be some deep philosophic cause for this disturbance in the natural order of things. It is possible, of course, that the boys are unconsciously (or should it be subconsciously?) reaching back to the medieval days of the town-top; when, in the winter idleness, their rural forefathers kept themselves fit by whipping the town-top in the market—very much as those engaging savages, the Kayans, or Bahaus, of Central Borneo (as SIR JAMES FRAZER has observed) whip their tops under the eyes of their admiring women during a period of obligatory rest in the cultivation of rice. It would baffle no determined student of folk-lore to find good arguments and illustrations in support of this theory. Another idea might be pondered with profit—the idea that there is a tendency in human nature, and one especially active at this period of history, to put all customs, habits, and enterprises back, and to begin them ever earlier and earlier. We have daffodils at Christmas and roses at Easter, and new strawberries and asparagus in early spring. Football begins in the summer: Christmas numbers are published in the autumn. Nothing is deferred except the hour of dinner, old age, and the hope of lighter taxation. Unless the cause of this is discovered and measures are taken against it, the old woman will not wait for Heathfield Fair on April 14, but will go and let the cuckoo out of her basket in March. And a pretty state of things that would mean.

DORCHESTER PAPERS

SALE BY THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

LINKS WITH AMERICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The sale to America of a collection of manuscripts relating to the American Revolution (1775-83) by the managers of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, which is reported in *The Times* for February 24, is another indication that in these days of increased cost of upkeep no private institution or corporation can hope to retain such historical treasures as may happen to have come into its possession. The question must have occurred to persons passing through Albemarle-street how the towering building with its wide frontage, which is the home of the Royal Institution, manages to maintain its famous amenities. The same question was put half a century ago by the illustrious Helmholtz, who had been lecturing at the Royal Institution, leading him on to the remark that in Berlin such an organization for instruction and research conducted by a society of private persons would be impossible.

The early development of the Royal Institution, out of which its imposing building managed to arise, would be a subject of much interest in relation to the history of its time. The usual accounts assign the predominant activity to Benjamin Thompson, born in the village of Rumford, in Massachusetts, whose career was mainly in Europe, where he ultimately became Count Rumford in the Bavarian national service, and later married the widow of Lavoisier. As Rumford's interests were divided between pure science, such as the dynamical theory of heat, in which he was a pioneer, and subjects of technology, such as the improvement of domestic fire-grates, there was room for variety of opinion as regards the policy to be pursued by the new institution: and doubtless he would have approved of the sale of these papers.

The earliest memorable achievement of the Royal Institution was, however, to secure the services of Dr. Thomas Young, who later wrote a notice of Rumford for the Encyclopædia Britannica, as its first Professor of Natural Philosophy. Young seems to have lectured for two years, 1800-1802 (cf. Dean Peacock's "Life," 1854, Chapter VII.), perhaps hopelessly above the heads of his audience: but the two massive volumes of "Lectures" in which his course was published in 1807 are a main landmark of creative systematization in physical science. The claims of their rather severe and even arid contents have been kept to the front by none more than by Helmholtz and the late Lord Rayleigh; and much instructive scientific history hangs thereon. This was long before the glorious experimental records of Davy and Faraday conferred on the Royal Institution a more popular pre-eminence in Europe.

It seems noteworthy that, according to your account of their origin, these Dorchester papers, which are fundamental for American revolutionary history, were acquired by the Royal Institution by gift in 1804, in its very early days when Count Rumford was still prominent in its councils, so perhaps they came in part through his influence: if so it gives to America another claim to be their suitable second home. Indeed, in the Calendar of the papers prepared and published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1904, one finds at random in Vol. IV., p. 207, a short letter of date 1783 from Lieutenant-Colonel [Benjamin] Thompson to Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, the British Commander-in-Chief in America, enclosing a pamphlet by Lord Sheffield, presumably Gibbon's friend, on the trade with the American States; and further references to his activity as Under-Secretary of State and as a loyalist officer occur in the interesting Introduction, Vol. I., p. xvi. Rumford's Essays on many topics were collected by himself in three volumes, 1796-1802; and his complete works were finally published in 1868 by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he had been a benefactor in 1796. Of this reprint Vol. IV. contains, in pp. 771-785, the original "Prospectus of the Royal Institution of Great Britain," of date 1800, written by him, and preceded by preliminary papers in pp. 739-769; there is also a biographical bibliography of four pages which attests Rumford's contemporary prominence. And America might claim an interest indirectly in another way in the fate of these manuscripts, by the conspicuous assistance which her international educational organizations are now giving to the reconstruction of the University Library at Cambridge, and perhaps, as may be hoped, at Oxford as well.

It is permissible to contrast generally the apparently inevitable fate of treasures in the possession of private families or societies with the policy of the national universities in such matters. These corporations have passed through hard times, which the abiding recollections of many besides the writer of this note can recall for the period of about a quarter of a century ago; and such exiguous conditions may return. But at no stage, so far as one knows, was there ever the slightest hint of any proposal that some of the treasures of their libraries and museums might be realized to tide over the time of distress. The gifts of benefactors have been as safe at the Universities as they would have been with the British Museum, and not less care and expense have been devoted to their proper display and utilization in the cause of learning.—Faithfully yours,

JOSEPH LARMOR.

Cambridge, Feb. 24.

"ONLY A TAXPAYER"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am not a politician; I am only a taxpayer. If the great Dominions are not prepared to raze to the ground their tariff walls, how can Empire Free Trade be established? Is there not a far more pressing task for politicians to undertake?

This unhappy country is being bled white with overwhelming taxes and death duties, but no political party will stanch the blood. The system is maintained less as a means to meet the country's debts and expenses than as an ingenious method of attacking wealth and preventing its accretion. While wealth is penalized and savings confiscated the Government Departments have intruded into all avenues of free enterprise, and those public departments, many of them being superfluous and redundant, erected at vast cost, are crushing the heart of the people with a soulless and insolent officialdom. Deprived on every side of our personal freedom, despoiled of our savings, thrift made a folly, idleness a virtue, and enterprise an offence, the wealth and liberty of England are passing away under a despotism in comparison with which the gentle rule of the Stuarts was perfect freedom.

To stem this monstrous tide of public plunder and official tyranny is a work which, if undertaken by any party, new or old, or any leading politician, would command the uproarious acclaim of every taxpayer in the kingdom. Yet no one puts his hand to this great task. Why?

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

South Wales Circuit, On Circuit, Cardiff.

"HAPLESS THIRD TRINITY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May an old captain of the second boat of Third Trinity be allowed to explain that the fall of the first boat from the First Division is obviously due to the fact that the University boat in training consists, one half, of Third Trinity oarsmen? A small club, unique in its limitation to Eton and Westminster men, it has not, of course, lost credit with those who know: the one fact has caused the other: Third Trinity rowing is better, not worse, than it has been, to my knowledge, these 70 past years.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE YOUNG.

Formosa Fishery, Cookham, Berks.

A PUPIL OF THE SOVIET

II.—LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY

LENIN AND ENVER

(By Abdul Qadir Khan)

On our first visit to Moscow my fellow Indians and I were given accommodation at an hotel and were introduced to the leaders of the Third (Communist) International. Among the most vivid impressions of my stay were those of the wonderful efficiency of the Cheka, the elaborately planned organization of the Red Army, and the vigilance of the Commissars. We spent much of our time visiting Soviet congresses, and receiving other training in Bolshevist ideas. When we visited the Kremlin we found the gates guarded by a very strong military detachment, and before we entered our special cards were closely examined. The Kremlin is a small town in itself where the Imperial apartments are museums, while the great audience chamber of the Tsars has been turned into a meeting place of the Third International.

In the spring of 1921 we returned to Tashkent for a few months, and were afterwards admitted as students to the University of the East at

Moscow. My batch consisted of 16 young Moslems, and we formally entered the University in July. I must confess to some eagerness and curiosity, for we were anxious to examine to its roots an experiment in the government of men so entirely different from the conceptions which we had been taught from infancy. This natural curiosity was the antidote to the keen desire felt by some of us to return to our Motherland and to familiar conditions of life.

The college is a large four-storey building near the Teverskaya Boulevard in the centre of the town. There were some 600 students from all parts of Asia, and the college was also used to teach young Russian Communists foreign languages, in particular those in use in the chief Oriental lands, such as China and India, so as to prepare these young men for diplomatic, commercial, or political work in the East. Of the foreign students the Chinese formed the large majority, the Koreans came next, and then young men from Caucasia. It is worth noting that, though some of us had learned Russian, the Indian section was always taught through the medium of English.

In our courses of philosophy and history we heard much of historic materialism, and the Marxian philosophy of the class war was dominant. Great attention was paid to the history of the French Revolution and of the American War of Independence, as well as to the evolution of the modern capitalist system, which, needless to say, came in for severe condemnation. As for English text-books, while our attention was chiefly directed to translations of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, we were allowed by way of comparison to read translations of Plato and Aristotle, as well as John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, and John Morley. We were plainly told that, to bring about the necessary revolution in the East, propaganda in Asiatic countries must in its early stages be secret. It was recognized that the Indo-Afghan border did not offer a very safe or convenient method of approach to India, and that therefore links must be formed and maintained through Western countries and European agents.

THE LEADERS

Since the students were encouraged to attend special gatherings, particularly those in which Lenin, Trotsky, Zinovieff, Karl Radek and Lunacharsky took part, I may here give my impression of some of these leaders.

Lenin was a middle-sized man, sturdy, with typical Mongolian features and a short French-cut beard. He was really impressive and seemed to see everything with his penetrating small eyes, and had a pleasant smile. He cared little or nothing for his appearance; and I once heard him make the semi-jocular remark that "the ugher a man, the better Russian he is." He loved his books. Even at the height of his power he was quite simple in his manner and tastes. His followers admitted that he had a wonderful knowledge of the character of his people and worked hard to win their support. He came to see that Communist doctrines must be modified to suit the practical needs of the Russian peasantry. I remember that on one occasion while advocating the "N.E.P." (New Economic Policy) he said, "Let us remember our hard times when we were wandering in Switzerland and other countries; let us keep our political power even at the expense of a compromise of our doctrines."

Zinovieff is a middle-sized, rather stout man with curly hair, and looks more a bourgeois than a Communist. His tastes in clothes were rather different from those of his colleagues. He liked creature comforts, good food and drink, and was not liked very much by the "Militants" of the party, one reason being that he was often seen behaving at our hotel "as any aristocrat might."

Quite a different picture is left in my mind of Karl Radek, a man who was an inspiring leader and simple in his tastes, a slim neat figure, usually dressed in grey uniform with breeches. He was more of an idealist than any other leader I met except Lenin, and won great credit for his work in fomenting Red Revolution during the serious outbreaks in Germany in 1922.

It was during my student days in Moscow that I met Enver Pasha, then a guest of the Bolshevist Foreign Office, who thought his popularity as a Pan-Turanian leader might be of service in bringing about better relations between Moscow and the people of the Khiva and Bokharan Emirites and other Central Asian tribes. Enver talked to us in English and showed keen interest in current events in India, notably in Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, which was then rapidly declining. He expressed a longing to be once more among the millions of Moslems of the Near and Middle East who had regard for him. Not long after the Baku Congress, to which he was invited, he was sadly disillusioned by the duplicity of the Bolshevists, and threw in his lot with the revolting Basmachis, who made him their leader. Before we left Russian territory we heard of his death in battle against the Red Army.

A SPARE DIET

But life at the University of the East was neither healthy nor invigorating. We felt the bitter cold, for the central heating of our rooms was quite insufficient. It was some compensation that we were allowed the full kit of a Red Army soldier, except the rifle. The cap had emblazoned upon it the red star with hammer and sickle; we were given woollen boots as cover from the snow in the thickly congested streets. The hard studies to which we were put were not

alternated with athletics; there was no playing field, gymnasium, or swimming bath connected with the University. The only recreation encouraged was an occasional dance or concert organized by the students. We studied daily from 9 till 12 and again from 1 till 6, and in the evening a good deal of preparatory reading had to be done.

Moreover the diet was poor and monotonous. Breakfast consisted of a piece of black bread and a glass of "tea" made from dried apple parings. When we were invited to meet the Soviet leaders we went the more readily because it meant the luxury of drinking Indian or China tea. Only two or three lumps of sugar were allowed each day, and they had to be used sparingly, so that we were reduced to putting small pieces in our mouths while we drank the apple tea. At 12.30 we lunched on dry salt fish and black bread, both insufficient in quantity, and a small helping of cooked salted rice of inferior quality. There were no sweets, but another glass of apple tea was allowed. Afternoon tea was unknown, and when classes were over at 6 we sat down to a dinner which was only a repetition of the luncheon.

The students of all nationalities assembled in the refectory for meals, but they were not joined by the teaching staff and there was no high table. The professors would bring their meals in their portfolios, and I am bound to say that, so far as I could judge, their fare was often as scanty as our own. One professor to whom I spoke on the subject replied that, as a conscientious Communist, he could not expect to eat full meals at a time when famine stalked through the land.

COMMUNIST DOCTRINE

When we Indian Moslem students were alone, we would sometimes speak of the strange irony of fate whereby our departure from the Motherland on a strictly religious quest had brought us into an environment and atmosphere providing a complete contrast to the conceptions of life in which we had been reared in our Moslem homes. Day by day we were told by our professors that scientific Marxism had no use for the practice by the people of the out-of-date laws of religion, which had ceased to serve their purpose in human society and were now actually harmful.

I could see how strictly this theory was carried into practice by the encouragement of the young Russians to devote their energies to evolving a new ideology of life wholly alien to the faith of their parents before the Revolution. We were amazed at the ingenuity and vigilance with which the Government inspired hatred and contempt for all that belonged to the reactionary past. All energy was devoted to building a new order of society based on proletarian dictatorship which was to bring a worldly paradise to the suffering poor. Our professors made it clear that in their opinion, since Russia had taken a victorious lead in the establishment of a universal Communistic order, the other countries of the world must follow its example, not only if complete success was to be achieved, but even for the proper working of Communism in Russia itself. Hence a world Revolution was indispensable. Much attention consequently was paid to the troubles in Germany in 1922. It seemed almost certain to the Red leaders that a Communist revolution and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship were only a question of days. Karl Radek, as we know, was keenly disappointed by the failure of his plan to bring about a *coup d'Etat* in Germany. Lenin always insisted on the need for haste; before American finance came to the rescue of war-stricken Europe, revolution must be brought about by the Communist parties in Western countries in order that capitalism, shaken by the War, should not have time to stabilize itself.

THE CHIEF ENEMY

When events turned out contrary to Lenin's hopes and desires, a new policy had to be planned to sustain and extend the Communistic order. In consequence Lenin's eyes turned eagerly eastwards. The penetration of Asiatic countries, and particularly of India and China, became a matter of vital importance, and all the more since it would assist in the overthrow of that chief enemy of Bolshevism, the British Empire. To take from the Western capitalist States the asset of their Eastern trade, India, China, and other Asiatic lands must rise to overthrow the domination of Western Europe; to keep its Powers occupied with difficulties in the East would help Bolshevist plans in two ways. If the Eastern people, particularly the Chinese and Indians, succeeded in overthrowing the dominance of capitalist countries, the general authority and prestige of the Western Powers, and especially of the British, would be overthrown. But even if these plans did not soon mature, Bolshevist propaganda in the East would increase unemployment in the West, and would provide favourable ground for fomenting labour troubles and other internal strife, which would greatly increase the prestige of the Soviet as the determined enemy of capitalist civilization. This might even result in capitulation to the demands of Russian diplomacy in its eagerness to obtain credit for the purpose of restoring financial power and developing industry in the U.S.S.R. Thus India and China were to be drenched in blood and their extremist politicians were to be used as cats'-paws to promote Russian designs against the authority and civilization of the West.

(To be concluded.)

The first article appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

MODERN LANGUAGE STUDIES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, FEB. 25

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden) presiding, the Master of Balliol, in moving a Decree for an annuity to Mr. H. E. Berthon, M.A., Wadham College, on his retirement from the office of Reader in French Literature, spoke of the great and devoted services which Mr. Berthon had given to the University for a period of 34 years and the great advance which had been made in the study of French literature under his guidance.

Through the benefaction of one of its members University College, Oxford, will offer next autumn or winter a scholarship of £100 a year for four years in modern languages. The design is to encourage the study of German, in conjunction with a classical language, in English schools. In the examination candidates will be required to offer Latin or Greek and to show high proficiency in German, together with knowledge of a modern European language (French, Italian, or Spanish).

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 25

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Biology B. have appointed Dr. R. Williamson as University Demonstrator in Pathology for three years.

Mr. T. J. G. Duncanson, M.A., of Emmanuel College, has presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum a large and valuable collection of English coins, together with other objects, for which he is to receive the grateful thanks of the University at the Congregation to be held on March 8.

A Grace will be submitted to the Regent House to the effect that the University approves in principle the policy of dividing the subjects of Mineralogy and Petrology for the purposes of the teaching and research into Crystallography on the one hand, and Mineralogy and Petrology on the other, as implied in Recommendation 1 of the Syndicate upon the Position of Mineralogy in the Studies of the University, without prejudice to the question whether departments under Statute C should be constituted.

Obituary

MR. ERNEST LAW

HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND ITS RECORDS

By the death of Mr. Ernest Law, which occurred yesterday at his residence, The Pavilion, Hampton Court, at the age of 75, is lost a learned and entertaining writer on historical and antiquarian subjects, with a good general knowledge of art and architecture, and an enthusiastic champion of old times. He possessed the two chief requirements of the antiquary—historical imagination, with the power not only of visualizing the past but of sharing its interests and emotions by sympathy, and unlimited patience in unravelling the problems that came to light in the course of research.

In particular, Law was an authority on the Tudor period and a Shakespeare scholar—being one of the Trustees of the Birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon—but Hampton Court Palace, where he was given a beautiful residence, The Pavilion, was his chief devotion. He knew it in every corner, in both space and time, was familiar with all its contents, and had much to do with the various steps that have been taken in recent years to make its historical interest and beauty better known to the public. On these occasions he was wont to draw upon his stores of special knowledge for the benefit of readers of *The Times*, who will recall in particular his articles on the haunts of Henry VIII., on the State Rooms, and on Henry VIII.'s "Newe Wyne Sellar," which has since been visited by great numbers. From time to time also he contributed letters to our columns, notably on subjects of Shakespearian interest.

Law's knowledge of the past was not only expressed in writing, for his special study of old gardens and his natural taste were turned to account in reconstructions. He designed the "Knott" garden and the Elizabethan borders of Shakespeare's garden at New Place, Stratford, the sunk garden at the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley, and the garden theatre at Esher Place. Though Hampton Court Palace was his special hobby, Law wrote on other subjects, and among his many publications were books on Kensington Palace and on Vandyke's and Holbein's pictures at Windsor Castle. In connexion with Shakespeare his chief work as a student was a vindication of the authenticity of the "Cunningham Papers"—the account books of the Office of Revels at Court for the years 1604-5 and 1611-12, dishonestly acquired by Peter Cunningham and offered by him in 1868 to the British Museum, whose authorities properly handed them over to the Record Office, where they still remain. These documents, which give valuable evidence for the dating of some of Shakespeare's plays, had been described as forgeries, but, with the aid of specialists in paper, ink, and penmanship, Law was able to prove that they were genuine, publishing the results of his first-hand examination of the documents in 1911.

For general reading Law's most useful book is perhaps "A Short History of Hampton Court," compiled from his other and larger works on the same subject and published in 1897. As a writer he was, from the very intensity of his interest in historical detail, rather long-winded, but he had the gift of taking the reader with him on his excursions into the past.

Ernest Philip Alphonso Law came of an old Westmorland stock, members of which have been distinguished at the Bar, in the Church, and in the Army. The ninth son of the Hon. William Towry Law, he was a grandson of the first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England and a member of "the Cabinet of All the Talents," and a nephew of the first Earl of Ellenborough, Governor-General of India. Mr. William Towry Law, after serving in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and the Grenadier Guards, took orders, and was vicar of East Brent and Chancellor of Bath and Wells until he resigned his preferments on being received into the Roman Catholic Church. Ernest Law was half-brother of the late Major-Generals F. T. A. Law and V. E. Law, and leaves a surviving brother, Sir Algernon Law, formerly of the Foreign Office, and two sisters, who were granted apartments in Hampton Court Palace.

Born on August 26, 1854, Ernest Law was sent to the Roman Catholic school at Oscott, and after studying at University College, London, took the degree of B.A. with honours at London University in 1874. In 1878 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and joined the South-Eastern Circuit, practising also at the Parliamentary Bar. Between 1891 and 1896 he was Comptroller and Secretary of the Provident Institution Savings Bank, St. Martin's-place. Law married, in 1890, Katherine Helen Campbell, daughter of Mr. John Russell, of New Forge, Co. Antrim, and widow of Captain Rupert Lonsdale, C.M.G. He was made C.B. in 1920 and C.V.O. in 1926.

The funeral will be on Saturday at St. Mary Magdalene's, Mortlake, at 11.30.

MR. J. B. MOYLE

A NOTED OXFORD LAW TUTOR

Mr. John Baron Moyle, D.C.L., for many years Fellow and Law Tutor and from 1895 to 1923 Bursar of New College, Oxford, died in his sleep on Monday night at his residence, Warham House, Oxford, at the age of 77.

Moyle served his college with great ability during the period of its expansion, and produced a book on the Institutes of Justinian which is still the best of its kind on the subject. It is not a book for specialists, but a judicious collection of the information and references required by a law student, and a piece of clear and vigorous exposition. He used to say that his name was Cornish for "mule," and he had a certain obstinacy in discussion and a limitation of outlook which were sometimes disconcerting, but, if he could be violent and extreme in debate, he had a warm heart and allowed no rancour to disturb his life, the vigour of which was renewed from year to year by retirement to his house at Chudleigh for part of the Long Vacation. He served his college very faithfully, contributed to its success by his teaching and his business capacity, and was for many years a leading member of the Faculty of Law. His pupils and colleagues had a steady affection for one who from his lively humour was an excellent companion at all times, and a devoted member of the college he served so long.

Born on December 19, 1852, at Chudleigh, in Devon, where his father, the Rev. George Moyle, was headmaster of the grammar school, he was elected a scholar at Winchester in 1864. He was in the Winchester cricket XI. in 1869-71, and was "Captain of Lords" in 1871, when in a famous match against Eton he took three wickets for 46 in the first innings and four for 29 in the second, Winchester winning by eight runs. He went up to New College as a scholar in 1871; among the others were T. C. Snow and C. A. Cripps, afterwards Lord Parmoor, and in the next year R. L. Antrobus, later of the Colonial Office, who became Moyle's brother-in-law, and G. E. Buckle, afterwards Editor of *The Times*.

After taking first classes in Classical Moderations and *Lit. Hum.*, Moyle was elected to a Winchester Fellowship at New College in January, 1877, when Alfred Milner was elected to an open one. He joined Lincoln's Inn, read for some time in Mr. Bryce's chambers, and was called in 1881, returning to New College to become lecturer in law, and from 1879 to 1895 was a tutor. He devoted himself specially to Roman Law, and produced in 1883 his classic edition of the Institutes, a substantial work in two volumes. His teaching, like his book, was clear, accurate, and robust. The larger aspects of Roman law did not strongly appeal to him, but he was an admirable teacher for the ordinary law student and trained some eminent lawyers. When Mr. Bryce resigned the chair of Civil Law, many of his friends thought that Moyle might have been appointed. He continued to revise his book for new editions, but did not carry his Roman studies much further. He was an excellent examiner, both for his own University and at Cambridge.

On the death, in 1895, of Alfred Robinson, who had done so much to establish the finances and general prosperity of New College, Moyle became Bursar, and discharged the office with a jealous regard for the finances of the College, but a somewhat limited sympathy for the claims of education or research apart from the needs of the college. He was rapid and clear in correspondence, his legal knowledge served him well, and he was acceptable to the college tenants, though he had no special interest in agriculture.

In January, 1894, Moyle married Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Mr. John Park Robinson, solicitor, of Liverpool, and niece of Alfred Robinson. She was a lady of singular charm and goodness, who died, after much suffering, to the sorrow of the college, in 1899. Through his wife and her sister, Miss Katharine Robinson, who kept house for him after Mrs. Moyle's death, he became connected with the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, of the council of which, and of its sister college, St. Hilda's, in Oxford, he became an assiduous member. He was also actively interested in Miss Robinson's hospital work, and especially in her management of a hospital in Banbury-road during the War. Moyle was a governor, and in later years chairman, of the Warneford Hospital for Mental Diseases. He retired from the bursarship in 1923, but stayed in Oxford, moving from the house he had long occupied in college into a house built by him on college land in Mansfield-road.

The funeral will be on Friday at Holywell Cemetery, the first part of the service being held in New College Chapel at 2 o'clock.

MME. SACHER

Our Vienna Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—

The death occurred in Vienna this morning at the age of 76 of Mme. Anna Sacher, the proprietress of the well-known Vienna hotel of that name. The event has caused a stir in Vienna in the widest circles, as it is fair to say that there is not a man, woman, or child in Austria whose lips the name of Sacher has not crossed, at least in its association with a delicious chocolate cake, which, dedicated to her many years ago by one of her pastrycooks, and served with whipped cream, is beloved of all Austrians. Beyond that the name Sacher recalls, to people of social importance the world over who have paid a visit to Vienna, a hostess of rather condescending manner towards all who had not the distinction of her acquaintance, however high-sounding their own names, and who strongly resented being pointed out to a stranger for any reason not at the same time imparted to her.

Mme. Sacher was a woman of considerable education, the scion of a family easily traced to the 15th century, whose hand was kissed respectfully by even the members of the Austrian ruling house. Her hotel was a second home to them, and any Austrian archduke who had temporarily fallen from grace at the Burg was sure to cross the street to Mme. Sacher's and reside with her until he had made his peace with his uncle, the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is not yet known whether Mme. Sacher has left much behind her. It is fair to assume that her discretion did not permit her to do so, but it is equally certain that there was not another being in Austria with whom persons in the loftiest stations more willingly shared the secrets of their grievances and hopes than with Mme. Sacher. Nor was it the practice of political leaders and even Cabinet Ministers who met in her hotel to negotiate difficult agreements to withhold from her the outcome of their discussions.

To the youngest generation of the nobility and aristocracy who met daily in her bar Mme. Sacher was a friend and even a strict monitor, who soundly rated even her favourites if she heard of evil pranks committed by them. The Hotel Sacher was in her hands from 1877, when her husband died. Though her achievements and benefactions dated back to the Monarchy, Mme. Sacher received a high distinction from the Republic, having also been decorated in former years.

MR. R. V. POWELL

Mr. Ronnald Vanneck Powell, who died recently of pneumonia in Australia, at the age of 45, was the son of the Rev. R. W. Powell, rector of Escrick, Yorkshire. He went to Eton, to Mr. A. A. Somerville's house, in 1898, and rowed in the Eight in 1902 and 1903, being Captain of Boats in the latter year. He won the School Pulling with J. H. Coles in 1902 and with his brother, E. W. Powell, afterwards a master at Eton, in 1903, and the School Sculling in 1902. He also played in Oppidan Wall and Field XIs. Going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, he rowed five in the University Eight which won in 1904, seven in that which was beaten by Oxford in 1905, and six in the victorious Eight of 1906, when he was President, and his brother was also in the crew. Powell also rowed in the crew against Harvard. He won the C.U.B.C. pairs in 1905 and 1906 and the Silver Goblets at Henley, with B. C. Johnstone, in 1906-7.

After a few years spent in the motor trade in England, he went out to Australia to farm, and there married the daughter of Mr. Edmund Jowett, of Melbourne. He soon gained the confidence of those around him, and after the War he is said to have become a kind of oracle among his neighbours, who consulted him on questions as widely different as the building of their houses, the irrigation of their estates, or the treatment required for any physical injury they had suffered. On the outbreak of the War he returned to England, joined the Scots Guards, and was awarded the M.C. The following extracts from the letter of a brother officer give some idea of his War service:—

"During the two years of war in which I served with Ronald Powell in France I found so much to admire, so much to love, in his wayward temperamental character that the news of his death brings with it a sense of the deepest personal loss. In rest billets and behind the lines he was not at his best. His true setting was a dark, wet night in 'No Man's Land.' With that background, a working party of 20 men and a trench to be dug, he was entirely happy. His example was amazingly infectious. With pick and spade he would, I think, do more work than any two men of the battalion, and in addition find time to encourage, organize, and plan. Ronnie's likes and dislikes were very real, and generally strongly expressed. As a company commander with whom he was out of sympathy could get but little out of him, but one to whom he gave his almost dog-like devotion could find no limit to his energy or self-sacrifice. I think few realized what a sensitive, highly-strung nature his was, and what difficulties he made for himself. We all have our detractors and our enemies, and I can well imagine that Ronnie had more than his fair share of both. Among the men of his company you will find neither, for to them he was, and is, the beau-ideal of the fighting officer. For myself (and I knew him better than most), had I to enumerate companions with whom I would most willingly encounter hardship and danger, the name of Ronnie Powell would appear first on the list."

ROYAL RELICS IN THE ABBEY

Mention of the damage done by Westminster School boys in the 18th century to the Coronation Chair and to the tomb of Richard II. was made by Mr. LAWRENCE TANNER (Assistant Keeper of the Muniments, Westminster Abbey) in a lecture he gave last night at the annual meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, held in the Bishopsgate Institute under the presidency of Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS. The chair was then open for anyone to sit in, and many of the boys of Westminster School left their names written all over it. One actually left it on record that he had slept in the chair. Boys had also been seen putting their hands into the holes in the tomb of Richard II. One named Andrews, about 1760, saw another boy actually take out of the tomb the jaw-bone of the king. Andrews very properly thrashed him, but omitted to return the jaw-bone, which became an heirloom in the Andrews family, kept on a writing-table until 1911, when it was returned to the Abbey.

UNIVERSITY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The Executive Committee of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations met at the Conservative Central Office yesterday, under the chairmanship of COLONEL JOHN BUCHAN, M.P. (president). Representatives of almost every university and university college in Great Britain attended. The following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. Green (Cambridge); vice-chairmen, Mr. Hutchin (Glasgow) and Miss Dunn (Liverpool); treasurer, Mr. Wing (Aberystwyth).

THE JAPAN SOCIETY

FIRST LORD AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

A dinner in honour of the Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference was given by the Japan Society at the May Fair Hotel last night. Mr. Charles V. Sale, chairman of the council, presided.

Proposing the toast of "The Japanese Delegation," Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, said they represented a great Eastern Power with which this country had maintained for long decades, not only an unbroken peace, but a friendship which had consistently developed for over 60 years. (Cheers.) He thought it was true to say that in that time they had learned much from each other. He recalled the early naval associations of the two nations, and said that from the days 50 and more years ago when British officers assisted in the training of the Japanese Navy, right through the period of the establishment of Japan as a leading Naval Power, the relations between their Navies had been of the most cordial character. That great Japanese Naval leader Admiral Togo, who had been described as the Nelson of Japan, visited this country for a part at least of his early training. The British Naval officer and the British nation as a whole had before the War learned to admire and respect the courage and efficiency of the Japanese Naval forces. That feeling was greatly enhanced by the measure of support and cooperation Britain received from the Japanese Navy in carrying out obligations during the Great War of 1914-18.

Lord Grey of Fallodon had referred the other night to the pre-War Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He (Mr. Alexander) would go further and say that we were not only grateful for the cooperation we experienced, but our respect for the Japanese people was increased by their loyalty to treaty obligations. (Cheers.) We believed that the Japanese were not one whit less interested in the general cause of disarmament and peace, and we based that belief, first, upon our general relationships over many years past; and, secondly, upon our experience of the Japanese negotiators engaged in past Naval Conferences. The firm establishment of peace, and progressive disarmament, were as vital to Japan as to ourselves. Whilst our commitments varied very considerably in extent, there were characteristics which applied to both which were very similar. We were both island peoples, dependent upon overseas trade for the proper maintenance of our populations. In that connexion Japan had made remarkable strides, industrially and commercially, and we had no doubt that our friends recognized that that development could best be continued in conditions of international peace and confidence. It was not surprising, therefore, to find the Japanese Delegation labouring sincerely for the success of the present Naval Conference. They might not yet have completely adjusted their respective points of view on all questions of detail, but it was good to be able to record that they had already obtained a large measure of agreement, and he could express the confident hope that the matters which remained for discussion between them would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.)

FORMER CONFERENCES

Referring to past experiences of Japanese Delegations at Naval Conferences, he said Mr. Wakatsuki was not in England for the first time, and many recalled the success of his financial mission to this country many years ago. His Excellency had impressed them all with his quiet manner and his dignified statesmanship.

The Japanese Ambassador was already well known to them all. There was living in this country to-day a retired Coastguard officer who more than 50 years ago, when a young seaman, acted as an instructor in Japan to the Japanese Navy, and it was typical of Admiral Takarabe that he wrote very soon after arriving in England to that retired Coastguard officer to recall his work in Japan, to wish him still more years of health and happiness, and to make him a much valued present. Mr. Matsuzo Nagai completed the first line of the Japanese Delegation, which any country might be proud to have as its representatives. The successful impression the Japanese Delegation had made upon his fellow countrymen owed not a little to the charm of their ladies.

Mr. Alexander concluded:—"We expect within a day or two to be able to resume the full work of the Conference which was unfortunately interrupted for a short time by the political changes in France. It would be a great misfortune for any of the Powers represented at the Conference, and for the whole world, if we were unable to arrive at an agreement which made definite progress in the limitation and reduction of armaments. I am convinced, however, that all the statesmen who will gather round the council board once more this week will make continuous and sincere effort to arrive at the end desired and that this will be a lead to further disarmament on land and in the air. In that effort I believe the Japanese Delegation will play a full and effective part." (Cheers.)

MR. WAKATSUKI'S REPLY

Mr. K. WAKATSUKI, Chief of the Delegation, replying, recalled what England had done in helping Japan to build up her modern Navy. Together they undertook to maintain the stability of the Far East, and together they strove to keep the peace in that part of the world, and thus contributed towards the preservation of the peace of the world at large. The roads they had to follow were not always smooth, much less strewn with roses. More often than not they were rough and untried, rank with thistles and hedged with thorny growths. Yet through all the obstacles, through all the trials and difficulties the two nations were in perfect harmony, each appreciating the part played by the other. (Cheers.)

He spoke with pride of his visit to London some 20 years ago and of the good will of the British people during the memorable years which followed the war with Russia, upon the outcome of which, he said, seemed to hinge Japan's very destiny. Throughout the great conflict Great Britain stood firmly by Japan and threw its vast influence on their side of the scales. (Cheers.) During the World War Japan naturally aligned herself with Great Britain and her allies and associates. It was the privilege of the Japanese Navy to convoy the transports carrying the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand to the various fronts and to patrol the Mediterranean Sea to keep open the lanes of communication in those waters. If it was true that adversity made friendship it certainly was true that the difficulties and tribulations England and Japan faced together had made them the better friends and made them sympathize with each other all the more deeply.

The end of the World War found a new spirit guiding the course of international relations. The age seemed to have passed when ententes and alliances had been considered the best available means of maintaining peace. The new age—the age which dawned upon the ruins of the World War—demanded the new conception in the interests of peace, humanity, and civilization. In consonance with this new spirit Great Britain and Japan agreed at the Washington Conference of 1921 to terminate the alliance which had for 20 years served the purpose of preserving the peace of the Orient, and substituted for the time-honoured instrument a new agreement by which they were glad to associate themselves with France and the United States of America in the task of establishing international harmony and concord in regard to certain of the problems which might arise in the region of the Pacific.

A new spirit, a new idea had been injected into the international relations of the new world. It was in conformity with this new spirit that the Naval Conference had been called. They were trying to apply this new spirit to the regulation and restriction of an institution as old as humanity itself and an instrument growing out of the conviction of nations. That was why the task was so difficult as to their integrity of defence. That was why the Conference was proceeding so cautiously and so laboriously. But he shared the optimistic hope of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

He was confident that the Conference would succeed. The First Lord of the Admiralty had spoken of Japan's loyalty to treaty obligations. To Japan a word of honour was more precious than life. (Cheers.) Japan would not lightly make a pledge, but once it was made, they might be sure that she would keep it to the end. (Cheers.)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM FISHER proposed the toast of "The Japan Society," which was acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN.

THEFTS FROM MONTREAL MAIL

In a written Parliamentary reply to Mr. Ross, Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, states: "It is the case that a mail from Montreal which arrived at Belfast on February 18 was found to have been tampered with. One hundred registered packets appear to be missing, but, so far as has been ascertained, none is of high value. It cannot yet be said at what stage in transmission the loss occurred; but inquiries in the matter are being pursued."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

BISHOP GURDON'S ESTATE

The RT. REV. DR. FRANCIS GURDON, D.D., of Minster Yard, York, for 16 years Bishop of Hull, who died on December 23, aged 68, intestate and a widower, left estate of the gross value of £17,283, with net personalty £16,986.

SIR GERSHOM STEWART, K.B.E., of Sloane-street, Chelsea, S.W., M.P. for the Wirral Division of Cheshire from 1901-23, for many years engaged in business in Hong-kong, and a member of the Legislative Council there, and at one time chairman of the China Association, died on December 5, aged 72, leaving £72,906, with net personalty £71,834.

MAJOR PERCY ALEXANDER MACMAHON, F.R.S., of Springfield, Normanton-avenue, Bognor Regis, a distinguished mathematician, from 1906-20 Deputy Warden of the Standards, Board of Trade, President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1917, and Vice-President of the Royal Society in 1917, who died on December 25, aged 75, left £2,753, with net personalty £2,447.

MR. HARRY HARVEY PORTWAY, of Bois Hall, Halstead, Essex, ironfounder, of the Tortoise Foundry Company, Limited, and of Messrs. Charles Portway and Son, who died on November 9, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £123,232, with net personalty £99,415.

He left:—

£100 to the Halstead Cottage Hospital; £100 to Colchester Hospital; £250 to his "business helper," Arthur Fitz, and £100 to his "business helper," Walter Edwin Gibbs, whether still in his service or not, "as a recognition of their assistance"; £200 to Kathleen Pumphrey and £50 to Marjorie Bates "as an acknowledgment of their help in my home."

MR. JOHN THOMAS BOLDING, of Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, late chairman of J. Bolding and Sons, Limited, Grosvenor Works, Davies-street, W.1, died on December 15, aged 82, leaving £98,365, with net personalty £81,089. On his wife's death he gives:—

£500 to his coachman, John Holloway; £300 each to Elizabeth Williams, cook, and Lizzie Carter, parlourmaid, if then in the service of his wife; and the following legacies to employees of John Bolding and Sons, Limited, for long and faithful service, viz.:—£2,000 to George F. A. Bolding; £1,000 each to William John Hardy Sprague, Alfred Roger Fleetwood, and William Clifford Tharle; and £500 each to Francis Joseph Bulcraig, John Arthur Vicars, William Field, Cyril Alleyne, Percy Heller, Frederick Drake, Charles Amor Malyon, Thomas Norton, Frederick William Tansley, Edward Leslie Fletcher, and Harry Walter Halsey.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ANDERSON-MORSHEAD, Miss Louisa Evelyn, of Wiverton, Brixton, Devon, daughter of the late Captain Pentyre Anderson-Morshead, R.A. (net personalty £5,774)	£5,837
BARNARD, Mr. D'Auvergne Henry (62), of Pond Cottage, Pinner, Middlesex, pianist and song writer, a director of the B. E. Wood Music Company, of Newman-street, W. (net personalty £5,745)	7,875
BELL, Dr. John Henderson, M.D., of Carlyle-square, Chelsea, S.W. (net personalty £1,060)	1,793
BLAIR, Dr. William, M.D. (92), of Abbey Green, Jedburgh (personal estate in Great Britain £24,737) (total personal estate)	24,792
CRISP, Engineer Rear-Admiral Arthur Samuel, C.B.E., R.N. (retired) (63), of West-avenue, Gosforth, Northumberland, and formerly of Meadway, Golders Green, N.W., late engineer overseer on the Tyne and for several years the North-East Coast representative of the Chesterfield Tube Company, Limited (net personalty £3,739)	5,035
DOLBY, Mr. William Walter (67), of Escote, Eastern-parade, Southsea, District Auditor, Civil Service (retired) (net personalty nil)	15,113
FOSTER, Mr. George, L.D.S., of Cartland-road, King's Heath, Birmingham, and of Paradise-street, Birmingham (net personalty £4,733)	6,569
FRANCIS, Dr. Thomas Evans, O.B.E. (47), of Huddersfield-road, Barnsley, Yorks, late medical officer of health for Barnsley (net personalty £3,292)	4,291
HAMILTON, Mr. Ivie George Joseph (74), of Smedley's Hydropathic, Matlock, retired Indian Civil Service (net personalty £14,193)	14,286
HIME, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Lovett, R.A. (retired), of West Park-road, Kew, author of "The Origin of Artillery" (net personalty £1,312)	1,369
JARVIS, the Rev. Stephen Eyre (78), of The Presbytery, Sea-road, Bexhill-on-Sea	38
LIVERSIDGE, Mrs. Alice Mary, of The Grand Hotel, Folkestone, and formerly of Park-lane, London, W., widow of H. Liversidge, of Portington Hall, Yorks (net personalty £7,464)	10,466
MATTHEWS, Mr. John (80), of Norwood, Uplands, Swansea, retired Congregational Pastor, for nearly 50 years Pastor of the Fabian's Bay Congregational Chapel, Swansea (net personalty £11,299)	11,406
MILLS, Mr. John Saxon, of Spring Wood, Oxhey, near Watford, barrister-at-law, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily News* and editor of the *Cape Times* (net personalty £711)	1,019
MOSSE, the Rev. William George, of The Park, Mitcham, Surrey, Hon. Canon of Birmingham Cathedral from 1908-1920, a Cambridge running Blue in 1882 (net personalty £4,715)	5,800
O'DONOGHUE, Mr. Freeman Marius (80), of Ryder-street, St. James's, S.W., late Assistant Keeper in the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum (net personalty £3,906)	4,079
PATERSON, Mr. William Alexander, M.I.C.E., of West Coates, Edinburgh (personal estate)	17,765
SHUCKBURGH, the Rev. Henry Frederick Rhencowe, M.A., of Bourton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, rector there since 1903 (net personalty £8,542)	8,992
SQUIRE, Mr. Edwin, J.P. (82), of Roselands, Lansdowne-road, Belfast, chairman of the Whiteabbey Flax Spinning Company, and of Messrs. Henry Riddell and Co., Limited, Hastings-street, Belfast (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	11,878
WEEDING, Mr. Thomas Weeding, D.L., J.P. (82), of Kingthorpe, Addlestone, Surrey (net personalty £13,104)	34,994

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE ARCHDEACON OF LONDON

The Bishop of London collated the Rev. E. N. Sharpe, M.A., vicar and rural dean of Paddington, and formerly Prebendary of Tottenhall in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the Archdeaconry of London and to the fourth Canonry in the Cathedral (vacated by the Venerable E. E. Holmes, D.D.), at a short service in Fulham Palace Chapel yesterday. Dr. Eck was collated to the Prebendal Stall vacated by the Archdeacon on the same occasion.

Among those present were the Bishop of Kensington, the Bishop of Fulham, the Bishop of Stepney, the Bishop of Willesden, Bishop Perrin, D.D., the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the Archdeacon of Hampstead.

The Archdeacon of London and Dr. Eck were afterwards installed during the afternoon service in the Cathedral, at which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were present.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Archdeaconry of Tamworth, in the Diocese of Armidale, Australia, which has been vacant since 1915, has been filled by the appointment of the vicar of Tamworth, CANON RUPERT FAIRBROTHER, who has held that position for the past 15 years.

Owing to ill-health the VERY REV. J. S. BROWNRIGG, Dean of Bocking, has resigned the office of Canon of Bangor Cathedral, and has been appointed by the Bishop of Bangor Canon Emeritus.

SERVICES FOR CITY WORKERS

A cordial invitation is extended to City day workers to attend the 11th series of services on the Wednesdays in Lent, at 5.30 p.m., in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, E.C. The arrangements include the following:—

MARCH 5.—Bishop of Chelmsford (choir from the National Provincial Bank). MARCH 12.—The Chaplain-General (choir from the Guardian Assurance Company). MARCH 19.—The Rev. G. F. Saywell, rector of Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone (choir from Martin's Bank). MARCH 26.—The Archdeacon of London (choir from Lloyds Bank). APRIL 2.—Prebendary Hinde, vicar of Islington (choir from the London Assurance). APRIL 9.—Canon Buchanan (choir from Phœnix Assurance Company).

HOLY WEEK.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.—Short service at 1.5. Addresses each day by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Taylor Smith, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.

A SHREWSBURY SPIRE

The Rev. F. Tennison, vicar of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, writes:—"The first objects which meet the attention of the traveller approaching Shrewsbury from any direction are the beautiful 15th-century church spires of St. Alkmund's and St. Mary's. The latter has recently been restored. The spire of St. Alkmund's, which attains a height of 184ft., is of slender and beautiful proportion. It has recently been inspected by an expert, who reports that it is in immediate need of extensive repair to avoid disaster. The sum of £3,000 will be required to restore the spire and tower completely. Any donations would be gratefully received, and can be paid into the St. Alkmund's Spire and Tower Fund at Lloyds Bank, Limited, Shrewsbury, Shropshire."

NOTES

The Southwell Diocesan Conference will be held on May 19 at the Mechanics' Lecture Hall.

The Bishop of Ely will speak at 40, Chandos-street at 8 p.m. to-morrow on "The Vital Importance of Prayer."

It is proposed to restore the Chapel of St. Benedict in the South Transept of Peterborough Cathedral as a memorial to Bishop Edward Carr Glyn.

Bristol Corporation yesterday adopted annual estimates involving an expenditure of nearly £2,000,000, subject to the receipt of Exchequer grants. A rate of 12s. 6d. will be levied.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY

BRAVEST DEED OF THE YEAR

At the annual general court of the Royal Humane Society, over which Lord Inchcape presided, at the Royal United Services Institution yesterday, the Stanhope Gold Medal for the bravest deed of the year was awarded to Leonard R. Thomson, a fisherman, aged 18, of London-road, South Lowestoft.

The grounds for the award were given in the report of the society. About 3.30 a.m. on June 25 the steam drifter Forethought was hauling her nets some 37 miles off the Bressay Light on Fair Isle, Shetland. There was a strong north wind blowing, and although it was midsummer the night was bitterly cold and dark, and there was a heavy confused sea running. There was a good deal of motion on the little ship, and when it was found necessary to change the hauling of the nets over from the starboard to the port side of the vessel, the bush rope, because of the strain caused by the heavy wind and sea, jumped out of the jenny and knocked the mate, Ethelbert Bulley, overboard. Bulley was wearing a full-length oilskin coat and leather thigh boots, and so far as is known, was unable to swim. No sooner had the accident happened than Leonard Thomson, who was working in the hold, rushed upon deck and, although he, too, was wearing a full-length oilskin coat and leather thigh boots, leapt overboard. After desperate efforts he succeeded in getting to the mate. Meanwhile the sea washed the two men away from the drifter, and a rope thrown towards them by the crew failed to reach them. Failing in his first attempt to bring his drifter alongside the two men, the skipper had finally to cut the bush rope and go astern on his engines, and then ahead against the wind to keep the men on the bow of the vessel. At least a quarter of an hour elapsed before it was possible to throw a lifebuoy to Thomson, who was still holding on to Bulley and being continually submerged by the waves. Not until the second attempt was he able to catch hold of the lifebuoy, and when the two men were finally dragged alongside Thomson insisted on the mate being taken in first. When the mate was hauled on board he was found to be unconscious, and all attempts to revive him failed. Thomson was completely exhausted by his long struggle in supporting Bulley in the heavy sea, especially as the two men were weighed down by cumbersome clothes and boots. Bulley had jo

South Africa

This Summer Abroad

The month of April heralds the Winter in South Africa—a dry and bracing season of health, accompanied by sparkling days of sunshine and crisp clear nights on the invigorating High Veld situated at four to six thousand feet above sea level. At the lesser altitudes—in the Low Veld regions, and at Durban and the beautiful palm-fringed resorts on the Natal Coast—the Southern Winter brings in a succession of mild sunny days and cool nights.

The South African Winter, from April to September, is, therefore, the ideal season for visiting the great inland areas, including the Victoria Falls, the Matoppo Hills, the Game Reserves and National Parks of the Eastern Transvaal, and the Drakensberg Mountains, and also the glorious resorts of the Indian Ocean on the Eastern Littoral.

Special sailings at reduced rates have been arranged by two of the leading Steamship Lines to leave Southampton on 30th May and 11th June, 1930. Bookings for these sailings, with complete inclusive tours in South Africa, are now being made. Full particulars will be sent on request to:—

The Director,
Publicity and Travel Bureau,
South Africa House,
Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2,
and
the Leading Tourist Agencies.

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750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all bodies of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 35s. each. Small size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, from £1 17s. 6d. to 12gns., well made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns. LARGE SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture, in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 2s.

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EDWARD TOWGOOD & SONS, LTD., SAWSTON, CAMBS.

In an address delivered yesterday to the Royal Empire Society, Mr. Francis W. Goodenough, chairman of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, spoke of the importance of salesmanship as a factor in Empire trade.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 25

Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of York (Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society) and the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood), opened the British Red Cross Society's Central Clinic for the Treatment of Rheumatism, this afternoon, at Peto Place, Marylebone Road.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie, Sir Harry Verney and Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke were in attendance.

The Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) has left the Palace.

The Duchess of Norfolk gave a dance last night at Norfolk House for her second daughter, Lady Katherine Howard, and her niece, Miss Maryel Drummond.

The Earl of Bradford will return to 1, Grosvenor-crescent on March 11 from Vernet les Bains.

The Earl of Yarborough has left England for the South of France, and expects to be away until the end of March.

The Earl of Altamont returned to 7, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton arrived at 34, Portland-place yesterday on their return from the Continent.

Mary Countess of Clancarty has returned to London from Cannes, and is staying with Mrs. Charles Whitham at 81, Bedford-gardens, Campden Hill.

The Countess of Dunraven has left London for Ireland.

Countess Beauchamp will return to 13, Belgrave-square on Saturday from Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.

Viscountess Cranborne will arrive at Southampton in the Majestic on Friday from New York.

Lady Delia Peel will return to 26, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to-day from France.

Lord Lloyd returned to 30, Portman-square yesterday from Paris.

Lord Fairhaven returned to 37, Park-street on Monday from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Phillimore expect to return to The Coppice, Henley-on-Thames, on Friday from the South of France.

Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard will arrive at Southampton on Friday in the Majestic from New York.

The Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Cholmondeley have arrived at 10, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles, who has been on a visit to the Earl of Balfour at Fishers Hill, Woking, has returned to Yorkshire.

Lady Forde will leave 54, Drayton-gardens this week and will go to stay at Street End, Bishop's Waltham.

Lady Cunard, who is suffering from an attack of influenza, was stated yesterday to be improving.

Sir Frederick and Lady Macmillan will return to 22, Devonshire-place on Friday from the West Indies.

Sir Edward and Lady Naylor-Leyland returned to 23, Bruton-street yesterday from Switzerland. They expect to leave for Wales in a few days' time.

Colonel Sir George Abercromby will return to 36, St. James's-street on Friday from the West Indies.

Dr. and Mrs. Max Porges, of Marienbad, have arrived at the Ritz Hotel.

Sir Kynaston Studd will preside at the dinner of the London Wiltshire Society at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, March 1.

A reception was held yesterday by Lady Dorothy D'Oyly Carte at Rosedale House, Warwick-street, S.W., for a private exhibition of the work of the blind.

DINNERS

Lady Astor

Viscountess Astor, M.P., gave a dinner party at 4, St. James's-square last night to meet the American Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson.

The other guests were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Danish Minister, Senator and Mrs. Robinson, Senator and Mrs. Reed, the Earl of Cromer, the Hon. Montague and Mrs. Eliot, Sir John and Lady Simon, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, the Marquess of Crewe, the Marquess of Hartington, M.P., Lord Richard Cavendish, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., Lord Berners, Lord Cushendun, Captain O'Connor, Captain Malcolm Muckle, M.P., Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, the Hon. Lady Bailey, the Hon. Mrs. Malise Hore-Ruthven, the Hon. Winifred Douglas-Pennant, Lady Horner, Mrs. House, Mrs. Miller, Captain Reginler, and Miss Dwight Morrow.

Dungannon Royal School Old Boys

The Dungannon Royal School Old Boys' Association dinner was held at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday evening. Sir Robert Stanton Woods was in the chair, and those present were:—

Mr. D. A. McAfee, Dr. Alex. Patton, Mr. W. H. Davison, Mr. J. T. Rea, Mr. W. W. Woods, Dr. R. T. Beatty, Mr. J. H. Strahan, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Mr. Dennis Stewart, Mr. W. C. Gardiner, Mr. H. L. Pollock, Mr. R. W. Bingham, Mr. H. D. Watson, Mr. R. F. Dill, Mr. A. Bell, Dr. S. D. Campbell, Surgeon-Lieutenant E. W. Bingham, Mr. E. S. A. Crawford, and Mr. J. F. Hunter.

RECEPTION

Miss MacDonald

Miss MacDonald received the guests at a musical party last night, at No. 10, Downing-street, in aid of the Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital Rebuilding Fund. Among the artists who gave their services were Mr. Albert Sammons, Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Edith Walton, and the St. George's Singers. Among those who took tickets were:—

Lady Violet Astor, Sir Montague Barlow, Mrs. Curtis Brown, Lady Calder, Lady Bonham-Carter, Mrs. Clynes, Lady Colefax, Mrs. Frank d'Arcy, Countess De La Warr, Lady FitzGerald, Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Raymond Greene, Viscountess Hambleden, Mrs. Frank Hodges, Lady Holford, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Jowitt, Lady Levy, Miss Mary Loder, Mrs. Reginald McKenna, the Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren, Mrs. Emile Mond, Mrs. Robert Mathias, the Countess of Munster, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, the Hon. Mrs. Post, Lady Ravensdale, Lady Winifred Renshaw, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. Malcolm Sargent, Sir Samuel and Lady Sophie Scott, Mrs. Charles Seligman, Mrs. Sharman-Crawford, Baroness Guaries van Ufford, Mrs. Richard Wagner, Lady Watts, Lord Gerald Wellesley, the Hon. Margaret Wyndham, Sir Robert Williams, and Miss Dorothy Yorke.

FUNERAL

Lord Westbury

The funeral of Lord Westbury took place yesterday, privately, at Golders Green Crematorium. Present in the chapel, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, were Lady Westbury, her grandson, the successor to the title, Mr. Henry Tollemache (representing the Earl of Dysart), and a few others.

LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The estimated gross expenditure of the London Education Committee for the year 1930-31 amounts to £13,293,428, an increase of £212,532 compared with 1929-30. The net expenditure estimated to rank for a 50 per cent. grant from the Board of Education is £12,467,834, an increase of £299,919. Included in the gross estimate is £1,723,403 to be spent by committees other than the Education Committee, and £40,000 capital expenditure to be paid out of revenue.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 16

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Major J. B. Smalley and Miss F. M. Phillips

The engagement is announced between Major John Bradshaw Smalley, Frontier Force Rifles, son of the late Major-General F. Smalley and of Mrs. Smalley, of Eltham, Kent, and Florence Mary (May), daughter of the Rev. P. R. Phillips, of Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.

Mr. W. E. Halsey and Miss B. D. Orr Ewing

The engagement is announced between William Edmund, younger son of Sir Walter and Lady Halsey, of Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, and Barbara Dorothea, daughter of the late Mr. C. L. Orr Ewing, of Dunskey, Portpatrick, and of Lady Augusta Inskip.

Mr. R. de la Mare and Miss Donaldson

The engagement is announced between Richard de la Mare, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter de la Mare, of Hill House, Taplow, and Catherine, elder daughter of the late Rev. S. A. Donaldson, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Lady Albinia Donaldson, of 17, Sloane-gardens, S.W.1.

Mr. J. P. Philipps and Miss E. J. Kindersley

The engagement is announced between Mr. James P. Philipps, third son of Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps, of 40, Hill-street, W.1, and Miss Betty Kindersley, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, of 11, Grosvenor-square.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander T. Madill, R.N., and Miss M. Panckridge

The engagement is announced between Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander T. Madill, Royal Navy, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Madill, Garvagh, Co. Londonderry, Ireland, and Mary, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Panckridge, Petersfield, Hants.

Mr. R. A. Riddell and Miss M. Parmiter

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in May, between Ralph Anthony Riddell, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. C. Parmiter and Mrs. Parmiter, of 125, Adelaide-road, N.W.3.

Dr. J. F. V. Lart and Miss Rainey

The engagement is announced between John Floyer Vincent, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lart, of Harpford, Sidmouth, and Margaret Eva, eldest daughter of Mr. E. H. Rainey, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Rainey, of Wakefield House, Eastbourne.

Mr. P. Blooman and Miss Bashew

The engagement is announced between Mr. Percy Blooman, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Blooman, of Heath-drive, Hampstead, and Mariann, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bashew, of Avenue Fresnaye, Sea-Point, Cape Town.

Mr. V. M. McKeag and Miss K. D. Vicars

An engagement is announced between Victor Malcolm McKeag, District Officer, Kenya Colony, third son of the Rev. Hugh McKeag, D.D., of Belfast, and the late Mrs. McKeag, and Kathleen Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Edward F. Vicars and of Mrs. Vicars, of The Cedars, Hartley Wintney, Hants.

Mr. C. Scott-Nicholson and Miss M. S. Carr

The engagement is announced between Mr. Christopher Scott-Nicholson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Nicholson, Barn Close, Carlisle, and Miss Miriam Stafford Carr, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Carr, of Carlisle.

Mr. M. Smale and Miss C. Hasell

The marriage arranged between Morton (Tony), only son of Mr. Herbert Smale, 15, Harley-street, W.1, and Constance Hasell, of New Plymouth, N.Z., will take place on April 12 in New Zealand.

Mr. J. Rhodes and Miss M. E. Mollett

The engagement is announced of James Rhodes, of 33, St. James's-square, W.11, and Margery Ethel, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Mollett, of 49, Marmora-road, S.E.22.

Mr. J. A. Tait and Miss Stewart

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Andrew Tait, of Grosvenor-road, Birkenhead, Cheshire, son of the late Captain and Mrs. J. A. Tait, and Mary Catherine, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Heswall, Cheshire.

MARRIAGE

Mr. H. K. Flamank and Miss Carter

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Eccles Carter, at Hagley House, Torquay, the marriage of his elder daughter, Mary Beatrice Carter, to Mr. Henry K. Flamank took place very quietly on Saturday afternoon, February 22.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. Columba's, Pont-street, on Monday, of the infant daughter of Brigadier-General H. and Mrs. Pelham Burn. The Rev. Ian Gillan officiated, and the child received the names of Vera Eileen Pelham Burn. The godparents were Mr. Henry Staveley-Hill, Mr. Ronald Basset, Mrs. de Faibe, and Lady Patricia Moore.

DANCE

Mrs. Sidney Clive and Mrs. Frederick Pelly

Mrs. Sidney Clive and Mrs. Frederick Pelly gave a dance and musical party at the Grafton Galleries last night for Miss Spencer-Smith, Miss Mary Clive and Miss Mary Gascoigne.

The first part of the evening was given to a programme of music by Miss Jelly d'Aranyi and Miss Gabrielle Joachim. After the music there was dancing, and the roller-skaters, Grik and Mary, gave an exhibition. Vale Lane's band played.

Dinner parties for the dance were given by:—

The Countess of Chichester, Countess Buxton, Viscountess Wolmer, Countess Beauchamp, Lady Templemore, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Lady Mary Savile, Lady Eleanor Keane, Lady Aline Vivian, Lady Catherine Milnes-Gaskell, Lady Richmond, Lady Lesie, Lady Gascoigne, Mrs. Michael Spencer-Smith, Mrs. Ernest Pease, Lady Duncan, the Hon. Mrs. Buxton, Lady Culme-Seymour, the Hon. Mrs. J. B. Pease, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, Lady Darby, Mrs. John Buchan, Mrs. Arthur Grenfell, Mrs. Guy Dawnay, Mrs. Franklyn, and Mrs. Grant Duff.

The other guests included:—

The Countess of Hardwicke, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Lumley, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, Miss Cuthbert, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lord and Lady Wraxall, Lady Sinclair, Lady St. John of Bletso, Lady Swansea, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Miss Milne, Major-General Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Miss Diane Chamberlain, General the Hon. Sir Herbert and Lady Lawrence, General and Mrs. Henry Yorke, Mr. Justice Talbot and Lady Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzalan-Howard, Mary Lady Lawrence, the Hon. George and Lady Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Thomas and Lady Cecil Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. Otho Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duckworth, Colonel and Mrs. Hoon Hualon, Colonel and Lady Rosemary Portal, Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Thorne, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Lady Cella Coates, the Hon. Mrs. Pitt-Rivers, Lady Elizabeth Pelham, Lady Prudence Pelham, Lady Rilando Grey, Lady Rose McDonnell, Lady Della Hicks-Beach, Lady Flavia Gifford, Lady Alethea Buxton, the Hon. Anne Palmer, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, the Hon. Pamela Stanley, the Hon. Dorothy Cokayne, the Hon. Yoshi Pearson, the Hon. Alicia Browne, Miss Liebe Culme-Seymour, Miss Alice Buchan, Miss Elinor Pease, Miss Katherine Ridley, Miss Mary Grenfell, Miss Pamela Dawnay, the Earl of Dumfries, Prince George Chavchavadze, Viscount Chelsea, Viscount Carlow, Viscount Finestalle, Viscount Pollington, Lord Acton, Lord O'Neill, Lord Monteagle, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, the Hon. Robert Biddulph, the Hon. Richard Lyttelton, Mr. Delmé-Radcliffe, Mr. Desmond McCarthy, Colonel Gaillard, Captaine Deleuse, Captain Lascelles, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. Bruce Lockhart, Mr. Peter Clive, Mr. Alan Laurence, Mr. Roger Makins, Mr. Vere Pilkington, Mr. Richard Feilly, and Mr. Peter Leese.

SUSSEX EYE HOSPITAL

Major Woodhouse presided at the annual meeting of the Sussex Eye Hospital at Brighton yesterday, when it was announced that over £13,000 had been received and promised towards the £25,000 required for rebuilding the institution. It was hoped to begin the work this year, and to complete the new institution in 1932, the centenary year of the first hospital. Mr. Leonard Neville, chairman of the Appeal Committee, announced that Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, had given her patronage to the great "Fête de France" and Pageant to be held on the Pavilion Estate, Brighton, in October, and that the French Ambassador had consented to open the Fête on the first day, October 7.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society held its fortnightly show at its new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. As is usual at the show, which is held on the same day as the annual general meeting, there was an especially good display of flowers. Greenhouse plants, forced bulbs, and forced shrubs formed the greater part of the exhibits, but there were two exhibits of fruit. Many artists showed pictures of plants and gardens, and there was one exhibit of remarkably life-like artificial flowers made from feathers.

The finest group in the show was a collection of about two dozen varieties of cyclamens shown by Messrs. Sutton and Sons, who were awarded a gold medal. Each variety was represented by a circular bed a yard across, tastefully arranged on a moss-covered slope relieved by palms. Among the best varieties were "Firebrand" (scarlet), "Hydrangea" (hydangea-pink), "Queen Mary" (soft pink with silvery edge), "Giant Mauve," "Giant White," and "Unique," which has a white flower with a red eye and rose-coloured tips to its petals.

Cyclamens also formed part of a miscellaneous collection of greenhouse plants shown by Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. The same group contained several varieties of camellias. There were three exhibits of carnations, the best being that staged by Messrs. Allwood Brothers, who had, among other varieties, a pink novelty called "Allwood's Prolific," which received an award of merit as a variety for cutting and market. The flowers are very similar to those of "Enchantress Supreme," but they are said to be produced more freely. The horticultural department of Reading University sent an attractive group of cinerarias, "Intermediate Blue." Lord Morley sent from Westonbirt a new hybrid rhododendron called "Sir George Holford," which received an award of merit as a greenhouse plant. It carried a handsome truss of orange-coloured flowers and was understood to have been derived from the East Indian species *R. jasminiflorum* and *R. javanicum*.

FORCED BULBS

The best of several exhibits of forced bulbs was a large group of tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocuses, and fritillaries growing in bowls and shown by R. H. Bath, Limited. The tulips, which were especially good, included "Couleur Cardinal," "Le Rêve" (coral-red, flushed rose), "Keizerskroon" (red and yellow), "Fred Moore" (orange), and "Prince of Austria" (orange-scarlet), while "Bath's Flame," "Phyllida," "White Delight," and "W. P. Milner" were among the best daffodils. Carter's Tested Seeds, Limited, had an attractive circular exhibit of tulips which contained five baskets of "Moonbeam" (yellow), "Generaal de Wet" (orange), and "Prince of Austria." Messrs. Walter Blom and Son, Limited, sent from Holland a good display of tulips and daffodils. The tulips were chiefly double varieties, and the daffodils included a bold orange-cupped unnamed variety labelled "Seedling 583." Daffodils growing in bowls and vases of cut blooms were shown by Messrs. J. R. Pearson and Sons. Among their best kinds were "Lucifer," "Alice Knights," "Queen of Spain," and "Sunrise." Mrs. Bucknall sent from her garden at Creagh Castle, Donerailе, a small-nowered trumpet daffodil called "Dorothy Bucknail," which is said to be often in bloom in the open in the south of Ireland by the third week in January.

Orchids were not so prominent as they have been at the last two or three shows. Messrs. Charlesworth and Co. had a pretty group consisting chiefly of *Odontoglossum* and *Odontioda* hybrids, and Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. had a brightly-coloured display containing examples of many genera. Messrs. Sander had a collection of forms of *Cymbidium* "Erica Sander" varying from the green-flowered type to one which was almost white. Messrs. J. and A. McBean's exhibit was also composed mainly of *Cymbidium* hybrids. Mr. F. J. Hanbury sent a small group of varieties of *Dendrobium* together with one or two other hybrids. The outstanding new orchid was a large-flowered *Sophrolaeliocattleya* called "Tokio," sent by Baron Bruno Schroder, which received a first-class certificate. Awards of merit were made to the following orchids:—*Odontioda* "Mary Holmden," shown by Sir Jeremiah Colman; *Cypripedium* "Gertrude West," shown by Messrs. Black and Flory; and *Cymbidium* "Rosy Queen," shown by Mrs. Carl Holmes.

TREES AND SHRUBS

There were four groups of forced trees and shrubs, and one, shown by L. R. Russell, Limited, formed the central feature of the show. It contained a great variety, including standards of peach "Russell's Red," cherries, *Wistaria*, laburnum, crabs, and *Forsythia*, and bushes of lilacs, azaleas, rhododendrons, magnolias, and the fragrant *Viburnum Carlesii*. Messrs. R. W. Wallace and Co. had, among other things, some good rhododendrons and the handsome white-flowered evergreen *Pieris japonica*, while magnolias were a feature of an exhibit from Messrs. R. Veitch and Sons. Azaleas were prominent in the groups staged by Messrs. W. Cutbush and Son and Messrs. J. Cheal and Sons.

Alpine plants, chiefly saxifrages, were shown by many firms. Perhaps the best exhibit was a display in pans shown by Clarence Elliott, Limited. Many exhibits contained small bulbous plants such as irises, and of these one of the best displays came from Messrs. Barr and Sons, who had, among other things, the curious *Iris* (*Hermodactylus*) *tuberosa* and the intense blue *Tecophilaea cyaneo-crocea*. The Rev. H. Rollo Meyer had a sheet of the pale blue form of *Iris reticulata* called "Cantab," together with examples of the white variety named "Little Bride."

Messrs. G. Bunyard and Co. had a collection of apples, and Messrs. T. Rivers and Son showed pot trees of oranges, lemons, grape fruits, and other members of the citrus family laden with ripe fruit. Messrs. Dobbie had an exhibit of potatoes.

Captain Kingdon Ward, the well-known plant collector, showed photographs of garden plants growing in their native homes in Tibet, Western China, and the frontiers of Assam and Burma.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

MEMORIAL TO LORD LAMBOURNE

The Royal Horticultural Society held its annual general meeting yesterday afternoon. In moving the adoption of the Council's report the President, Mr. Gerald Loder, said that it had been decided to commemorate Lord Lambourne's association with the society by placing a bas-relief portrait in a prominent position in the new hall, and that the work had been entrusted to Mr. Reid Dick, R.A. He also referred to the fact that the Council wished to have some means of honouring those "persons of British nationality who are or have been employed in and have rendered distinguished service to horticulture," and it was therefore proposed to select a number of such persons, not exceeding 100 at any one time, to be "Associates of Honour."

The Holford Medal, struck in commemoration of the late Sir George Holford, and awarded for the best exhibit of plants and/or flowers shown during the year by an amateur, was presented to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild for the exhibit of berried shrubs which he showed on October 23.

Veitch Memorial Medals in gold were presented to Dr. A. B. Rendle, the society's botanist, on his retirement from the keepership of botany at the British Museum, and to Professor W. Wright Smith, of Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, for his work on the genus *Primula*. A similar medal in silver was presented to Mr. E. Beckett, who has been responsible for the production of many magnificent exhibits from the garden of his employer, Mr. Vicary Gibbs.

Three deaths having occurred during the year among the holders of the Victoria Medal of Honour, a distinction which can be held by only 63 persons at any one time, the vacancies have been filled by the election of Sir William Lawrence, Mr. F. J. McLeod, and Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, and the gold medals and diplomas were formally presented at the meeting.

JAAFAR PASHA

AT DINNER WITH HIS CAPTORS

Jaafar Pasha-el-Askeri, the Iraqi Minister in London, will be one of the guests of the Dorset Yeomanry at their reunion dinner at Weymouth this evening. In the first years of the Great War he was a Baghdadi officer in the Turkish Army and was captured by the Dorset Yeomanry in a cavalry engagement at Agagia. This was on February 26, 1916, when Jaafar Pasha was leading the Senussists in an attempt to invade Egypt.

Jaafar Pasha is one of the chief of the picturesque figures who enliven Colonel T. E. Lawrence's dramatic narrative "Revolt in the Desert." His appearances in the story are frequent. Colonel Lawrence was in Cairo, where the British were tormented by unfulfilled promises of guns, when he heard of Jaafar's conversion to the Allied cause. He relates:—

After distinguished service in the German and Turkish armies, he [Jaafar] had been chosen by Enver to organize the levies of the Sheikh el Senussi. He went there by submarine, made a decent force of the wild men, and showed tactical ability against the British in two battles. Then he was captured and lodged in the Citadel at Cairo with the other officer prisoners of war. He escaped one night, slipping down a blanket-rope towards the moat; but the blankets failed under the strain, and in the fall he hurt his ankle, and was retaken helpless. In hospital he gave his parole, and was enlarged after paying for the lost blanket. But one day he read in an Arabic newspaper of the Sherif's revolt, and of the execution by the Turks of prominent Arab Nationalists—his friends—and realized that he had been on the wrong side. Feisal had heard of him, of course, and wanted him as commander-in-chief of his regular troops, whose improvement was one of our main efforts.

Jaafar disappears from the story till he lands with Feisal in the Gulf of Akaba. Thenceforward, too, he is but a dim figure in high command in the background of Colonel Lawrence's picture of the baiting of the Turks, but tribute is paid to him for the successful attack on Jerdun, although, later, he had to withdraw owing to heavy losses. He was an old college friend of the Turkish Commandant, and "he sent him a white-flagged letter inviting surrender. The reply was that they would love it, but had orders to hold out to the last cartridge. Jaafar offered a respite in which they could fire off their reserves; but the Turks hesitated till Jemal Pasha was able to collect troops from Amman, reoccupy Jerdun, and pass a pack-convoy of food and ammunition into the beleaguered town."

When Allenby's main scheme was ripe, he heartened the Arab Army by bestowing marks of esteem:—

Among the Arab officers were distributed some British military decorations, tokens of their gallantry about Maan. Jaafar Pasha's deserved C.M.G. was pointed by Allenby's wit. Jaafar came up to Palestine to receive it, and the staff took the opportunity to stage a formal little ceremony of presentation, as token of their respect for their erstwhile captive. The guard of honour was furnished by the Dorset Yeomanry, who had galloped the Pasha down and hacked at him with their sabres in the Senussi Desert less than three years before. Jaafar laughed with delight at an incident so much in his own hearty vein.

Jaafar Pasha's services in the final weeks of the War in the Near East, when British, Indian, and Anzac cavalry co-operated with the Arabs in hunting down the Turkish forces east of Jordan were by no means the last that he rendered to the Arab cause. After governing Aleppo in Syria for King Feisal, he followed him to Iraq to become his first Minister of Defence. In November he served his first term as Minister in London, to be recalled a year later to become Prime Minister for the first time. Later he returned to London, which he likes, as Minister, to be recalled again in 1926, when he reached Baghdad after an adventurous air-journey from Cairo, and formed his second Ministry. In March, 1928, he returned to London as Minister; again adventure pursued him on his way, this time in the shape of a band of Wahabis, who stopped a convoy of motor-cars a few miles ahead of him and inquired, not too tenderly, for his Excellency. Since then he has represented his country in London, a shrewd and kindly soldier who makes friends everywhere, who honourably won the C.M.G. and the Iron Cross in the same war, and has shown his intellectual mettle by passing his Law Final with flying colours, and being called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on January 15.

THE SALE ROOM

BARNET LEWIS SILVER

Messrs. Christie began on Monday the sale of the extensive collections of the late Mr. Barnet Lewis, of Hamilton-place, Park-lane, and Foxbush, Hildenborough, Kent. The same firm will sell on the premises, on March 12, the remaining contents of the residence at Hamilton-place. Monday's sale consisted of about 20 engravings; yesterday the collection of old English silver plate, 183 lots, brought a total of £13,391.

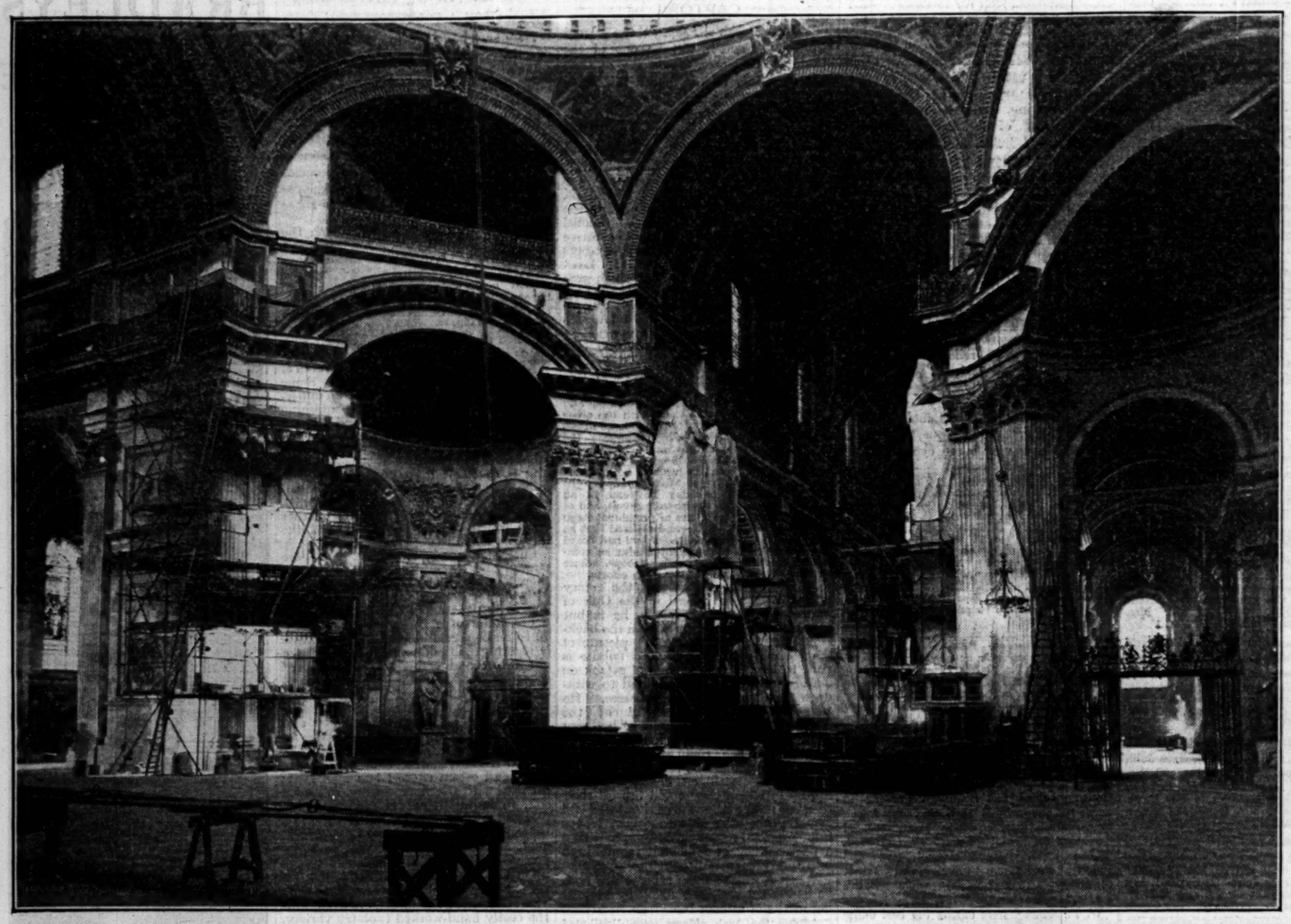
The silver has been mostly got together during the past 30 years, and included a number of pieces from famous collections dispersed in London during that period.

The prices of most of the important pieces show a considerable advance in market values. A Commonwealth posset-pot, 5in. diameter, 1656, 17oz. 7dwt., which at the R. Haynes sale in 1905 brought £214, now reached at 880s. per oz., £875 8s. (Webster); and the advance was well marked in all the pieces from the Duke of Cambridge sale in 1904, among which were a pair of Queen Anne silver-gilt tazze by Pierre Platel, 1704, 2¼in. high, 43oz. 2dwt., which was sold at 250s. per oz.—£562 10s. A pair of William III. silver-gilt cups and covers, 5¼in. high, by J. Ward, 1698, reached at 335s., £380 3s. 6d. Both were bought by Mr. Permain, and originally cost £84 and £92 respectively. A set of six dessert stands with draped classical figures, chased with the Royal Arms, 1820, 849½oz., now reached at 388s. per oz., £636 18s. 8d. (S. H. Harris), as compared with the £530 15s. 8d. in 1904; and a pair of silver-gilt dessert stands, with the crowned monograms of the Royal Dukes, by Paul Storr, 1815, 346oz. 2dwt., sold for £467 4s. 8d. (Stair), its previous price being £255 10s. 6d.

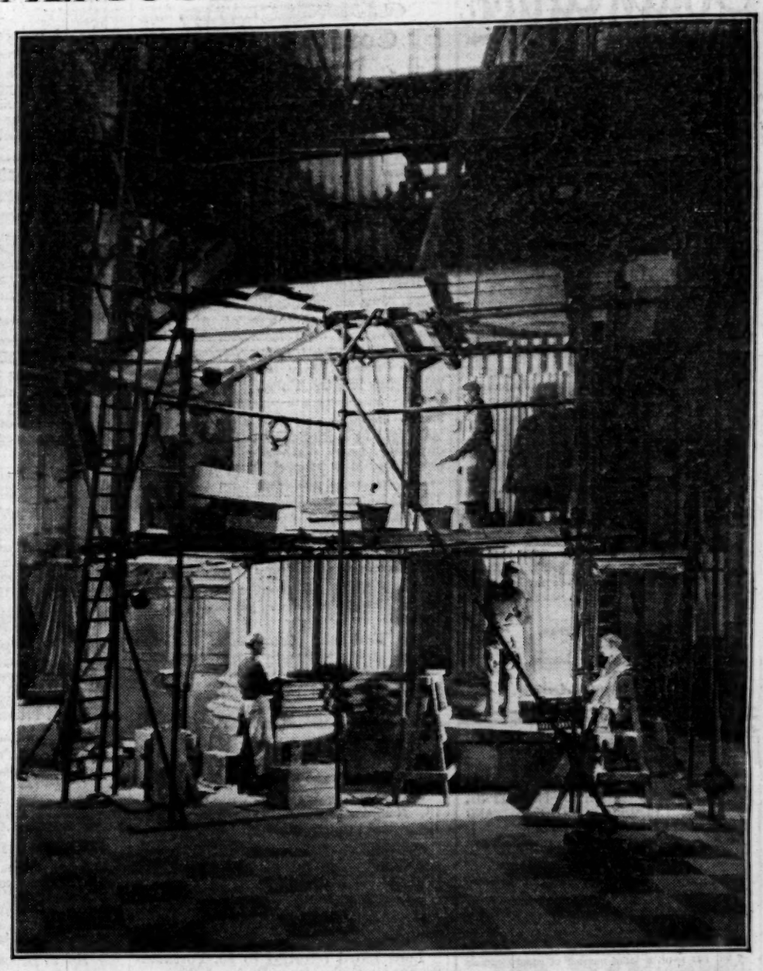
Among the more important of the other lots six silver-gilt small dishes, by G. Hindmarsh, 1735, 35oz. 16dwt., at 160s., brought £286 8s. (Bruford); a George I. hexagonal salver, engraved with two coats of arms, 15in. diameter, 1724, 51oz. 18dwt., at 92s.—£238 14s. 9d. (Crichton); four table candlesticks, the stems designed as caryatid figures, by John Lampfert, 1748, 93oz. 6dwt., at 54s.—£251 18s. 2d. (S. J. Phillips); a pair of Queen Anne table candlesticks, by David Green, 1713, 21oz. 1dwt., at 145s.—£152 12s. 3d. (Mallett); another set of four by David King, Dublin, 1702, 109½oz., at 200s.—£1,095 (Crichton); a Charles II. peg-tankard, engraved with a coat of arms, 7in. high, by J. Plummer, York, 1665, 24oz. 18dwt., at 430s.—£535 17s. (Pernain); a Charles II. wine-cup, 1660, 2½oz., at 800s.—£90 (S. J. Phillips); a Charles II. plain goblet, 6in. high, 1669, 8oz. 16dwt., at 480s.—£211 4s. (Pernain); a George II. silver-gilt cup and cover, 12in. high, by D. Willaume, 1733, inscribed "A Legacy of Edmund Duke of Buckingham and Normanby to the worthy Mr. Shippen," 83oz. 6dwt., at 80s.—£333 4s.; and a Dutch late 16th-century cup formed as a nautilus shell, mounted with silver gilt—£200 (both bought by Messrs. Crichton).

An appeal is being made by the "Friends of Peterborough Cathedral" for assistance in restoring the roof of the

ST. PAUL'S: WORK OF PRESERVATION ALMOST FINISHED



NEARING THE END OF A GREAT TASK.—The preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral is now almost completed, and it is hoped that on June 25 the King will attend the first of the special services celebrating the reopening. Our photograph, looking across the space under the dome towards the choir, shows work being completed on the organ and the east pier in the North Transept.

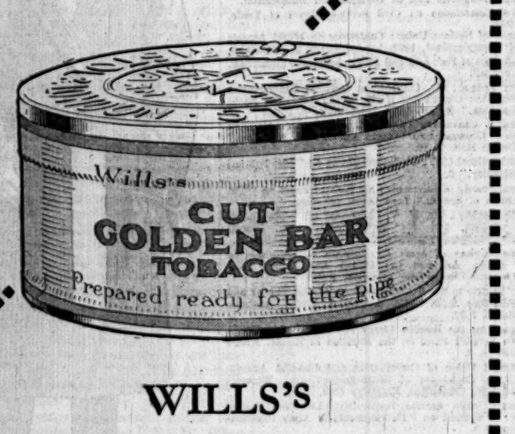


THE LAST STAGES.—Masons completing the work on the east pier in the North Transept, the last of the eight piers carrying the dome to have scaffolding around it. They have been consolidated by the injection of cement into the cavities that existed in the rubble filling.

A FRIEZE IN ST. PAUL'S.—At work on the stone frieze of the Dean and Chapter's Arms in the Minor Canons' Aisle.

SHIRE HORSE SHOW.—The parade of the stallions entered in Class 2 at the London Shire Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall. The winner, Colonel A. F. Nicholson's Leek Masterman 3rd, is leading.

LORD JELLICOE inspecting the Nice and Monaco branch of the British Legion.



WILLS'S
CUT GOLDEN BAR

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Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.
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JAAFAR PASHA, the Iraqi Minister in London, who will be a guest of the Dorset Yeomanry this evening. A photograph taken soon after his capture by the Dorset Yeomanry at Agagia in 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.—The Univers Savoy Hotel at Basel, which the Cantonal Government is putting at the disposal of the Bank for International Settlements until the Kirschgarten House is ready.

THE QUEEN OPENS RED CROSS CLINIC.—Accompanied by the Duke of York and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, the Queen yesterday opened the Red Cross Society's new clinic at Regent's Park, the first provided by the society for the treatment of rheumatism. Sir Arthur Stanley, the chairman, is seen presenting the Queen with a replica of the wheel with which she inaugurated the baths.

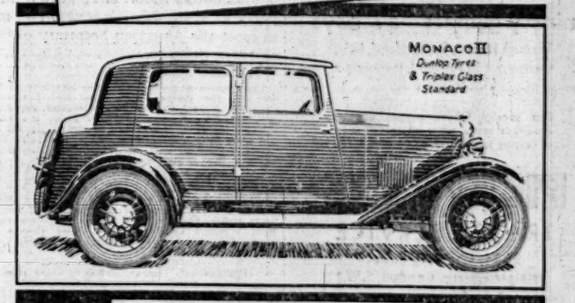
The Wireless Electric Lamp

Everlite gives a White Light

Obtainable shortly from dealers everywhere

EVERLITE LTD., METROPOLE HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.2.

THE CAR THAT'S SET ALL THE WORLD TALKING



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"My Riley has now covered no less than 14,000 miles since the end of March last, and I can say that she is a wonderful car. I have driven the World's best car and the cheapest, and a large number of others, but—

for my own private use I would drive no other than a Riley '9'—it is indeed a Wonder Car."

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Demonstrations arranged direct or through any convenient agency—write—
RILEY (COVENTRY) LTD., COVENTRY
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MANSION ANTISEPTIC POLISH

SO EASY TO USE — SO QUICK TO POLISH AND SUCH A FINE PRESERVATIVE FOR LINOLEUM

IN TINS WITH EASY OPENERS

FULLEST NEWS & FINEST PICTURES

The Times Weekly Edition

ILLUSTRATED

Every Thursday Price 4d.

£4 10s. % CONVERSION LOAN, 1940—1944.

Redeemable at par on the 1st July, 1944, or on any half-yearly interest date on or after the 1st July, 1940, at the option of His Majesty's Government, at three calendar months' notice.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY on 1st JANUARY and 1st JULY.

First Dividend, of 15s. per £100, payable 1st July, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE

£95 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application	£10 per Cent.
On Thursday, 15th May, 1930	£85 "
	£95 per Cent

The Loan is an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1923," subject as regards securities payable to bearer to the provisions of section 7 of that Act.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Loan.

The Loan will be in addition to and will rank *pari passu* with the £4 10s. per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-1944, already existing.

The Books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England, and at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast. Holdings may be in the form of:—

1. Inscribed Stock "transferable in the Books";
2. Registered Stock "transferable by Deed"; or
3. Bonds to Bearer in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000;

and the several holdings will be interchangeable without payment of any fee. Stock will be transferable in sums which are multiples of one penny.

Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July. A first payment of 15s. per Cent. will be made on the 1st July, 1930. Interest on Stock will be paid by warrants transmitted by post; Income-tax will be deducted from all dividends of more than £5 per annum. Interest on Bonds to Bearer will be paid by coupon.

Powers of Attorney for the transfer of Inscribed Stock, Deeds for the transfer of Registered Stock and Bonds to Bearer will be free of Stamp Duty.

This Issue will not be regarded as a "Loan issued for the purposes of the present war" within the meaning of Rule 3, Schedule C, of the Income Tax Act, 1918.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for £50 of the Loan or for even multiples thereof. No allotment will be made for a less amount than £50 of the Loan. Allotment letters will not be posted until Wednesday, 12th March, 1930.

Payment may be made in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £3 10s. per Cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 1st April, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in the payment by the 15th May, 1930, of the balance due that day will render the deposit liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Bond Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon attached for the interest payable on the 1st July, 1930, will be issued in exchange for fully paid Allotment Letters. These Bond Certificates can be inscribed or registered; or they may be exchanged on or after the 27th May, 1930, for Bonds to Bearer.

£5 10s. PER CENT. TREASURY BONDS, DUE 15th MAY, 1930.

Holders of the above Bonds may surrender their holdings, in whole or in part, and receive therefor £4 16s. per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-1944, at the rate of £105 10s. Conversion Loan for each £100 nominal £5 10s per Cent. Treasury Bonds surrendered.

Holders who accept this offer will receive the interest payable on the 15th May, 1930, in respect of the £5 10s. per Cent. Treasury Bonds surrendered, and a first payment of interest on the £4 16s. per Cent. Conversion Loan at the rate of 15s. per Cent. will be made on the 1st July, 1930.

Applications for the Conversion of Registered Bonds transferable by Deed must be accompanied by the relative Register Certificates; applications for the conversion of Bearer Bonds must be accompanied by the relative Bonds from which the Coupon due the 15th May, 1930, must first be detached.

Inscribed or Registered Holdings will be convertible into Stock which will in each case be transferable in the same manner as the converted holding. Bearer Bonds will be convertible into Stock "transferable in the Books" or "transferable by Deed" at the option of the Holder. Stock will be exchangeable, in due course, for Bonds to Bearer.

Until the 27th May, 1930, £4 10s. per Cent Conversion Loan, 1940-1944, issued in respect of cash subscriptions or raised as the result of the conversion offer in the terms of this prospectus, will be designated £4 10s. per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-1944, "A"; but, on that date, it will be amalgamated with the £4 10s. per Cent. Conversion Loan already existing.

Commission as under will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers in respect of accepted applications bearing their stamp, viz.:—

On Applications to be paid for in cash	5s. per £100 nominal £4 10s. % Conversion Loan, 1940-1944, allotted.
On Conversion Applications received by the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland not later than Saturday, 1st March, 1930	5s. per £100 nominal £5 10s. % Treasury Bonds, 1930, surrendered.
On Conversion Applications received by the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland after the 1st March, 1930	2s. 6d. per £100 nominal £5 10s. % Treasury Bonds, 1930, surrendered.

Applications:—

1. for the conversion of Stock inscribed or registered in the Books of the	Bank of England	must be lodged at the Bank of England, London, E.C.2.
2. do.	Bank of Ireland, Dublin	must be lodged at the Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
3. do.	Bank of Ireland, Belfast	must be lodged at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast.
4. for the conversion of Bearer Bonds, and all cash applications.		must be lodged at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3.

Application forms may be obtained, together with copies of this Prospectus, at the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4; and at any Bank or Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

In the case of conversion applications, forms have already been sent by post to all holders of Registered or Inscribed Stock (in the case of joint accounts, to the first holder).

The List for Cash Applications will be opened on Wednesday, the 26th day of February, 1930, and will be closed on or before Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1930.

The List of Conversion Applications will be opened forthwith, and will be closed on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1930.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
22nd February, 1930.

N.B.—£5 10s. per Cent. Treasury Bonds, due 15th May 1930, of the Post Office Issue will not be convertible at the Bank of England; they will be convertible at the Post Office under the arrangements set forth in the separate Prospectus issued by His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

This form may be used for CASH APPLICATIONS

£4 10s. % CONVERSION LOAN, 1940—1944.

PRICE OF ISSUE £95 per Cent.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/We request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 22nd February, 1930

£ ..... say.....

pounds of the above-named Loan, and I/we hereby engage to pay the sum due the 15th May, 1930, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £ ....., being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £10 for every £100 of Loan applied for), is enclosed.

SIGNATURE .....

NAME IN FULL .....
(BLOCK LETTERS) (State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

ADDRESS .....

.....

DATE ..... 1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for not less than £50, and for multiples of £50.

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—

Bank of England,
a/c £4 10s. % Conversion Loan.

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Thursday, the 27th February, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE SHELL OIL PROSPECTUS

YIELDS ON HOME RAILS

Shareholders of the Shell Transport and Trading Company have received copies of the prospectus for the issue of 5,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Second Preference shares of £1 each at the price of 25s. per share. Subscription lists will be opened to-morrow. The amount is payable as follows:—2s. 6d. per share on application and on allotment, 5s. per share on May 1 and June 2, and the remaining 10s. on August 1. The company's share capital is now £43,000,000, divided into £3,000,000 of Five per Cent. First Preference shares of £10 each (of which £2,000,000 has been issued), £10,000,000 of Second Preference shares of £1 each, and £30,000,000 of £1 Ordinary shares, of which £24,121,361 are issued. There are no Debentures, but in conjunction with the Royal Dutch Company the Shell has guaranteed the following Debentures of De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij:—$25,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures and 72,000,000 guilders of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures. The Shell Company has a remarkable record of progress and prosperity. Founded in 1897, it holds a 40 per cent. interest in the Royal Dutch-Shell group of companies, which own or control oilfields in Egypt, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Sarawak, Mexico, Rumania, Venezuela, and the United States, with a total production of over 25,000,000 tons per annum, equal to over 12 per cent. of the world's production.

A Remarkable Record

The group also owns large reserves of developed and undeveloped territory in many parts of the world, with the necessary refining capacity. All the oil produced is marketed through the group's organization. The group also controls over 2,000,000 tons of tank tonnage. The distributing organization covers practically the whole world, and comprises over 200 main installations, which are situated at ports, and many thousands of subsidiary installations and depots. It is exactly eight years since the first issue of Second Preference shares was made, and since then the group's production has grown from 10,000,000 tons to 25,000,000 tons, and its tank tonnage from over 1,000,000 to over 2,000,000. From its inception down to 1922 the company had paid to its Ordinary shareholders over £28,000,000 in tax-free dividends. Since then the amount has risen to over £66,000,000, equal to an average of £2,000,000 a year over the whole period. This is a notable achievement, for the capital in the first year was only £1,800,000.

Objects of the Issue

The proceeds of the present issue are required for the development of the company's business, its present cash resources being ample to meet all its outstanding obligations. Last year, the group placed orders in the United Kingdom for materials of all kinds to a total value of £7,375,000. This year the total value of the material to be ordered in this country may even surpass this figure. In terms of employment, therefore, the company's activities are of very great value. The profits of the Shell company for 1928 amounted to £5,447,894, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares was 25 per cent., tax-free. The dividends on the First and Second Preference shares will require £800,000 annually, and on the basis of the profits for 1928 they are covered more than six times.

Yields on Home Rails

Now that the dividends of all Home Railway companies are known it is possible to give a complete list of the returns available at current prices. Home Railway stocks are still being dealt in "cum. div.," but the following table, compiled by a leading firm of dealers, shows prices on an ex dividend basis:—

—	Average dividend for last six years	Divd. 1929	Price	Yields
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Ldn. Mid. and Scottish Ord.	4 15 10	4½%	49 x.d.	9 3 8
Gt. West. Ord.	6 3 4	7½%	87 x.d.	8 12 5
Southern 5% Prefd.	5 0 0	5%	71½ x.d.	6 19 10
Do., Defd.	2 9 2	2½%	29 x.d.	8 12 5
Ldn. and N. East. 4% Sec. Pref.	4 0 0	4%	58 x.d.	6 17 11
Do., 5% Prefd.	2 5 10	3%	33 x.d.	9 1 10
Metropolitan	5 18 4	4%	62 x.d.	6 9 0
Met. Dist.	4 1 8	5%	72½ x.d.	6 17 11
Underground 6% Inc. Bds.	6 0 0	6%	105½ x.d.	5 13 8
Do., £1 shares (4 years)	5 7 6	8%	22/11½ x.d.	7 4 3

It will be seen that the returns on the Ordinary stocks range from a little under 7 per cent. to over 9 per cent. Such high returns show plainly that the Railway market is still suffering from the unpopularity that has characterized it as a consequence of the acute troubles of recent years. It is fair to say that present prices of Railway Ordinary stocks allow for the possibility of a moderate setback in earnings and dividends.

Large Floating Debt Reduction

The revenue returns for last week show a further reduction in the deficit of nearly £17,000,000. Revenue amounted to £27,952,346, to which £15,700,000 was contributed by income-tax and supertax and £8,350,000 by Customs and Excise. The deficit is now reduced to £80,346,955, which compares with an adverse balance of £42,223,758 a year ago. Repayments of Treasury Bills last week exceeded sales by £20,825,000, but the Treasury borrowed in the form of Ways and Means Advances £3,900,000 from Public Departments, and the floating debt was reduced by £16,923,000, as shown below:—

(000's omitted.)

Floating Debt	Feb. 22, 1930	Feb. 15, 1930	Feb. 23, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Public Departments	51,630	47,730	21,740
Treasury Bills Outstanding	657,615	678,440	752,915
Total	£709,245	£726,170	£774,655

Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been a decrease in the total of the debt of £28,100,000, and compared with a year ago a reduction of £65,410,000.

The English Electric Scheme

Meetings of the share and debenture-holders of the English Electric Company were held yesterday to consider the scheme for the financial reorganization of the company. At all the shareholders' meetings the resolutions were carried by the requisite majority without dissent. The meeting of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures was adjourned for three weeks owing to the absence of a quorum. At the meeting of the Six per Cent. Convertible Debenture stock the scheme was approved on a show of hands by the requisite majority, but to comply with the requirements of the Court a poll was taken, the result of which will be made known later. In advocating adoption of the scheme Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of the company, said there were four ways in particular in which improved results could be obtained:—(1) Reduction of fixed charges by a financial reconstruction; (2) installation of improved machinery; (3) expansion of the company's turnover; (4) a greater concentration upon research. He claimed that the proposed scheme would enable important advances to be made in each of these four directions. As regards the provision of new machinery the additional capital of £750,000 which Messrs. Lazard Brothers would provide was sufficient not merely to liquidate the indebtedness of the company to its bankers, thereby relieving fixed charges, but also to enable important improvements to be carried out which would have a material effect in reducing costs. Mr. Hichens also laid stress upon the advantage which the possession of strong allies and unquestioned financial stability would give to the company in obtaining the bigger turnover that was necessary to its success.

An Electric Company's Progress

Last Saturday we gave figures illustrating the great growth in the use of electricity in the United States: to-day it is possible to record equally striking expansion in the case of an English electric undertaking—the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company. Presiding at yesterday's meeting of this company, Lord Ashfield said that since 1924 the expenditure on extensions and improvements had amounted to £3,296,000. That this expenditure has been remunerative is evident from his further statement that in the same period the units sold increased from 96,500,000 to 199,700,000, and that the revenue derived from the sale of electricity rose from £616,000 to £989,000, although the average price per unit fell from 1.53d. to 1.19d. Incidentally, Lord Ashfield announced a further reduction of charges, "to take effect as nearly as may be from the end of the present quarter." The number of consumers, which stood at 17,000 at the end of 1924, had risen by the end of last year to 58,800.

The Inveresk Paper Company

We are informed that the committee advising Mr. Binder, the new chairman of the Inveresk Paper Company, now consisting of Messrs. G. T. Moody, L. A. Stride, and T. H. Graham, are continuing in existence, and their policy of supporting the chairman is being followed by the Century Insurance Company, which is a large holder of Ordinary shares and is represented by its managing director, Mr. Tapscott. In another column are given excerpts from Mr. Harrison's statement which has been issued to shareholders. The shareholders have now a large amount of information and views regarding the company, upon which they can decide to whom to give their proxies at the forthcoming meeting. Having regard to all the circumstances it would seem that Mr. Binder has the best claim to their support. He was in no way responsible for the company's difficulties, but by virtue of his independent position and reputation as a financial expert was induced to become chairman for the purpose of clarifying and reorganizing the finances of the company. His experience and record for work of this kind cannot be matched by any of the other aspirants to the shareholders' favours.

Chartered's Prospective Royalties

The speech delivered by Sir Henry Birchenough to shareholders of the British South Africa Company was noteworthy for a brief retrospect of the Chartered company's record. The great change which has taken place in its position as a result of the relinquishment of its administrative functions makes the early pioneering days seem very far distant. While it exercised responsible government functions there seemed little prospect of dividend payments, but now, Sir Henry Birchenough pointed out, some substantial reward for past efforts seemed to be well within reach. The company's mineral rights are now, of course, regarded as the principal source of its future prosperity. Royalties last year, said Sir Henry, amounted to £110,000. If estimates were realized the royalty revenue from copper production in Northern Rhodesia alone might in 1935 amount to between £400,000 and £600,000. They might also hope for further additions to royalty receipts from any new mineral discoveries which might be made as the result of the very thorough scientific prospecting which was being carried out all over Northern Rhodesia. On the other hand, some reduction might have to be faced in the royalty receipts from Southern Rhodesia. The company's mineral revenues should benefit from increased dividends upon its mining investments. Sir Henry Birchenough, in dealing with the prospective copper output of Northern Rhodesia, said that it was in accordance with the traditional policy of the Chartered company that the directors should never lose sight of their responsibility to maintain British control over the bulk of these supplies.

Life Policies with Disability Benefits

There was much information, based on experience, in a paper submitted before the Institute of Actuaries on Monday night on "Disability Benefits in Conjunction with Life Assurance Policies" by Mr. L. K. File, associate actuary of the Canada Life Assurance Company. Although it was stated in the course of a discussion that the combination of disability benefits with life assurance originated in Europe, the practice has been greatly developed in Canada and the United States, and it has made distinct headway in this country during the past few years. The main idea is attractive, and is that should the assured under a life policy be incapacitated he would be relieved from the payment of life assurance premiums during the period, while, in addition, there may be a provision for payments by the assurance company to the policyholder while he is so disabled. The paper showed some of the difficulties that have been encountered in putting these excellent schemes into practice.

Losses in the United States

As indicating these points Mr. File quoted an estimate that the total net underwriting loss during 1928 borne by all companies in the State of New York through the transaction of the business was more than $18,000,000 (£3,600,000). Of this loss more than $15,000,000 (£3,000,000) was in respect of the experience of active lives and $3,000,000 (£600,000) on account of disabled lives. The word "active," as opposed to "disabled," represented, it was explained, the number of lives living at each age which were not disabled. A distinction might doubtless be drawn between an actually greater number of claims than had been expected, necessitating larger reserves and a heavier cost of the claims than was anticipated when they did occur. Mr. File examined various causes which affected the results, such as the strain of

(Continued at foot of next column)

modern business life, occupation, moral hazard, and selection against the offices. The conclusion was reached that the most important means of solving the existing problems lay in the adoption of sound underwriting practices, careful investigation of claims, and close supervision of disabled policy-holders. Unless, it was added, proper attention was given to these factors, satisfactory conditions could hardly be expected, even though premiums were raised, and the paper, with its detailed suggestions, should help to facilitate the transaction of the business on safe lines.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES STRONG

MARKETS GENERALLY UNEVENTFUL

There was again a moderate amount of life yesterday about the gilt-edged market, prices in which experienced a further general rise. The movement in this market was in contrast with the quietude in other departments of the "House," the general volume of business having fallen to a minimum. Prices as a whole showed no great change, but here and there a quite small amount of selling sufficed to depress values. Insurance shares gave way further. Cables and Wireless "A" was offered, and in the Oil market lower quotations were established for V.O.C. and Shell.

The Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan closed ¼ higher at 95¼, and similar gains were shown by Four per Cent. Funding (87½), the Five per Cent. War Loan (101 15-16), and the various issues of Treasury Bonds. Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. closed 1-16 higher at 75 1-16, x.d. Conversion Five per Cent. "A" (100 15-16) and "B" (101 11-16) improved to the extent of 1-16. India loans were quoted about ¼ higher, and the new Six per Cent. bonds rose to a premium of 1¼. Rises of ¼ took place in Nigeria scrip (¼ discount) and Hastings (¼ discount). Hull rallied ¼ to a discount of 1. The HOME RAILWAY market was neglected, and dealers quoted prices of the group stocks ¼ lower.

Apart from slight rises in Argentine Four per Cents. and in Portuguese bonds and Greek Stabilization Six per Cents. there was practically no movement in the FOREIGN market. Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were lower, and some of the Chinese railway bonds in default were marked down, including Canton-Kowloon bonds (19). ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were less firm, and Central Argentine declined to about 79. The Cordoba Central traffic showed a decrease of £18,000, the receipts being £52,000.

OIL shares were dull and Shell fell to 4 7-16 offered before making a small rally. Most of the other well-known shares declined, the Trinidad group showing a general fall. V.O.C. dropped to 2¾ on the new issue and unification plan, but later they rallied to 2¾. Eagle shares were also better in the later dealings and closed with little change.

RUBBER fell back to 8¼d. per lb., but in the absence of business this had little effect on the share market. Only the market leaders showed small falls. TEA shares were again firmer in tone, following better prices at the sales, and a fair business was reported.

JOHNSON AND PHILLIPS HIGHER

In the INDUSTRIAL market, where business appeared to be of the lightest character the tone was fairly steady. Falls in the American group reflected the overnight advices from New York. Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks remained depressed, and there were falls in Imperial Continental Gas, Spillers, United Molasses, and Harrods. Courtaulds were on offer at 2⅞, while Imperial Chemical, tobacco shares, and Swedish shares were steady. There was support for Johnson and Phillips, which rose about 3s. to 37s. 6d. White Star Preference declined to 10s. 6d.

RHODESIAN shares showed a firm tendency about midday Bwana M'Kubwa being bid for at 21s. 9d. and N'Changa at 3, but later the tone was dull, and Bwana M'Kubwa eased to 21s. 3d. Chartered were lower at 40s. 1½d., though the meeting made a good impression. Tanganyika Concessions declined to 1¼. South African shares showed a few small falls, Rand Mines, Springs, Sub Nigel, Union Corporation, and De Beers being among those to close lower. Potgietersrust were 4s. only. The Indian group was dull, Champion Reef falling to 8s. 3d. Tin was again lower, but tin shares were fairly well maintained, there being support for some shares, such as Southern Perak. London Tin fell 1-16 to 1½. Rio Tinto were better at about 44. Broken Hill shares were dull, South declining to 2 9-16 and North to 3 13-16.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last, together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

REVENUE	Week to Feb. 22	April 1 to Feb. 22	April 1 to Feb. 22 Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
ORDINARY REVENUE			
INLAND REVENUE:			
Prodty., and Income-tax	13,120,000	175,170,000	+ 1,423,000
Super tax	2,500,000	36,130,000	− 1,470,000
Estates, &c., Duties	2,150,000	71,490,000	+ 580,000
Stamps	730,000	20,530,000	+ 4,390,000
Land Tax, Hse. Duty, &c.	80,000	620,000	+ 50,000
TOTAL INLAND REVENUE	18,580,000	303,950,000	+ 4,557,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:			
Customs	2,059,000	106,686,000	+ 350,000
Excise	6,290,000	117,800,000	+ 6,550,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	8,349,000	224,286,000	+ 6,919,000
Post Office (net receipts)	1,200,000	11,400,000	+ 200,000
Receipts from Sundry Loans	4,900	25,420,274	+ 2,532,774
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	1,153	8,988,449	+ 3,472,994
Do., Special Receipts	117,293	23,974,916	− 11,785,881
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	25,952,346	603,845,107	− 22,485,700
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE			
Post Office	2,000,000	51,100,000	+ 1,800,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund	—	21,590,532	+ 731,599
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE	2,000,000	72,690,532	+ 2,531,599
OTHER RECEIPTS.			
TEMPORARY ADVANCES REPAID:			
Und. Unemnl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	40,000	4,830,000	+ 4,055,568
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:—			
For other Issues			
By Treasury Bills	42,077,000	2,784,932,000	− 250,443,000
By Nat. Savg. Certs.	1,000,000	38,950,000	− 300,000
Ways and Means Advances	14,640,000	451,870,000	+ 97,330,000
EXPENDITURE			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
NAT. DEBT SERVICES:—			
Interest, &c.	879,403	301,586,534	+ 650,340
Payts. to Local Tax Accts.	445,314	8,890,627	− 1,417,356
Payts. to N. Ireland Exch.	21,000	4,269,162	+ 360,310
Other Cons. Fund Services	2,000	2,829,683	+ 627,436
Supply Services (exclude. P.O.)	6,300,000	324,589,278	+ 22,907,322
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	7,648,617	641,965,284	+ 23,137,051
Sinking Fund	1,404,000	42,028,778	− 7,509,564
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE			
Post Office	2,000,000	51,100,000	+ 1,800,000
Road Fund	—	21,590,532	+ 731,599
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE	2,000,000	72,690,532	+ 2,531,599
OTHER ISSUES			
UNEMPL. INSURANCE ACTS, 1921:—			
Repaymt. of Amts. Borrowed	40,000	4,830,000	+ 4,055,568
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:—			
Treasury Bills	62,890,000	2,777,570,000	− 528,030,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs.	750,000	40,150,000	+ 8,250,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	10,740,000	637,290,000	− 57,360,000
	? Deficit.		

The total INCOME for the week was £85,709,346, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £85,472,617. Thus the Exchequer balances were increased by £236,729 to £3,193,112.

City News in Brief

Mr. A. Harold Bibby was yesterday elected chairman of the Sea Insurance Company in succession to the late Mr. J. Howard Temple.

It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday that 2,600 companies were at present in default in filing their balance-sheets.

Notice is given in the *London Gazette* of proposed by-laws of the Port of London Authority for regulating the use of the new passenger landing stage at Tilbury.

Particulars of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, Limited, having a capital of £1,500,000, are given in the latest issue of Messrs. Jordan's daily register of new companies.

Sir Arthur Balfour will deliver an address at 5.30 p.m. next Tuesday in the Hall of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries on "The International Chamber of Commerce and its Work."

The Wakefield Corporation's Bill for the raising of money lost by the default of Corporation and General Securities Limited (now in liquidation) was yesterday passed unopposed by the Committee of the House of Lords.

Tenders for the amortization on or before March 31 of $553,800 (£110,760 nominal capital) of the Argentine Five per Cent. Internal Gold Loan of 1909 should be lodged with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. not later than March 6.

Numbers are announced of 344 bonds of the City of Nagoya Five per Cent. Sterling Loan, amounting together to £30,000, drawn by lot for repayment at par on March 31 next at the offices of Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., 11, Old Broad-street, E.C.

INVERESK PAPER AFFAIRS

MR. HARRISON'S REPLY

A lengthy reply to statements contained in the report of the Inveresk Paper Company, and to Mr. Binder's general report on the affairs of the company, has been issued to the shareholders by Mr. William Harrison, the former chairman of the company, who has refused to resign his directorship.

Mr. Harrison denies that the present position is largely due to a policy of indiscriminate expansion initiated by him, and states that there was nothing indiscriminate in the policy, which was clearly conceived and carried out according to plan. . . .

"There was never any criticism by my co-directors of our policy of expansion (for all of which I had due authority)" he continues, "until after Mr. Binder had been appointed as 'financial adviser' by the bank, when the letter from my co-directors to which he refers was handed to me on December 3 last proposing the setting up of a small committee of directors to act as an executive board of which I was not to be a member. I told them that I would resign and go to the shareholders if this was to be their attitude, and on their own suggestion, the letter was withdrawn and destroyed by them. . . .

"Some of the purchases entered into and carried through by me on behalf of the company were naturally private and confidential and had to be kept secret during the negotiations, but my co-directors endorsed my actions and upon the success and value of these to the company, I received recognition from them on many occasions.

"With the exception of the *Daily Chronicle*, there is no single purchase of an established business which the directors undertook on your behalf which cannot be justified by results. . . .

"As to the finances of the company, they stood sound and firm until September, 1929, when the contemplated issue of Provincial Newspapers, Limited, could not be made owing to market conditions. But all along, my colleagues and also the bankers of the company were fully cognizant of what was being done."

Referring to the estimate of the 1929 profits, Mr. Harrison states that a detailed note was placed before the directors which had been prepared in the usual way showing the estimated gross profits from all sources, these totalling approximately £600,000.

"My co-directors," he states, "fully discussed and approved of this estimate before the interim dividend was declared, and it is idle for them at this stage to try and shoulder the blame on me. From the directors' report it will be seen that your new chairman has departed from our usual method of showing the profits for the year, so I propose for the sake of comparison to put concisely the figures before you as in previous years.

The gross profit for 1929, including dividends on investments according to the balance-sheet, amount to £352,952 18s. 1d.; to which add the amount admitted in the directors' report as profits retained in subsidiary companies in respect of your company's holdings, and not distributed to the Inveresk Company, £110,000; Also add interest accrued during year on advances to subsidiary companies (not included in the gross profits although interest has been paid to the company's bankers and has been debited to your company's account) of £3,000, making a total of £467,952 18s. 1d.

From these figures alone it will be seen that the gross profits for the year were approximately £90,000 less than the estimate made in June, but were in excess of last year's gross profits (£493,950).

"The difference of £90,000 is accounted for by the unexpected fall in the Inveresk Mill profits, and more especially in the newsprint profits, and also to the unsettled state of affairs through which the company and its subsidiaries passed from the beginning of October last."

In another part of his reply, Mr. Harrison states that during the past fortnight a scheme for an amalgamation of United Newspapers, Limited, the Daily Chronicle Investment Corporation, Limited, and Provincial Newspapers, Limited, was submitted to the board by Mr. Binder, which he opposed and which, although passed by the directors (Mr. Harrison dissenting) has now been withdrawn. He publishes a letter sent to Mr. Binder on February 15 opposing the scheme, in which he stated that under the scheme the Inveresk Company would not only stand to lose the cost of its present holding in the Daily Chronicle Investment Corporation, Limited, of £1,142,500, but would have reduced in value and probably obliterated the shares which it at present possesses in Provincial Newspapers, Limited, to the value of £657,000.

Asking for shareholders' proxies, Mr. Harrison states that he would use their support—"(1) to support or oppose (as may seem desirable) any motion for the adoption or postponement of the directors' report and balance-sheet; (2) to secure the severance of your daily and provincial newspaper interests from your other interests and the return of the guarantees given to the bank by your company on their behalf; (3) in cooperation with the banks, to place the finances of the company on a permanent basis and to discharge as soon as possible by such means as may be practicable all bankers' loans; and (4) to reorganize the board of your company by the appointment thereto as directors of men of proved ability—namely (*a*) one to represent each of the three banks interested; (*b*) one to represent the First Preference shareholders; (*c*) one to represent the Second Preference shareholders; and (*d*) three or four (of whom I ask to be one) to represent the Ordinary shareholders—and that the directors so selected be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the company."

THE ANGLO-DUTCH RUBBER "HOLIDAY" PROPOSAL

The Rubber Growers' Association, in a circular to rubber producers recommending them to agree to the British-Dutch Liaison Committee's proposal to cease tapping during May next, state that every effort will be made to secure the support of producers domiciled in the East, including the Asiatic owners, and to this end the cooperation of all local organizations and of Asiatic owners is being earnestly invited.

The circular states that, apart from the merits of the proposal, "which will be readily apparent, the council desire to express their gratification at this evidence of a desire for cooperation on the part of Continental producers, which they trust is but the beginning of sustained joint action with them and local producers for the benefit of the industry as a whole. In that spirit they hope that the response of British producers to the present proposal will be both prompt and overwhelmingly favourable."

It is provided that producers will be released from their assent if by April 8, 1930, adherence to the proposal represents less than 70 per cent. of the production in 1929: (*a*) of Dutch and other European-owned estates (excluding British) in the Netherlands East Indies, or (*b*) of European-owned estates in British rubber-producing territories and of British-owned estates in the Netherlands East Indies.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Feb. 25.—The market opened irregular with March ¼ lower and other positions ½ to ½ higher. The close, however, was firm, with values ½ to 1 higher on the day. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 43 (previous, 42½); May, 41 (40); Sept., 39 (38); Dec., 38¼ (37½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

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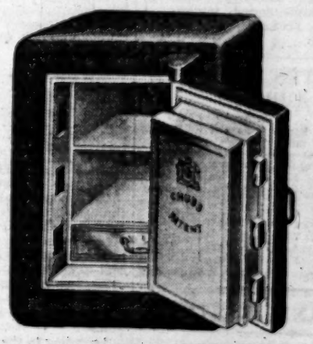

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MONEY MARKET

FURTHER FALL IN DISCOUNTS

CAPE GOLD FOR GERMANY

The effect on the discount market of a growing belief that Bank rate will be lowered in the near future is being heightened by the prevailing scarcity of bills, and yesterday rates aghin declined. Banks and other large holders of bills are inclined to demand more bills of brokers than usual, while the latter, in the face of the smaller volume of bills available and their desire to benefit to as great an extent as possible from an expected reduction in Bank rate, frequently endeavour to discourage prospective buyers by quoting very low rates.

Yesterday "hot" Treasury Bills changed hands down to 3½ per cent., brokers being especially reluctant sellers, as in many instances they obtained only a moderate percentage of last Friday's bills. At the start the market was still able to purchase fine three months bank bills at 3½ per cent., but by the end of the day the competitive rate had declined to $3^{9}/_{16}$ per cent. Money was rather more plentiful. After opening at 3½ per cent. the rate for fresh advances for the night declined to 3½ per cent., old loans being renewed at the latter rate. No surprise was felt at the purchase by Germany of the bulk of the South African gold shipment of £786,000, which was dealt with in the bullion market. There was a reaction in the New York exchange, which closed at $4.86^{7}/_{32}$.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2½-3½	3½	3½-⅛	3⅝-3¾	3½	3⅝	
Discount (Treasury Bills).				(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.		
%	%	%	%	%		
3½-⅛	3⅝-3¾	3	4⅛-5	4¾-5	5-5⅛	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The tendency of the New York exchange was less favourable to sterling, a demand for dollars being reported on London account, while New York gave little support to sterling. After declining to $4.86^{1}/_{16}$ the rate closed at $4.86^{7}/_{32}$, a decline of ⅛c. on balance. In view of the rise in the spot rate forward dollars were cheaper, being quoted at par. Erratic movements occurred in the Canadian exchange, the Montreal rate rising to $4.85\frac{9}{16}$, but closing at $4.88^{15}/_{16}$, against $4.88\frac{1}{4}$ on Monday. French francs were again bid for, the Paris rate being finally 2c. lower at 124.22f. Belgian currency was in demand, the Brussels rate being only 34.88½b, Scandinavian currencies showed slight appreciation. At 39.07½p. the Spanish exchange was a little higher. The Berlin rate again closed at 20.36½m. There was a decline in the Danish exchange. A setback occurred in the Argentine peso, and Brazilian milreis were also cheaper.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 25	Feb. 24
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛–4.86⅜	4.86⅛–4.86⅜
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.88⅛–4.89⅛	4.88⅛–4.88⅜
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.20–25	124.22–26
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½–89½	34.89–34.90
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.80–92.90	92.80–92.90
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19½–19⅞	25.19⅝–25.20
Athens	Dr. to £	375	3747⅛–3754	3747⅛–3754
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193⅛–193⅝	193–193⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.80–39.22	38.75–39.20
Lisbon	Escudo to £	—	108⅛–108½	193–108⅛
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¼–12⅜	12.12–12.12⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½–37	20.36–20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5812	34.50–34.54	34.49–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80–27.84	27.79–27.83
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	164–164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35–43.41	43.34–43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.30	25.24–25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14–18.16	18.14–18.16
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275⅞–276¼	275⅞–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅞–49	48⅞–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–675	668–675
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.18–18.24	18.18–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18–18.18½	18.18–18.18½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11½–18.12	18.11⅝–12¼
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–18.16	18.15½–18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–1/5¹⁵/₃₂	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–1/5¹⁵/₃₂
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–1/5¹⁵/₃₂	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–1/5¹⁵/₃₂
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–1/5¹⁵/₃₂	1/5¹⁵/₃₂–1/5¹⁵/₃₂
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/6½–1/7	1/6½–1/7
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2/0¼–2/0⅜	2/0¼–2/0⅜
Shanghai	Per Tael	nom.	1/11⅞–2/0	1/11⅞–2/0
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/3²³/₃₂–2/3¹⁵/₃₂	2/3²³/₃₂–2/3¹⁵/₃₂
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞–13⅛	12.13⅛–⅜
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅞	2/0⅞–15/16
Rio de Jan.	Per Milr.	5.899d.	5/16–5/16	5/16–5/16
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.57d.	42⅞–42⅝	42⅝–42⅞
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.75	39.76
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	43¼–43¾	43¼–43¾
Lima	£z. to £r.	Par	22% Prem.	22% Prem.
Mexico	Peso to £	9.76	10.10–10.30	10.10–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 7 3
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx since Wednesday last therefore remains at £246,005, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Feb. 20 ..	Nil	Feb. 20 ..	Nil
Feb. 21—		Feb. 21—	
Bar gold ..	5	Sovs. ..	2,000
Feb. 22 ..	Nil	Feb. 22—	
		Sovs. ..	2,000
Feb. 24—		Feb. 24 ..	Nil
Sovs. ..	250,000		
Feb. 25 ..	Nil	Feb. 25 ..	Nil
		Net influx ..	246,005
Total ..	£250,005	Total ..	£250,005

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,891,553; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the £786,000 of South African BAR GOLD available was sold at 84s. 11d. per oz., a decline of ¾d. Germany obtained the bulk—namely, £711,000, the home trade taking £25,000, the Continental trade £30,000, and India £20,000.

It is announced that on and after March 3 the price of gold will be fixed at 11 a.m. instead of 11.15 a.m. as at present. The change is being made in order to suit the convenience of the market.

SILVER declined 1/16d. to $19^{13}/_{16}$d. per oz. for cash and $19^{11}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery. Sales on Chinese account caused the fall; at the lower level both China and India were disposed to buy.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on February 20 to midday on February 24 amounted to £341, while exports amounted to £2,056,866, of which £2,034,260 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £168,391 and exports amounted to £50,837.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4½	3⅝-3¾	3½-3¾
New York	4	3⅛-3¼	4½
Paris	3†	2¾	2¼
Berlin	6	5½	4-6½
Swiss Bank Places	3½	2¾	—
Milan	7	6¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2¹³/₁₆	1½
Brussels	3½	3⅛	2

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent

BELGIUM AND U.S. LOAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 25

The Government has decided to redeem in advance of the due date the balance outstanding of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of $50,000,000 issued in the United States in 1920. The term of the loan was 20 years. One-half of the loan has already been repaid, so that there remains $25,000,000 to be repaid in 1930 from the funds available to the Treasury.

By this reimbursement the Budget will be relieved of 150,000,000f. a year in interest and amortisement charges.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Stock Exchange sentiment continued to be mainly bearish, and during the greater part of the day selling pressure prevented any technical recovery, sharp fluctuations in commodity markets being an unsettling influence. Sales were returned at 2,628,000 shares.

The execution of overnight selling orders made the opening easy, the weakness of commodity markets continuing the dominating influence. The tone improved afterwards and some sharp rallies occurred on shorts covering and professional buying based on the belief that the market has become temporarily oversold, particularly in the case of copper stocks. The announcement that the banking pool, which was formed to support the market on the October and November break, has completed the liquidation of its holdings was expected to remove fears of large blocks of stock overhanging the market. Furthermore, the fact that the holdings have been absorbed in a rising market with a relatively small increase in brokers' loans was taken to indicate that stocks have been largely bought for cash, thus strengthening the technical position of the market. The rally, however, was not sustained, the market declining later on the news of further breaks in wheat and cotton to new levels for the season, which prompted interior liquidation.

The continuance of active selling forced many of the pivotal issues to new low levels in the early afternoon, but the reaction failed to bring out important liquidation, and this subsequently encouraged scattered bull support later in the session. Rallies were, however, restrained by the continuance of realizing in sections of the market and the close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 25	Feb. 24
Montreal on:—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅜	4.89	4.88¼
New York on:—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅜	4.86⅜₁₆	4.86⅝₁₆
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅝	4.82⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛₁₆	4.85⅛₁₆
Seven days	£1	—	4.84¹¹/₁₆	4.84¹¹/₁₆
Paris, short sight	100f.	—	3.91¾	3.91⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100d.	40.20	40.04⅜	40.05½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.83½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.77½
Prague, cheques	100cr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87¼	23.87½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94	13.93½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29⅞	19.29¾
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.43	12.45
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.02¼	14.02¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48½	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅛	1.76¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅛	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.80	37.86
Rio, cables	1 mil	32.45	11.30	11.35

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices		Closing Prices	
	Feb. 25	Feb. 24		Feb. 25	Feb. 24
Atchison	227	233½	Int.C.Amer	29⅝	29⅝
Atl. Coast	170	170¼	KansasCity	77½	78½
B. & O.	116	117	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	80¼	80¼	Minn. & P.	30	30¼
Brooklyn M. Trait	70⅞	70¾	Miss. Pac.	91	91
Can. Pac.	206½	208½	Do., Pref.	139½	—
Ches. & O.	277	275	N.Mex.IPC.	1½	1½
Chic. & N.W.	77	77	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G.W.	15	13⅝	N.Y. Cent.	179½	182¼
Do., Pref.	34½	35⅝	Nflk. & W.	258	258
Ch. M.& W.P.	86	86½	N. Pacific	92	93½
Ch. R.I. & P.	123¾	123⅞	Pennsylv'a	81½	82⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	119½	119½	Reading	111	111
Del.& Hud.	170	172	R.I. & S.W.	64	64
Del., Lack.	143	141	S. Pacific	123	120⅛
Erie	58¾	58⅞	Southern	128¼	130
Do., 1stPf	66	66	Do., Pref.	98½	98½
G.N., Pref.	98	98	Ut. Pacific	225	225
Ill. Cent.	128	128½	Do., Pref.	85½	85¼
Interboro' Rapid Tr	29½	29½	Wabash ..	53	54
			Do., Pf. A.	85½	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	126	126	Int. Nickel	36⅜	37¼
AlliedChem	265	265	Int. Paper	28½	28
Am. Agric.	—	—	Int. Tel.	67	67
Ch., Pref.	26	26¼	Kennecott	57	56½
Am. & F. Pwr.	92	92½	Kresge S.S.	31¼	31⅛
Am. Can.	136½	134⅜	K'ger, 5%	28⅝	28⅞
Am. Car	100¼	98⅜	Liggett&M.	96¼	96¼
Am. Chicle	99⅛	99¼	Lorer-Wle	59¼	59¼
Am. Rolling Mills	92½	92½	Mack Teks.	78½	78½
Am. Smelt.	71¼	72	Monte'gW.	44	44⅛
Am. Stl. Fdy.	62	62	Nash M'trs.	51¼	50⅝
Am. Sug. R.	62	62	Nat. Biscl.	205	201
Am. Tel.	231	230¼	Nat.CashR.	73½	73⅝
Am. Tob.	226	228	Nat. Dairy	48¼	49
Am. Wool'n	18¾	18⅛	N. Amer.	106	107
Anaconda	72⅞	73⅛	Packard ..	19⅜	18⅛
Armour B.	7⅝	7½	Para. A. Bet.	51⅜	51⅜
As.DryGds.	30½	31¼	Pub. Ser. N.J.	95	95¼
At'lt'ic Ref.	38	38¼	Pullman ..	82¼	82½
Baldwin ..	34½	34¼	RadioCorp.	44¼	44
Barnsdall A	20¾	21	Real Silk ..	24¾	24⅝
Beth. Steel	98	98⅜	R'm'ton ..	50¼	50⅛
C.de Pasco	60⅛	61	Ryl. Dutch	50¼	50⅛
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅛	Sears R'b'k	87¼	87
Chrysler ..	37⅞	37⅜	Shell Tran.	42	42¼
Col. Fuel ..	21⅛	21⅛	Shell Un.	21¼	21⅜
Colum. Gas	89	89	Sloss S. Stl.	58	58
Col. Graph.	27⅛	28¼	Std.Brands	25¾	25⅞
Cons. Gas	117⅝	119⅞	Std. Gas ..	117	117½
Cont. Can.	63½	62⅝	Std. Oil of Calif.	58⅛	58⅛
Cont. Oil ..	19⅜	20	Do., N.J.	58¾	58⅛
Corn. Prod.	92	92¼	Do., N.Y.	32⅜	32¼
Crucible ..	80¼	86½	Studebaker	42¼	42¾
DavisonCh.	37	37⅜	Texas Corp.	51	50⅞
Drug Inc.	79	78¾	Tex. & Pac.	60½	60¾
Du Pont ..	123	122½	Tex. & Sul.	60⅛	60¾
EastmanK.	210⅝	204	Tidewater ..	11⅜	11⅜
Elec. P. &L.	65	61	Un.Carbide	89	88¾
Electric Storage	75	75	Un. Fruit	88¾	87⅝
Fox Films	32¼	32¼	United Gas	37⅜	37⅝
Gen. Elec.	72¼	71⅛	U.S. Ind.	84	8
Gen. Foods	50½	50½	U.S. Rbr.	25¾	25⅞
Gen.Motors	42	41⅝	U.S. Steel	179⅛	179⅜
Gillette ..	27	26¼	Do., Pref.	142⅜	142¼
Goodrich ..	46¼	47	W.Un. Tel.	210¼	209⅞
Goodyear ..	79½	79¾	Wstc. Mfg.	171½	170¾
Hou.OilT'x	61¼	61	Woolworth	62¼	61¾
Hud. Mtrs.	55⅜	54¾	Worth'n Pump	80¼	79
Ind. Rayon	90	96	Youngst'n Sheet	128	128
Int. Harv'r	88¼	89⅝			
Int. Match	76⅛	77½			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	16	15½	Mid. West Utilities	32¼	32
Assoc. Gas	41⅛	41½	Pennroad	14⅞	14⅞
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	27⅛	26¾	Silica Gel.	27	27½
Celanese ..	26½	23½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅛	50¼
Elec. Bond	95	94½	Swift Int.	132	132
Gulf Oil ..	132	132	VacuumOil	90¼	92¼
HydroElec.	41¾	—			
Int. Pet. ..	18¼	18⅝			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99¹⁷/₃₂	99¹⁶/₃₂	Find., 6%	96¼	97
Do., 4¼%	100²⁹/₃₂	100²⁹/₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	120⅝	120¾
Do. (4th), 4¼%	101⁶/₃₂	101⁶/₃₂	Do., 7.49%	114⅝	114⅞
U.K. 5½% 1937	104⅛	104⅛	Ger., 7.49% Greek 7%	107	107
Do., 4% 1960-90	83½	83½	1964 ..	99⅛	99⅛
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	96½	96¾	Hamb'g, 6. 1946 ..	96⅜	96⅜
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	88	88¼	Hungary, 7½% 1944	101⅜	101
A'stria, 7% 1943	103¼	103¼	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	98⅞	99
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	102¼	102¼	Jap., 6½% 1954	103⅛	103⅛
Bord'x, 7% 1955 ..	110⅞	110¾	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅛	103⅛	Norway 6% P.L.M. 6%	102¼	102⅛
Brazil, 7½% 1952 ..	100	100	1958 ..	103¼	103½
Bslg., 7% 1955 ..	78	78	Do., 7% 1958 ..	105¾	105¾
Canada 5% 1931 ..	100	100	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	85	85½
Chile, 7.42 101	101⅛		Do., 8% 1950 ..	94	94
Do., 6.60	89⅛	89¼	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	96	96¼
Czech, 8% 1951	110¼	110½	San P., 8% 1950 ..	91½	92½
Denm'k 6% 1942 ..	104½	104⅝	Seine, 7% 6% '62	101¾	102
Dutch E.I., 6% '59	105	105	Swed. 5½% 1954 ..	104¼	104¼
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105	Tokio City 5½% '61	90	89¾

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Feb. 25	Feb. 24
Atchison Pref.	102¾	102⅝
Lehigh Valley	72½	71
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	5⅛	53⅜
New York, Ontario and Western ..	15⅝	15½
Reading 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	120	120½
National Lead	172	174

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Call money ruled firm at 4½ per cent. throughout the session. Commercial Paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3⅜ to 3½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 4 per cent to 3½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange declined ½c. to 4.86 3-16 for cable transfers.

Silver was ½c. lower at 42½c. for foreign bullion.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,722,000 barrels, against 2,653,000 barrels in the previous week, and 2,694,200 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

The U.S. Department of Justice is expected to institute steps within the next fortnight to test the validity of the merger between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company.

BONDS.—The market was a little more active, but movements continued irregular. Sales reached $8,180,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

CUBAN SUGAR PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at ½c. advance to ½c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 128½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 107½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 121c. MAIZE steady and 1c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 95½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ½c. decline. White clipped, 49½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm and 1c. up. No. 2 Western, 86½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 4,536,000 bushels smaller on the week at 369,966,000 bushels, which compares with 313,301,000 bushels last year, that of maize is 2,259,000 bushels larger at 22,523,000 bushels against 35,380,000 bushels, and that of oats is 850,000 bushels smaller on the week at 43,176,000 bushels, compared with 37,147,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

LARD was steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.95; Middle West, spot, $10.85 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm and 10 to 17 points up. Sales, 36,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.80c.; May, 8.41c.; July, 8.15c.; Sept., 7.93c.; Dec., 7.75c.; Jan., 7.76c. Santos No 4 futures closed firm and 15 to 32 points up. Sales, 33,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.50c.; May, 12.85c.; July, 12.13c.; Sept., 11.65c.; Dec., 11.31c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14½c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 37 to 27 points lower. Sales, 65,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.45c.; May, 8.75c.; July, 9.08c.; Sept., 9.37c.; Dec., 9.35c.; Jan., 9.35c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed easy and 4 to 2 points lower. Sales, 57,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.64c.; May, 1.74c.; July, 1.81c.; Sept., 1.89c.; Dec., 1.98c.; Jan., 2.00c.

The price fixed by the Cuban Committee for Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, is unchanged at 3.77c. per lb., but uncontrolled sugar is quoted at 3.58c. per lb. Sales comprised 21,000 bags of Cuba, ex store, at 3.58c. per lb., duty paid, and 5,000 bags Porto Rico, afloat, at 3.55c. per lb., c.i.f.

According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts of sugar for the past week amounted to 176,000 tons, against 233,000 tons last year; stocks are 652,000 tons, against 810,000 tons a year ago. The stock of old crop sugar amounts to 47,000 tons, against 2,000 tons last year.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points higher at 15.10c. The futures market opened with a rise of 9 to 11 points under active covering and better Liverpool advices, but a sharp reaction followed owing to liquidation and lack of speculative support. The upward movement was resumed in the afternoon under "bear" covering and trade buying, stimulated by the rally in wheat, the market closing steady at a net gain of 16 to 23 points. New Orleans spot middling advanced 21 points to 14.83c., and the futures market closed 19 to 25 points higher on the day.

New York	Closing Range			
Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
March	14.99	14.99	14.80	14.80
April	15.13	15.13	14.94	14.94
May	15.30	15.28	15.10	15.09
June	15.39	15.39	15.20	15.20
July	15.51	15.50	15.33	15.32
August	15.57	15.57	15.38	15.38
September	15.64	15.64	15.44	15.44
October	15.75	15.73	15.53	15.51
November	15.77	15.77	15.61	15.61
December	15.95	15.93	15.72	15.71
January	16.05	16.03	15.80	15.80

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports. .	17,000	29,000	7,637,000	8,302,000
Exports Gt. Brit. .	4,000	10,000	1,076,000	1,510,000
Exports Cont., &c.	28,000	42,000	4,367,000	4,701,000

COPPER was steady without change for electrolytic domestic spot and export, spot and March delivery at 18c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 16.85c.; May, 16.75c.; July, 16.75c. Sales, nil. TIN easy and ½c. down for Straits, spot and March delivery, at 38½c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 37.85c.; May, 38.15c.; July, 38.50c. Sales, 32 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and March delivery, quoted 5.15c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry unaltered at $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. lower. Spot and March, 16c.; March-April, 16¼c. First latex crêpe sellers ⅛c. down. Spot and March, 16½c.; March-April, 16¾c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were: 40 to 50 points down. March, 15.80; May, 16.40; July, 16.70; Sept., 17.20; Dec., 17.70. Sales, 959 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady; refined futures were unchanged to 2 points lower. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.25c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.30c. bid. Futures:—March, 8.45c.; May, 8.87c.; July, 9.12c.; Sept., 9.29c.

TALLOW was easy and ⅛c. lower for extra, loose, at 6¼c.; and extra, in tierces, at 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 25.—TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 51c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—TURPENTINE was firm at 50½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.10; grade K., $7.40; grade WW., $8.00.

DULUTH, Feb. 25.—LINSEED futures closed firm and 1½c. to 1c. up. May, 297¼c.; July, 297c.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—WHEAT closed easy, ½c. down, May, 100½c.; July, 102½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady, 1½c. to 1c. down. May, 107½c.; July, 109½c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—CLOVERSEED closed easy and 10 to 20 points down. Cash, 10.90; March, 10.90.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ½c. to 1c. Sharp declines occurred afterwards, prices falling to new low levels for the season under heavy liquidation and bear selling prompted by the weakness at Chicago, but the market became oversold, and subsequently rallied on bear covering, reports of an export demand for Manitoba, light country offerings, predictions of cold weather, and a small interior movement. The close was steady at ½c. decline. Closing prices:—May, 111½c.; July, 113½c.; Oct., 115½c. OATS closed steady, unchanged to ⅛c. higher. May, 56½c.; July, 54½c.; Oct., 51½c. BARLEY futures steady and unchanged. May, 51½c.; July, 54½c.

LINSEED closed irregular, ½c. up to 2c. down. May, 252½c.; July, 251c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ½c. to 1c., professionals covering on the oversold appearance of the market, firmer advices from Winnipeg, and a better cash demand which was partly attributed to export account. Predictions of a cold wave in the North-west created apprehension of cold weather spreading to the Winter wheat belt, but the covering movement weakened the technical situation, and later in the session the market collapsed to new low levels for the season on a renewed outbreak of liquidation and aggressive "bear" selling, the latter being encouraged by the easiness indicated in Liverpool closing advices and news of beneficial rains in the South-west. Sharp rallies occurred in the afternoon, reports that the Stabilisation Corporation was buying leading to active covering and the reinstating of long positions. The close was steady, ½c. higher to ⅛c. lower. March, 104c.; May, 108½c.; July, 110½c.; Sept., 113½c.

MAIZE closed firm at a rise of 1c. to ½c. March, 83c.; May, 86½c.; July, 88½c.; Sept., 88c. OATS closed steady, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. March, 40½c.; May, 42½c.; July, 42½c.; Sept., 42½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash, nominal. Futures steady, at a rise of 1½c. to ½c. March, 78½c.; May, 76½c.; July, 78c.; Sept., 79½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 10 to 5 points and pork 7½ to 10 points lower. Closing prices:—Lard.—March, 10.40; May, 10.60; July, 10.82½. Ribs unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 13.32½; July, 13.60.

BACON was easy and 25 points lower. HOGS easy, light 35 points and heavy sorts 35 to 45 points down.

	Bacon, fst backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Heavy
To-day ..	11.50	10.50 to 11.15	9.90 to 10.65
Previous day ..	11.75	10.85 to 11.50	10.25 to 11.10
Last year ..	11.75	10.35 to 10.90	10.50 to 10.85
Receipts		Western	Chicago
To-day		119,000	30,000
Previous day		*215,000	*89,000
Last year		121,000	35,000

* Two days' returns

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

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North Metropolitan Electric Power	22
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J. Sears & Company	22
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HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN AGAIN LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 25.—WHEAT.—In sympathy with the further sharp decline in Winnipeg and Chicago closing advices, the market opened dull with quotations 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower. At the decline, however, there was an improved

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

FEATURES OF THE PAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS

INCREASED DISTRIBUTION

SOURCES OF FUTURE REVENUES

RHODESIAN COPPER POTENTIALITIES

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British South Africa Company was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, Bt., K.C.M.G. (the president of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT (Mr. Percy J. Baird, O.B.E., A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The PRESIDENT said:—My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—In the profit and loss account on the credit side dividends and interest remain much the same, while the profit from the realization of shares—a source of profit which is, of course, liable to large annual fluctuations—was nearly £400,000 greater than last year. It will interest you to know that notwithstanding the realization of shares, enabling us to secure this increased profit, the market value of our investments as a whole at the date of the balance-sheet was considerably greater than it was in the previous year's account.

The year's profit of £853,897 added to last year's carry-forward of £544,186, amounting together to £1,398,083, provides a total which justifies us in recommending a larger distribution to shareholders, but I must emphasize the fact that so far as the distribution recommended exceeds 1s. 3d. a share, it is a bonus distribution, the repetition of which in future years must depend upon the circumstances of each year. I think that is all I need say on the accounts.

SCOPE OF CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

In addressing you in previous years it has been my practice, and the practice of my predecessors in the chair, to follow the lines of the report, commenting upon the work and results of the year under review, expanding and supplementing where possible, but dealing rather with details than with that larger outlook—that general policy—with which the future course of your company's development is so vitally concerned. Those of you who have read this year's report will have obtained a fairly detailed impression of what has occurred during the past year, especially if you have read and studied the reports of Mr. Clifford and Mr. Munroe upon the mining industry.

I propose, therefore, to-day to put details on one side and try to give you my idea of the situation in which the company now finds itself and of the main considerations by which your directors should be guided in the future management of your affairs. We have, I think, reached a stage when it has become possible to look ahead into the future with a greater degree of certainty than ever before, and, in doing so, if we are to attempt to formulate a sound policy to guide our future actions, we must, in view of the peculiar character of our business unlike that of any ordinary City company—pay due regard to the past history of the company and to the manner in which it has come into possession of its various principal assets and undertakings. Only thus shall we be able to get a proper appreciation not only of the value of those assets, but of the continuing responsibilities they carry with them.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS RETROSPECT

I am, perhaps, the more inclined to take this course, because our meeting to-day happens practically to coincide with the completion of my 25th year in your service as one of your directors. (Cheers.)

The period of my association with your affairs covers the transition from the toilsome and difficult years when the company was burdened with the responsibilities of building up and administering an outpost of Empire—a burden which at one time seemed likely to prove too heavy for it to carry. My association covers, I say, the transition to more recent days when, freed from the heavier of those burdens, but still conscious of its responsibilities, it began to be able to make some return to its patient shareholders and when, as now, some substantial reward for past efforts seems to be well within reach. (Cheers.)

I feel able, therefore, to draw upon the experience which this long association has given to me and to present to you, however imperfectly, an analysis which should help you to appreciate not only the future with its fair promise, which lies before you, but also the nature of the responsibilities which are inseparable from the almost unique character of our undertakings, responsibilities from which you have in the past never flinched, even if at times your hope of material reward appeared to grow fainter.

FOUNDATION OF THE COMPANY

Let me take you back for a moment to past history. The foundation of the company dates back to a time when the various European Powers were all scrambling for the partition of the territory and trade of Africa. Rhodes at that time, in pursuance of his dream of a united South Africa under the British Crown, took the view that the extension of British influence over the Northern hinterland was essential to the future of British South Africa, but he was wise enough also to see that any such extension of influence must, to be justified, be accompanied by a genuine attempt to develop the territories occupied and to improve the lot of their native inhabitants. The process was on the face of it likely to be both slow and costly and the Governments of the day were not inclined to shoulder the financial responsibility it involved. If, however, some hope of ultimate reward could be held out, there were fortunately to be found those who, in the spirit of the old merchant adventurers, would be willing to back Rhodes's ideals.

There followed then the acquisition of the Rudd Mineral Concession, and upon the basis of that concession the company was formed and obtained its charter from the Crown. The history leading up to the grant of the company's charter shows clearly that what Rhodes had in view was first the establishment of British ascendancy in South Central Africa and the betterment of the lot of its native inhabitants, and, second, the development of the potential wealth of that part of the world—two parallel objects, the one political or administrative in its character and carrying with it definite public responsibilities, the other commercial and holding out the hope of material rewards.

"A MEASURE OF ACHIEVEMENT"

The period of 35 years which elapsed between the time when the company set its hand to its double task and the time, now five years past, when the company handed over its administrative functions covers a record of honest endeavour on the part of the company to carry out the declared purposes of its founder and records a measure of achievement of which Mr. Rhodes, were he but here to see, might well be proud. (Cheers.)

Aided by the courageous band of pioneers and early settlers, to whom all honour is due, the company established a stable and ordered administration; provided, though not without grave financial difficulty, adequate railway communications; brought peace among warring native tribes; and evolved, in pursuance of its founder's ideal, a native policy which only recently has been described by one of the Empire's great proconsuls as far transcending that of neighbouring territories both in ethics and in wisdom.

So long as the company exercised administrative functions as well as those of a commercial corporation, it consistently subordinated the private interests of its shareholders to considerations of public duty whenever they seemed to conflict. I do not think this truth has been sufficiently kept in mind in many quarters. Never had an accusation less foundation than that the company's administration was "tainted with commercialism."

On handing over the administration the company was partially reimbursed for its administrative expenditure and emerged as the owners, not of the land—for it had been adjudged by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council not to be the owner of that—but as the owners of the minerals, of its interest in the railway undertakings, its private ranches, estates, and other undertakings in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and a half share for 40 years in the land revenues of North-Western Rhodesia.

Now, freed as we are from the last vestiges of the burden of administration, you, as shareholders, have a right to expect that your interests shall be the guiding principle in the future management of your affairs, though it is proper to remind you that the sources from which a large part of the company's future revenues may be expected to accrue—i.e., the minerals and the railways—are closely bound up with the everyday life of the communities in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and that your directors and the directors of the railway companies are bound to recognize their responsibilities to the public and to give full weight to this fact in their handling of these two important sources of revenue.

POSITION SUMMED UP

To sum up shortly the present situation of the company, the balance-sheet, with which I have already dealt, shows assets of a total book value of about £12,500,000.

These may be roughly classified under four headings:—£6,000,000 for our minerals, including the book value of shares in mining companies; £2,500,000 for our railway interest, including our shares in the railway trust and railway bonds; £1,500,000 for our other undertakings in Rhodesia such as the estates, the land bank and the milling and ranching companies; and £2,500,000 cash and other investments available if required for further investment in our main undertakings.

Our revenue for last year can be similarly roughly classified as follows:—£175,000 from minerals; £200,000 from railways; £5,000 from our other Rhodesian undertakings after allowing for the loss of £20,000 on the estates; and £150,000 from our other investments, plus, of course, the profit of £450,000 from the realization of shares, which, as I have already pointed out, is not to be regarded as a stable element of the company's revenue.

MINERALS THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF WEALTH

Let me say at once that we look to the minerals as the principal source of the company's future prosperity. Royalties last year amounted to £110,000 and accrued principally from gold and coal in Southern Rhodesia and zinc and lead in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Clifford estimates that the copper production from Northern Rhodesia should begin in 1932 and rise progressively to an annual production of 250,000 tons by about 1935. If this estimate is realized, the royalty revenue from this source alone may in 1935 amount to anything between £400,000 and £600,000, according to the figure at which the price of copper may then be. (Cheers.) Moreover, we are justified in hoping for further additions to our royalty receipts from any new mineral discoveries which may be made as the result of the very thorough scientific prospecting which is being carried out all over Northern Rhodesia. We must bear in mind, however, that unless some new discoveries are made in Southern Rhodesia, where the royalties on gold last year amounted to £55,000, we may have to face a reduction in royalty receipts from that quarter. Then I must ask you not to forget that in addition to royalties our mineral revenues should benefit from increased dividends upon our mining investments.

THE COMPANY'S RIGHTS

In the future management of our mineral business we must remember that we may in the future be called upon to resist attempts, made on grounds of public interest, to whittle down our rights or to limit our power of dealing with them. The exercise of mineral rights involves, of course, the use of the surface, and the interests of the surface owner are consequently involved, and that in itself provides a ground of contention. As to this, your directors take the view that South African history has consistently proved that growth and prosperity follow in the wake of mining development, and while, therefore, some restrictions upon the freedom of the exercise of mineral rights are inevitable and just in the interests of the surface owner, and should, as is now the case in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, be provided for in the law, it would be improvident and bad policy from the wider point of view to make these restrictions such as might seriously hamper the progress of mining.

While in this matter, as in all other directions in which the company's ownership of the minerals may affect the public interest, your directors must always be prepared to give friendly attention to any representation which may be made to them, they may be relied upon to resist stoutly any attempt to limit the company's freedom in the reasonable exercise of its rights and to use their best endeavours to preserve for those engaged in the business of mining the indispensable benefits of secure title. (Cheers.)

NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER

With regard to our mineral position at the present time, I want you to realize that in Northern Rhodesia, whatever else may come in future of the efforts of the prospecting companies, there has already been definitely established the foundation of a really great copper-mining industry. Its development is in capable and enlightened hands. There is, for instance, the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation, which, in addition to carrying out the bulk of the prospecting work in the territory on behalf of the various concessionnaire companies, is actively engaged in bringing to the producing stage the N'Kana Mine, which, as you know, is the property of the Bwana M'Kubwa Company.

There is, too, the Rhodesian Selection Trust, which is closely associated with the equipment of the Roan Antelope Mine and is also energetically preparing the Mufulira Mine for production. The Rhodesia Congo Border Concession, in whose area recent discoveries bid fair to provide material for another great copper-producer in the near future, is a third important factor in the situation.

COOPERATIVE EFFORT

I am glad to say that these three important concerns are all cooperating closely in the various directions in which common action is essential, such as power supply (to inquire into which the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation has recently been formed), labour recruiting, and the health and comfort of mining employees, both European and native. In all such matters it is the policy of the Chartered Company to encourage and assist the closest cooperation between the various mining companies so as to build up from the outset a strong and well-organized industry.

It must be a source of immense satisfaction to us all, gentlemen, to think that within a measurable period England will be able to obtain the whole of its copper supplies from a source within the Empire—(Cheers)—and that source Northern Rhodesia, in which many of those I see before me have been so long interested and for which your company at one time made large sacrifices. Let me add that it is in accordance with the traditional policy of the chartered company that your directors should never lose sight of their responsibility to maintain British control over the bulk of these supplies. (Cheers.)

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

These great mining developments in Northern Rhodesia necessitate for their successful exploitation adequate transport facilities for bringing in machinery, equipment, and supplies, and for taking out the copper they produce. It was in connexion with the expansion of the transport system in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia that as chairman of the Rhodesia Railways I was largely occupied during my visit to Rhodesia in June and July last, and this brings me naturally to the question of your company's railway interest.

This, as you know, is represented by our holding of shares of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Limited, which owns practically the whole share capital of the railway companies. As I have previously explained to you, there is a statutory limitation upon the dividend for which the railway companies may budget—namely, £225,000 a year. Although this limit is still some way from being reached, the actual railway dividend for the year ended September 30, 1929, will be in the neighbourhood of £200,000. But I want to-day for a few moments to look at the railways from a broader aspect, for, as I have already pointed out, our principal assets, the minerals and the railways, carry with them definite responsibilities, and our railway asset in particular brings us into touch with public interests in almost every aspect of its affairs.

HISTORY OF THE RAILWAYS

Need I remind you that one of the essential purposes, and in the case of Colonial railways perhaps the vital purpose, of railways is development. This is well illustrated by the history of the Rhodesian railways. Most of you are familiar with that history. It is a history of definite purpose, courageously and steadily pursued through a period of 30 years, and it records, as I have often told you, a magnificent achievement. Perhaps I can best illustrate this by two figures. Thirty years ago—that is, in 1900—the total gross revenue of the whole railway system as it then existed was £500,000; to-day, 30 years later, it is £5,500,000. (Cheers.) Those 30 years saw the establishment of the main arteries of transport.

When I look back upon these years I think the most significant lesson they teach is encouragement in undertaking responsibilities for the future. Rhodes and Beit built the beginnings of the Rhodesian railway system into a territory which offered no immediate prospect of outward traffic. They took great risks. They did not shrink from responsibility, and events have amply justified their courage. Though it is impossible to foresee exactly what the future may be, there are at the present time certain definite indications. For instance, the recent mining developments in Northern Rhodesia have called, in the first place, for considerable railway extensions which are now being carried out. But this is not all. The future traffics which these developments are estimated to bring will involve the railways in the provision of some millions of pounds for additions to their rolling stock and equipment and for the improvement of their permanent way. All this the railway companies, recognizing their responsibilities, are determined to provide.

ACCESS TO THE SEA

Again, it is evident that for inland territories without a seaboard, such as the Rhodesias, one of the principal transport problems is that of access to the sea. For this access Rhodesia has hitherto looked mainly to the Port of Beira. That port will, in my opinion, remain for many years to come the principal, the most convenient, and the most economic means of dealing with its seaborne trade, and it is to the problem of making this port thoroughly efficient and capable of handling all the traffics which seem likely to come to it that the railway management is continually applying itself. Yet it is not unnatural that the Governments and people in Rhodesia, looking back over the progress and development which have taken place during the past 30 years, and contemplating similar expansion in the future, should be turning their minds to the possibility of other outlets to the sea. Already the Government of Southern Rhodesia is instituting certain inquiries in that direction. The railway companies will follow the course of such inquiries with great and sympathetic interest, and will give any assistance that may be in their power, but they may not unreasonably claim that, before arriving at any conclusion, proper regard should be had to the heavy commitments which have been, and have yet to be, incurred in the equipment of the existing route and port.

ROAD MOTOR TRANSPORT

Another problem of the future is that of road motor transport as feeder to the railways. As you know, the railway boards have already, in conjunction with and with the support of the Southern Rhodesia Government, provided the territory with a series of road motor services, which in the short time in which they have been in operation have proved conspicuously successful. Here the help given by the Beit Railway Trustees in providing road bridges upon motor-service routes out of the income deriving from Alfred Beit's great bequest, has been of material assistance. These services, which it is the railway board's policy to extend progressively, provide a stimulus to the development of the remoter districts by enabling them to bring their crops to the railways and so reach markets hitherto inaccessible to them. Road motor services will surely become an increasingly important factor in industrial as well as in agricultural development, and it is no exaggeration to say that motor transport has opened a new era—and not least in Colonial development.

Here I would leave the discussion of our railway interests with the remark that while, as I have already pointed out, the actual return which you as shareholders of the Chartered Company are likely to receive in the future from your interest in the railways is not capable of being very greatly increased above the present figure, that interest does enable your directors to use their influence to secure that the railways are efficiently run, and, while assisting the agricultural development of the country, also enables them to contribute materially to the welfare of the mining industry, in which you have so great a stake and in the establishment of which the railways have been so important a factor. Let me add that the railway directors, while the management of the railways remains in their hands, may be relied upon to respond loyally to the wishes and needs of the Governments and people in the territories which the railways serve.

OTHER INTERESTS

Our mineral and railway interests constitute our two main active assets. The third item in the rough classification of our business which I gave you earlier in my speech represents our other interests in Rhodesia, apart from these two. The financial results of these are fluctuating, and last year the return was small. This was due to the seasonal fluctuations upon the estates, for the Land Bank and the Milling Company, under their respective capable managers, showed satisfactory results. But in any case I do not want you to grudge this meagre return. It is in a sense our duty and must be our policy to retain a material stake in the territories we helped to establish. I have always felt—and I realized more clearly than ever during my recent visits to Rhodesia—that these subsidiary enterprises—so long as they are not too costly to us—serve a very valuable purpose. They keep us in touch with the industrial and agricultural life of the community. They foster a feeling of comradeship and a sense on the part of Rhodesians that the old company is taking its share in the varying fortunes of the young Colony. The realization by the community that the company is continuing to participate in its life and interests is for us an asset of no inconsiderable value. (Hear, hear.)

As to the fourth and final category—i.e., our cash and other investments—these give us a reasonable return and constitute a source of great financial strength, in addition to being available for use when opportunity arises for the profitable expansion of our chief undertakings.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND A HOPE

That, gentlemen, is the picture. I have endeavoured to portray the nature and value of our assets, and to state the policy which should guide us in their management and development. I have acknowledged freely the responsibilities to others than ourselves which they carry with them. That is one aspect of the picture.

Turning to the other, I add without hesitation that, so long as we, on our part, recognize our responsibilities and live up to them, we are entitled to expect that the Governments and people of Rhodesia, not unmindful of the great services which we have rendered to them in the past, will, on their part, freely acknowledge our rights and will not now grudge to us the long-deferred reward of our adventurous undertaking. (Cheers.)

The President concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividends recommended.

The MOST HONOURABLE the MARQUESS of WINCHESTER seconded the resolution.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS ON RHODESIAN COPPER POSITION

SIR EDMUND DAVIS, J.P.—You will have gathered from the remarks of our president that the development of the copper industry in Northern Rhodesia will be on a very large scale, and those in control of the operations of the various companies which are occupied in developing and equipping the properties are bearing in mind the possibility of the output of copper in Northern Rhodesia outrunning the possible consumption. That being the case, I have taken the trouble to look into the position as it exists to-day and as it may be when three of these companies reach the producing stage, and also what it may be in, say, 1939, when the production will be far larger or, at any rate, should be far larger than can be anticipated at the present moment.

At present the total production of new copper in 1928 was 1,661,444 tons; of that 692,434 tons were produced at a cost of under £35 per ton, 330,529 tons at from £35 to £45 per ton, and 623,246 tons at a cost exceeding £45 per ton. In connexion with that production it should be borne in mind, giving due consideration to the large output which will be coming from Northern Rhodesia, that 543,218 tons were produced from mines which have under 10 years' life and 1,074,000 tons from mines which have a proved life exceeding 10 years.

From 1911 to 1928 the average rate of increase in consumption was 6 per cent. per annum. If you assume that the rate of increase from 1928 to 1939 may be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, that means a gradual increase up to 1,000,000 tons, but if you take from 1932—which is the date when some of the mines in Northern Rhodesia will be producing and which is therefore the date of interest to us—we find that from 1932 to 1939 the increase should be about 825,000 tons. Within that period I assume that N'Kana, which belongs to Bwana M'Kubwa, will be producing at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum; Roan Antelope should be producing at the same rate, and the properties inside the N'Kana grant, which is controlled by the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Bwana M'Kubwa Company, should be producing 225,000 tons, and N'Changa 100,000 tons. I think we may take it that the Union Minière du Haut Katanga will by then have increased its production, for which I allow 70,000 tons and for the rest of the world 130,000 tons, making up the 825,000 tons which I consider to be a conservative estimate for the period referred to.

COMPARISON WITH AMERICAN COMPANIES

In giving consideration to the question of production and the possibility of dealing with it, one must not overlook the position of some of the American-owned companies and their low cost of production. Those companies produced in 1928 between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 tons of new copper, out of a total of between 1,700,000 tons and 1,800,000 tons. A very large percentage of that production was due to four companies. The Utah, whose costs are about £24 per ton, produced 160,000 tons, but they can increase that to 200,000 tons; and the Chuquicamata, 150,000 tons, though equipped to produce 175,000 tons; the Braden, at a cost of £27, produced 107,000 tons, and could produce an additional 25,000 tons; and the Nevada group produced 150,000 tons, at a cost of £32 per ton.

In Northern Rhodesia the estimates of cost at the moment naturally do not approach those figures, but in the course of time, when producing on a larger scale in Northern Rhodesia, costs should come down considerably. At the present moment, if you take smelting, refining, royalty, railage, freight, and other charges, which are easily reckoned, you may take £20 per ton, and, with mining, milling, and general charges, which are estimates which some of us have before us, we can reckon that Northern Rhodesian copper should be landed here at a cost of about £36 10s. per ton. To be on the safe side in these early days, I think you may take a figure of £40 per ton.

In 1932 Roan Antelope should produce about 50,000 tons of copper and N'Kana about 65,000 tons. Shortly afterwards—I suppose in 1933—Mufulira, in which the Rhodesian Selection Trust and Bwana M'Kubwa are largely interested, and in which the British South Africa Company also has an interest, should produce about 75,000 tons. At a later date further mines in which the Bwana M'Kubwa and the Rhodesian Selection Trust are interested, the Chambesi, will also be producing, but there is not sufficient development done at present to justify my forming any opinion as to tonnage.

PROFITS ON LOW-GRADE ORE

What has never been sufficiently borne in mind, I think, is what the profits may be from copper mining on a large scale. I suppose most of you have watched the progress on the Rand and the large amount of profits distributed, but on the Rand there are many companies at work producing from £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 worth of gold, with profits distributed amounting to about £8,000,000 per annum. If you take only two of the copper companies which are American-owned, the Utah and the Chile, you find that in 1928 the Utah earned about £6,500,000 and the Chile about £5,500,000, so that those two mines alone earned over £12,000,000.

In the case of the Utah that profit was made out of ore containing 1 per cent. of copper, and in the case of the Chile out of ore containing 1.55 per cent. Now, Mufulira has already indicated 45,000,000 tons of 4 per cent. ore; N'Kana, 56,000,000 tons of 4 per cent. ore; and Roan Antelope, 75,000,000 tons of 3.3 per cent. ore; and therefore I think you will come to the conclusion that there is ample room for substantial profits. (Hear, hear.)

So far as the British South Africa Company is concerned, for the purpose of arriving at some idea of what benefits it may derive from those various properties we should take standard copper, on which our royalty is based, at £60 a ton. At that figure the royalty which will accrue to us will be 30s. a ton, so that the sooner those companies are producing on a large scale the better for our shareholders.

ORDERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Some reference has been made by a shareholder to what is being done by those in control of the Rhodesian railways, of which our honoured president is chairman, in the way of placing very large orders in this country. Those in control of the development and equipment of the copper-mining companies are following that good example and wherever possible every order is being placed in this country. (Cheers.) I have lately read an extract from a letter of our Colonial Secretary dealing with this question, in which he said:—"I know no better way of improving the financial position and relieving the unemployment situation than by increasing the output of British manufacturers." That is what we are doing, but I think he might have added "and by reducing taxation." (Laughter and cheers.)

Answering a question regarding the Rhodesian Broken Hill Company, Sir Edmund Davis said that last month that company had for the first time made a satisfactory profit. There had been a good deal of delay in connexion with the plant, but the most unfortunate feature of the situation was the low price of zinc. No question of reconstructing that company had been considered, and at the moment it was amply provided with funds. (Cheers.)

Some questions having been answered by the PRESIDENT, the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

THANKS TO OFFICERS AND STAFF

The PRESIDENT.—I am now going to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to pass a cordial vote of thanks to the officers and staff of the company in Rhodesia and in London. So far as the staff in Rhodesia is concerned, I wish to say that, during my recent trip to Africa last year, I visited all our important offices and undertakings, and renewed my personal acquaintance with the staff at each of them. I am satisfied that we are well and efficiently served by a loyal and devoted body of men and women, and that they deserve our confidence and gratitude. (Hear, hear.)

Of Colonel Robins, our new general manager, whom we sent out rather more than a year ago to replace Major Inskipp, I wish to say that he has more than fulfilled the high expectations we formed of him in London. (Cheers.) He has mastered the details of our business with remarkable speed and completeness. He is an excellent organizer and disciplinarian, and both he and Mrs. Robins are deservedly popular in Salisbury, where they represent the company with tact and dignity.

Of our London staff, with whom my colleagues and I of the executive live day in and day out, I can speak in terms of warm appreciation. There is a genuine *esprit de corps* among them. They are, I know, devoted to the interests of the company, which many of them have served for years. I feel sure that any shareholder in this room who has occasion to come into contact with the London staff will agree with me that we owe them a warm vote of thanks for their loyal and efficient service. (Cheers.)

His Grace the DUKE of ABERCORN, K.G., K.P., seconded the vote, and it was unanimously accorded.

BARON EMILE B. D'ERLANGER proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the president, congratulating him and thanking him for all he had done on behalf of the company during his 25 years' service.

This vote was unanimously accorded amid cheers, and the PRESIDENT'S acknowledgment concluded the proceedings.

THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY

"AN EXPANDING AND PROSPEROUS CONCERN"

YEAR'S IMPROVED RESULTS

LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK ON HAND

THE NEW CAPITAL OFFER

MR. ALFRED WINDLE ON THE OUTLOOK

The SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. ALFRED R. WINDLE, O.B.E. (chairman of directors), presided.

The CHAIRMAN announced an apology from Major John R. Greg, C.B.E., J.P., who he explained was at the present time on business in South Africa.

Continuing, the Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—From the report and accounts which have been circulated it will be observed that the profit and loss account shows an available balance of £93,985, as against £88,833 for the previous year. This is the first report that has been published since the new Companies Act has been in force, and the requirements of this Act have necessitated some alteration in the form in which the accounts have hitherto been presented.

DEBENTURE AND DEBENTURE STOCK POSITION

Before dealing with the various items in the balance-sheet in relation to corresponding figures last year, I should like to give some explanation of these alterations, the most important of which is the statement setting forth the particulars of Debentures and Debenture stock. The position regarding these items is precisely the same as it has been for a number of years past, but the fact that we had the power to raise money in this way by the reissue of Debentures which have been redeemed, or to issue further stock, has now to be set forth. We have decided to dispense with these powers and you will shortly be asked to pass a resolution to this effect, of which formal notice has been given.

On the assets side the only item affected by the new Act is the last one. Hitherto, our "Interest in Associated Companies" has been given in a lump sum, whereas it is now shown under two headings—Shares in our Subsidiary French Company after depreciation has been deducted and a further amount showing our Interest in an Associated Company. Having dealt with these alterations I will comment upon some of the principal items in the balance-sheet.

First of all, on the liabilities side there is an amount due to our bankers—£325,828—which is new, and the explanation of this is found on the opposite side of the sheet under "carriages and wagons let on hire purchase," the net figure for which shows an increase over the previous year of £289,604. The amount under "sundry debtors" also shows an increase of £132,709, thus making a total increase of £422,313 over the combined figures of these items for 1928. These figures give an indication of the large volume of business done during the past year. The "accident fund," amounting to £4,000, has been embodied in the "reserve fund," as the necessity for the former no longer exists, and this change is shown in the balance-sheet.

EXTENSION TO OFFICES

On the assets side you will observe that there was an expenditure of £23,060 on additions to plant and buildings. It has always been our policy to keep everything up to date, and we are building an extension to our offices which contains a new drawing office. This is nearing completion, and part of the cost is included in this £23,060. No permanent extension to our office accommodation has been made for the past 30 years; you are aware how greatly our business has extended during this period, which has necessitated temporary accommodation for part of the staff away from the main offices. The new premises will obviate all this, with the result that there will be better supervision and control and consequently greater efficiency all round. We are also increasing "shopping" to facilitate and expedite delivery of our rolling stock. The "stock in trade and work in progress" shows a slight decrease, but this does not mean that there is any diminution in the volume of work on hand—in fact, the contrary is the case. The nature of the work in our shops, however, varies from time to time during the year; sometimes there are more carriages than wagons, and vice versa, which accounts for the variation of this figure.

I have already dealt with the items "carriages and wagons on hire purchase" and "debtors," and the explanation I then gave also explains the small amount of "cash in hand." The total of the last two items covering shares and interest in subsidiary and associated companies shows an increase, each item being shown at the actual amount involved in accordance with the new Act, as previously mentioned. In the report mention is made of the loss of the subsidiary company. This is a mere trifle, not worth mentioning, but we are required to make a statement giving the results of the working of any subsidiary, hence this reference.

In the directors' report is also set forth the proposed allocation of the available balance, which follows the same lines as the former year's. I will in due course move the resolution dealing with this.

COMPANY'S AFFAIRS AND PROSPECTS

I now come to the announcement in the report of the decision by the directors to issue fresh capital, and at this juncture I should like to say a few words regarding the affairs and prospects of this company. I have already referred to the volume of business done during the past year. The turnover was greatly in excess of that of the previous year and compares very favourably with that of any former year. Prices, however, were lean owing to keen competition, so that the improved result has been achieved by the increased output. I am pleased to say that we have begun this year with a very good order book, and with a continuation of the expansion of output the prospects are brighter than they have been for a long time past. The fact that we have executed a large amount of work on deferred payment has necessitated our obtaining an advance from our bankers, and we have on our books still further orders which will require additional cash to execute. We receive from time to time offers of orders for coaches and wagons where extended credit is required, and as there is a tendency for orders of this character to become more general, and they are usually more attractive, it is essential we should possess the means to undertake them. By giving extended credit we have ensured continuity of work for this year and the future. I may add that we have always been engaged in transactions of this nature.

MORE WORKING CAPITAL ABSORBED

This company was, in fact, at its inception purely a financing one; we at one time used to purchase wagons to let on hire or on hire purchase. Ultimately we started building these vehicles ourselves, commencing in a modest way and gradually extending so that in the opinion of railway engineers we now possess one of the best-equipped works in the world. The amount of our normal business has greatly increased and from the nature of it more working capital is absorbed. I refer particularly to steel railway coaches, for which there is now a considerable demand and of which we have a large number on order. These coaches are often of a complicated and elaborate design, and the time occupied in their construction is far greater than that required for coaches made of timber. We have placed on the market a self-propelled steam rail car of a new type for which we anticipate a good demand. The trials we carried out with our first vehicle were very satisfactory, and we are about to make our first deliveries.

THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE

It only requires a casual inspection of our balance-sheet to show that our present capital is inadequate for our needs. The position generally has received the most earnest and careful consideration of your board and it has been decided to make an issue of capital. You will forthwith receive an offer to subscribe to the new capital in the proportion of one new Ordinary share for every three Ordinary shares held and 10 new Ordinary shares for every three Preference shares held, exclusive of fractions. These new shares will be issued at a premium of 10s. per share, making the price 30s. per share. Very careful thought has been given to the question of price, and your directors are satisfied, having regard to the value of the assets, that it is a reasonable one, and that it would not be in the best interest of the shareholders to issue them at any other figure. In this connexion I would remind you that your auditors, who have at these meetings always expressed themselves as being thoroughly satisfied as to the manner in which the accounts have been dealt with and have made favourable comments on the strength of our position, fully support the board's proposal. These new shares will rank for dividend from January 1 last, and as they will not be fully paid until April this is a valuable concession.

We have thought it prudent in view of the abnormal state of the money market at the present time and the unsettled conditions to have this issue underwritten, and arrangements have been made on terms which we consider fair and satisfactory. Particulars of these arrangements will be circulated to you to-day, together with the form of application, &c. The board have every confidence in commending the increase of capital to your support to advance the interests of this expanding and prosperous concern.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF AND WORKMEN

The past year has been marked by a larger output, entailing hard work and long hours. The results achieved are largely due to the untiring activity of your managing director, Mr. Moyses, supplemented by a zealous and efficient staff and aided lastly by the skill and energy of your workmen. I am confident that you will unite with the board in thanking them heartily for their efforts and labours on your behalf. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. I will ask Sir T. Harris Spencer to second it and then if there are any questions you desire to ask I shall be glad to answer them. (Cheers.)

SIR T. HARRIS SPENCER ON THE FINANCE QUESTION

SIR T. HARRIS SPENCER.—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—I rise with very great pleasure to second the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts which have been submitted to you. In the ordinary course I should perhaps be content with just formally seconding the resolution proposed by the chairman, but I think on an occasion like this you might allow me very briefly to deal with one or two points. First of all, referring to the figures, which have been explained to you so ably by the chairman, I want to say this: they ought to be most gratifying to all of you, because last year was a year of intense competition and the results that have been achieved only show the strength of our business and the strength of the management to which the chairman has just alluded.

Now, with regard to finance, the chairman has mentioned upon several occasions the need that this business has for financing contracts, but nothing has been done, no special provision has been made for that, and it has been left to the directors from time to time to deal with emergencies that have arisen. That they have succeeded in doing, I think satisfactorily, but you will see from the large amount in the balance-sheet on deferred payment that the financing part of our business has been a very large one and, as the chairman has said, we have existing contracts that specifications might be made against on special terms of payment which might increase the amount—although payments will be made off these from time to time—might naturally increase the total amount on deferred payment.

THE ORDER BOOK

Reference was made by the chairman to the order book. I like to call it "work on hand." What it means is this, that it is our duty and our responsibility to see that that large amount of work which we have on hand is carried through on a profitable basis. I hope nothing will happen, I am sure nothing will happen so far as the directors are concerned, to prevent this being done. The enormous order book will mean an increased output, which will absorb capital, working capital, as a matter of course, and it will be up to them to see that the whole thing is carried out on a profitable basis. What I want to say, both with regard to finance and with regard to the absorption of working capital in connexion with this increased turnover, is that the capital which we are asking for, and which we are going to issue to you, will be profitably employed.

"AN IDEAL TIME FOR THE NEW ISSUE"

Just one word about the issue, and I do not want to detain you at all about that. We waited a long time to make this issue and we have not waited in vain. I can say this truthfully, that the circumstances, which I cannot explain in detail to you, are such at the moment that it is an ideal time for the issue and that the issue will be made to the very great advantage of this company at the present time. I know some people may say, "Oh, it might have been done in this way, or it might have been done in that way," but I want you to have confidence in your directors. They have given consideration to this from all points of view and they deem they are putting this issue forward in a way that is in the best interests of the company and I feel sure that there will be a ready response to it. Our view with regard to this issue is backed up by expert advice we have had.

DEVELOPMENT AT SMETHWICK

Only one more word I want to say. I wish more shareholders would come and see the development which has taken place at Smethwick in the last few years. We have an up-to-date works, well equipped throughout, and we are producing there by modern methods the very best rolling stock that is produced in the world. That is something to be proud of. I venture to say I am quite proud myself to be connected with this business, and I feel sure if you knew the whole of the "ins and outs," if you knew the intense competition, if you knew the fight we are making to produce results for you, you would all be glad and proud to be associated with a business which has made such remarkable progress, and which is such a sound business concern. I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—I should be glad to answer any questions which you may wish to put with regard to that report.

A SHAREHOLDER.—You do not make any statement with regard to the calls and the dates of the calls on the new shares.

The CHAIRMAN.—The particulars will be sent out to-night. They are as follows:—5s. a share to be paid on application, not later than March 10, 12s. 6d. per share on allotment, not later than March 24, and 12s. 6d. per share, final instalment, not later than April 14.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The CHAIRMAN.—Any other questions? If not I will put the resolution: "That the report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be received and adopted."

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting and declared it carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have now to move: "That the payment of dividend on Preference shares in August last be confirmed, and that a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum (less income-tax) on the Preference shares for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, and a dividend of 2s. per share (less income-tax) on the Ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 1929, be declared and paid forthwith."

Mr. BERNARD D. F. DOCKER.—I beg to second that.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting and declared it carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

GENERAL the HON. F. C. STANLEY.—The next motion is: "That Mr. Alfred R. Windle be and is hereby re-elected a director." Mr. Windle is very well known to you and has been known to the shareholders for many years past. He has seen the company grow—it was a sound, substantial company when he joined it, but he has seen it grow to very much larger dimensions, and I think he has earned the credit for having taken his share in the increase in the company. I feel sure you will re-elect him.

SIR HARRIS SPENCER.—I associate myself with the remarks made by General Stanley, and I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

GENERAL STANLEY put the resolution to the meeting and declared it carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—General Stanley and Sir Harris Spencer, I greatly appreciate not only the terms in which you referred to my services, but the confidence which this meeting has shown in re-electing me a director of this company. It is quite true it is over 20 years since I joined this board. I have seen the continued expansion of this company, and I may say that I see at present no end to it. I thank you very heartily.

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to move: "That General the Hon. F. C. Stanley be and is hereby re-elected a director of this board." His sound judgment and decision have been an advantage to us on many occasions, and I have much pleasure in moving his re-election.

Mr. BERNARD D. F. DOCKER.—I have very much pleasure in seconding that.

The CHAIRMAN put

TOTTENHAM & DISTRICT GAS COMPANY

EXPANSION OF THE UNDERTAKING

THE GOVERNMENT COAL BILL

MR. HENRY WOODALL'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Tottenham and District Gas Company was held yesterday at the company's chief office, 639, High-road, Tottenham, London, N.

Mr. HENRY WOODALL, M.Inst.C.E. and M.Inst. Gas E. (the chairman and managing director of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Edward J. K. Fussell, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I will ask you to accept the report and statement of accounts as read. (Agreed.) I am very glad to say that the accounts I have the pleasure of presenting to you are in every way satisfactory. The first thing I think that will appeal to you is that we now have only one class of Ordinary stock, instead of two as formerly, owing to the conversion under the Act of 1928. Last year I deplored the fact that there had been a slight increase in the amount of capital per million cubic feet of gas sold. The figures in 1927 were £469, in 1928 £475, and in 1929, the year under discussion, it comes down to £462. This is all the more satisfactory when you turn to Table "C," and find that we have actually decreased our capital by £7,276 (excluding capital added on amalgamation) in spite of the fact that we have increased our sales of gas by 140,000,000 cubic feet.

Turning to the revenue account, the first item on the debit side calling for attention is the £7,659 charged to special purposes fund for the purpose of writing off a part of the works no longer used at Waltham.

It will be noticed that rates are down by over £4,000. Although the assessments were increased, the rates in the £ are lower. You will notice the three last items in the revenue expenditure. The result flowing from expenditure under this head has been very gratifying.

EMPLOYEES' APPROVED SOCIETY

The shareholders may be reminded that the first National Health Insurance Act was passed in 1912, and at that time the company decided to shoulder the responsibility of setting up an employees' approved society under the Act. The responsibility carried with it a guarantee by the company with regard to the solvency of the fund and the making up of any deficit that might occur on quinquennial valuations of the society.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that owing to the good management by a committee consisting of representatives of the company and the employees of the company, the society, on each of the three valuations which have taken place since the inception of the society, has been able to report to its members a considerable surplus.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR THE WORKERS

The surplus acquired by this good management enables the society to distribute, in addition to the standard rate of sickness benefit of 15s. per week, an additional 7s. 6d. per week, making the total sickness benefit a sum of £1 2s. 6d. per week, payment being made from the first day of sickness, and not from the third day as is usual. The standard rate of disablement benefit, which is 7s. 6d. per week, has also been increased by 3s. 9d. per week to a total payment of 11s. 3d. per week. In addition, the society has now arranged to pay 75 per cent. of the cost of dentures, the whole of the cost of dental treatment, 75 per cent. of the cost of optical appliances, and the whole of the cost of optical treatment. A sum has also been set aside out of the surplus to assist members of the society to take advantage of convalescent domiciliary treatment.

Many attempts have been made among the employees to supplement the benefits under the National Health Insurance Act by forming what are known as "Sick Clubs," but the attempts were not successful.

THE WORK OF THE WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The employees then approached the company and suggested that a welfare association might be formed under the management and guidance of the company. The officers of the company prepared a scheme and this received the sanction of the directors. The welfare association came into being on January 1, 1929. It is open to co-partners only, and we are glad to report that a large majority of co-partners took advantage of the scheme and there are nearly 1,000 members at the present time. The contribution is at the rate of 7d. per week. One penny of this is earmarked for contributions as to one moiety to the Prince of Wales's Hospital, and the other moiety to the Hospital Saturday Fund. The benefits under the welfare association consist of the payment of £1 per week during the first six weeks of sickness, and 10s. per week for a further six weeks. In addition, the contributions to the hospital and the Hospital Saturday Fund enable the committee of management to distribute dental, optical and surgical appliance benefits and contribute towards the cost of maintenance in convalescent homes. It is difficult to realize what an enormous boon these societies are to our workpeople. They are very greatly appreciated, and the excellent results are a tribute to the great care which is exercised by the committee, largely composed of the workpeople themselves, in dealing with every case.

The only other item I will call your attention to is the charge for pension fund, which is down by nearly £7,000, but the larger figure in 1928 included a sum of £8,371, which the late Waltham Company set aside for the purpose.

GAS FOR STREET LIGHTING

On the credit side you will notice we have an increased income from public lamps of £1,154. This is very satisfactory. We have, in most severe competition with electricity, obtained a large amount of the lighting of the new arterial roads. Last year the increase in the number of public lamps was 268, and we now light in all 7,538 lamps, or about 92 per cent. of the whole of the lighting of our area. There is no doubt that gas is the best illuminant for street lighting, both the police and the public giving evidence to this effect.

Coke sales are good, but like everyone else we suffered from a fall in tar prices.

The increase of £22,000 in the coke sales is very satisfactory, and is due partly to increase in price but largely to the better carbonizing figures, on which our engineer, Mr. H. C. Smith, and his staff are to be congratulated.

Coal during the year cost less, and the residuals produced more, the result being that the net cost per ton of coal was 10s. 9.2d., or 1s. 1.20d. less than in 1928. It is largely because of this that we are able to produce so good a report.

THE AMALGAMATION WITH WALTHAM

I would here like to refer for a moment to the results of the amalgamation with Waltham. The consumer in the old Tottenham area has in no way suffered, because we are obliged by the 1928 Act to charge a differential price of 4d. per therm in the added area. In the Waltham area the price has been reduced by 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. During the first year of this company's administration, we have obtained a number of new consumers, and, what is perhaps more important, the old consumers are using more gas per head. There is plenty of room for expansion in the new area, and I am satisfied that the amalgamation will be to the increasing advantage of the whole of our consumers. In most amalgamations there is the unfortunate result that a number of men are thrown out of employment. In this case, I am very glad to say, as you will be to hear, that, owing largely to our increased sales, we have been able to find work for all the regular employees of the Waltham company.

PROFIT ON THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

The profit on the electricity side of our business is £16,692, a slight increase on last year, in spite of a reduction in the lighting charges. The price charged, 4¼d. per unit, is now lower than in the surrounding districts. In the profit and loss account you will see we have provided for the balance of the costs of the Gas Act, 1928, Compensation under the Waltham Amalgamation, and Capital Duty. These items might have been capitalized, but you will agree we have adopted a wise policy in getting rid of them.

RESULT OF THE YEAR'S WORK

The net result is, that, after paying full statutory dividends, which over the whole year show an increase of 1s. 3d. per cent., and adding £8,000 to our reserves, the carry forward is increased by £1,856, and now amounts to £45,375. In order to earn the 1s. 3d. per cent. extra, which amounts to £672, the consumers were given a reduction in price equivalent to £7,281.

Referring to the general balance-sheet, it will be seen that the free reserves, after the payment of the dividend to be declared, amount to £207,416, an increase of £3,853 over last year. The total amount invested in respect of these funds is £54,441, as against £19,571 in 1928. You will no doubt welcome the investment, outside the business, of this further sum of nearly £35,000.

NEW OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

The last but one item—new offices suspense account £3,500—needs a little explanation. Last year I told you that our office accommodation was inadequate, as indeed it might well be, having regard to the growth of the company's business. In 1900, when these offices were built, our consumers numbered just under 18,000; they now number 107,000. In addition there are 4,000 consumers of electricity. The gross revenue of the company in 1900 was £138,000. To-day the gross receipts amount to over £1,000,000 per annum.

After very carefully considering the extension of these offices, getting out complete plans, and obtaining tenders, we found the cost would be very heavy, and the accommodation, in the end, not altogether satisfactory. Just as we had to decide, a property came into the market which in many ways admirably suited our purpose. The building is in Wood Green and was erected for a boys' masonic school. The new buildings will need very considerable alteration, but it is anticipated that we shall be able to dispose of some of the land and buildings which are larger than we shall require. We anticipate in the end that the new premises, which on account of their situation and distance back from the road will be quiet and healthy, will prove to be cheaper as well as much more satisfactory than the alteration and extension of this building.

My colleagues have done me the honour to suggest that the new building shall be called "Woodall" House, an honour I much appreciate.

THE COAL MINES BILL

As you are aware, there is now before Parliament the Government Coal Bill. It is a Bill which I believe has few friends. If passed, it will inevitably increase the price of coal. Under the Bill the commercial and technical affairs of the coal trade become subject to bureaucratic and political influences, a state of things, I imagine, no one desires, least of all those directly connected with the coal trade. No great and powerful trade could ever acquiesce in this, or hope for, and deserve, success under such conditions. It is contrary to British ideas and kills enterprise.

The foreign manufacturer is still to obtain his coal at a reduced price on account of a levy to be raised on coal consumed at home.

CHEAPER COAL FOR THE FOREIGNER

A short time ago I was buying coal for use abroad, and for use on the East Coast. The coal was the same coal, from the same pit, bought from the same merchants, and the price was f.o.b. Goole, in the case of the coal for the foreign works 5s. 4d. per ton, or about 30 per cent., less than for the coal for the English works. So the foreigner, who is in this case a serious competitor in our home market, greatly benefits. The coal merchants informed me that the 5s. 4d. was made up of 4s. levy and 1s. 4d. under the Derating Act.

IMPROVED METHODS OF WASHING AND CLEANING COAL REQUIRED

This seems neither fair nor equitable. We have the finest coal in Europe, and I believe that the export trade could have been recovered largely on quality. I do not wish to appear impertinent in offering advice, but if the coal owners, instead of giving a bonus on exported coal had spent a portion of that bonus on extra cleaning and grading of the coal, I think the same results would have been obtained. Why have the foreigners been able to increase their output in the way they have? Mainly, I believe, because of their improved methods of washing and cleaning. Had it not been for the coal stoppage in 1926, and the consequent necessity for the use of inferior foreign coal, it would have never been exploited as it has been. Mr. Archer tells us, in *The Times* of the 22nd inst., of the increase of millions of tons in the output of coal in Germany, France, Holland, Silesia, and elsewhere. I am led to believe that if only our coal were as carefully treated as the foreigner has to treat his coal to sell it at all, we could recapture our foreign trade instead of penalizing the home consumer. We have urged the local members of Parliament to vote against the Bill, and we would ask all present, and all our shareholders, to do all they can to defeat it.

HEALTHY POSITION OF THE COMPANY

In conclusion, may I say that we have every reason to be satisfied with the healthy position of our company and our industry, in spite of State-aided competition, coal difficulties, and other troubles. We are only in this position because we have husbanded our resources, improved our methods of manufacture, and effected economies wherever possible. It will not do for us to rest satisfied, and it is for this reason that we strenuously oppose every restriction on our liberty to carry on our business without undue interference. We must, and do, however, recognize that it is only by sending out gas at the lowest price, and of the highest quality, compatible with economic production, that we can hope and expect to prosper.

The Chairman then moved that the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year to December 31, 1929, be received and adopted.

Mr. A. E. BROADBERRY, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst. Gas E., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. HENRY BAILEY (deputy chairman) next proposed: "That a dividend at the rate of 5½ and 5 per cent. per annum respectively on the Preference stocks and £6 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock, all less income-tax, be declared for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, payable on March 1 next, and that the dividend warrants be sent to the proprietors by post."

Mr. G. H. MORGAN, K.C., B.Sc., seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed that Mr. Henry Bailey should be re-elected as a director of the company. The chairman mentioned that Mr. Bailey was the oldest member of the board, having been a director of the company for 35 years.

Mr. W. A. SURRIDGE seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN next moved that Mr. W. A. Surridge should be re-elected as a director. Mr. Thomas Goulden, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst. Gas E., seconded, and the proposal was carried.

The retiring auditor, Mr. Wm. Cash, jun., F.C.A., was reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. S. SANDELL proposed that the best thanks of the proprietors should be given to the chairman, directors, and auditors, and also to the officers, staffs, and workmen for their services to the company during the past year.

Dr. L. P. SCOTT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in replying, stated that he and his colleagues realized very clearly that the results they were able to put before the proprietors could only be obtained by the directors, officers, staffs, and other employees working together. The directors had the greatest confidence in the officers and staffs, as they might well have, in view of the good results which had been obtained.

Mr. HAROLD C. SMITH, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst. Gas E., the chief engineer, and Mr. EDWARD J. K. FUSSELL, the secretary, also replied.

Subsequently an Extraordinary General Meeting of the proprietors was held, when a resolution was passed sanctioning the raising of additional capital and the exercise of the borrowing powers of the company in accordance with the special Acts of the company regulating such matters and authorizing the raising of such capital and the exercise of such borrowing powers by the directors.

MEUX'S BREWERY

RECORD TURNOVER AND PROFITS

POPULARITY OF COMPANY'S PRODUCTS

MR. J. H. STEPHENS'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Meux's Brewery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. STEPHENS, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), presided.

The MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. A. W. M. Ritchie) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As the report and accounts have been in your hands for 10 days past I presume that, in accordance with custom, you will take them as read? (Agreed.)

The directors are pleased to report that both the turnover and profits of the company for the year 1929 are in excess of those for the previous year, and, again, for any year in the company's existence. (Cheers.) Our gross profit is satisfactory, and this has again been contributed to by the manufacture of our malt, both in London and Ipswich. The total amount of net profit, after providing ample depreciation and after payment of interest on £600,000 Four per Cent. and £400,000 Six per Cent. Debenture stock, is £219,167, as against £201,663 for last year—(hear, hear)—or an increase of £17,504, but as, by reason of the revaluation of our properties we have written off £13,959 by way of extra depreciation on leases, we are left with an available balance on the year of £205,208. We think it more prudent to write this increased item off against profits rather than against reserve, although we should be quite justified in adopting the latter course.

TOTAL DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

An interim dividend of 1s. per share was paid in September last, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 2s. per share, which together make a total of 15 per cent. for the year. They also recommend that £7,000 be carried to superannuation fund, and that £128,052 be carried forward, which is £52,055 in excess of the amount brought in.

We could, obviously, have recommended a considerably higher dividend, but, having regard to the necessities of a concern such as ours, we considered it wiser to conserve our resources by allowing the amount to remain in the business to provide a fund for the acquisition of other properties, for the expansion of the company's trade generally and as a safeguard against possible diminution of profits in the future.

During the year the properties have all been well maintained and several new ones have been added, the net increases acquired out of undistributed profits on this head amounting to approximately £70,000. As has been stated on previous occasions, licensed properties have become increasingly difficult to purchase at reasonable prices, but the company has continued the policy of acquiring those in prominent situations which appear to them to be likely to grow in value. I can again assert that, taking them as a whole, the properties will compare favourably with those of any other brewery company.

EFFECT OF HIGH BEER DUTY

Last year I referred to the high duty on beer, and this still remains and undoubtedly affects consumption. This company has, during the year, paid away as much as £472,384 on this head. Holding our meetings as we do at this time of the year, we have to await the Budget proposals, but we can scarcely look for much amelioration in the beer or licence duties.

I also, last year, referred to the lack of uniformity in the hours in which we are allowed to conduct our business. This I regret to say still continues. The unfair competition of clubs also still continues, but both these matters will, we hope, have the fullest consideration from the Licensing Commission which is now sitting. I am glad to say that the brewers are represented on this Commission by Mr. Frank Whitbread and Mr. Skurray, the president of the Brewers Society, and we shall be given an opportunity of considering some of the evidence which is to be given by the trade. We can only hope that out of the conflict of evidence given the wheat will be sifted from the chaff, and that the outcome of the Commission will be that justice will be done and that the interests of the trade as a whole will not suffer. A good deal of nonsense and exaggeration is rife in regard to the effect of alcohol, which, of course, taken in excess is very harmful. I should like, however, for the benefit of those who have not read them to quote the remarks of that eminent authority on health, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* of the 15th inst., and which are as follows:—

> I believe that when a man is down or out of sorts alcohol is one of the most wonderful things in the world. It is absorbed at once in the stomach. I have the greatest belief in alcohol used judiciously.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR BOTTLED BEER

The tendency again in the year we are dealing with has been towards the supply of the cheaper beers and decrease in the dearer ones, and to the increase in the bottled beers generally at the expense of draught beer. We are, as I think most of you know, fully equipped for this, and our bottling plant and machinery is capable of providing for a considerably increased demand. All our brewery plant and machinery and transport has been properly maintained out of revenue.

The quality of our ales and stout, the latter of which, I will remind you, we have been supplying for a century and a half, is unsurpassed in the London market, and in this age of advertising it is possible that our turnover and profits would be increased by our resorting to this means of making the article we sell more generally known to the public. (Hear, hear.) This matter is having the serious consideration of the board.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The form of our balance-sheet has had to be but slightly altered in order to conform with the new Companies Act, which came into force on November 1 last. There is no change in the form on the debit side. Our issued capital and Debenture stock remain the same. Amounts due on prior mortgages and deposits are slightly larger, and amounts due to our creditors are slightly less. The reserve fund stands at the same amount as it did last year after the allocation made at our last annual general meeting—namely, £300,000. It is not proposed to add to the reserve this year, but the increase in the amount carried forward by £52,055 will bring that amount up to £128,052, and this is really an addition to the reserve fund under another name.

On the credit side there are various changes. The investment in freehold and leasehold properties is separated from our interest in subsidiary companies and the amount due from these companies. Our fixed plant, casks, and movable plant are set out as separate items. We own, as I think most of you are aware, the whole of the capital of Thorne Brothers, Limited, and our interest in these shares has been valued at the amount at which it now appears as under the head of subsidiary companies. The other share item represents considerably less than the real value of the shares in a subsidiary company which deals with some of our licensed properties. None of the other items calls for special comment, but I think you will agree that the balance-sheet shows an eminently satisfactory position, while, in your directors' opinion, none of our assets is overvalued, although some of them may be undervalued. (Hear, hear.)

SUPERANNUATION FUND

Our superannuation fund will, if you adopt our recommendation, amount to £48,758, and it is now on so liberal a basis that additions in such large amounts as have been the case in previous years may prove unnecessary in the future. This fund is invested in the names of Lord Tweedmouth and myself outside the business in trustee securities.

We have to thank Mr. Ritchie, our manager, Mr. Collier, our brewer, and all the other members of our efficient staff for their loyal services during the year.

I now have much pleasure in proposing:—"That the directors' report and accounts as presented to this meeting be received and

(Continued at foot of next column)

adopted, and that a final dividend of 2s. per share, less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares be and is hereby declared," and I will ask Lord Tweedmouth to second this resolution, after which I will endeavour to the best of my ability to answer any questions which may be put to me.

The RIGHT HON. the LORD TWEEDMOUTH (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. PERCIVAL WOLTON said that in his opinion they ought to congratulate the chairman and his co-directors on the result of the year's trading. The profits had shown continuous expansion since 1923, when they were £94,330, until the present profit of £205,208. That was a very handsome increase in seven years. That would not have happened if the directors had not had foresight and if they had not been backed by a good staff, and if they did not produce beers and stout which the public liked.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of the retiring director, the Right Hon. the Lord Tweedmouth, and in doing so said that Lord Tweedmouth was the largest shareholder and his family had been connected with the company for several generations. He was of great assistance to them, and had been so particularly in a time of trouble that arose two or three years ago, when there had been a possibility of a change of ownership of the company.

Mr. R. L. HUNTER seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. William Harris and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff for their services during the past year.

J. SEARS & CO.

(TRUE-FORM BOOT COMPANY)

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY RESULT

PROSPECTUS FIGURES MAINTAINED

The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of J. Sears and Co. (True-Form Boot Company), Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C.

Mr. W. T. SEARS (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. G. Elliott) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have to present to you the eighteenth annual report of the directors and the accounts for the year 1929. This covers the first period following the acquisition of the controlling interest in the business of Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Limited, and the figures are therefore not exactly comparable with those of last year. I have the greatest pleasure in being able to submit to you such an excellent report, and I am sure you will agree with me that, having regard to trade conditions generally, the result of the year's trading is eminently satisfactory.

PROFITS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The profits for the year, after charging Debenture interest, all working expenses, including directors' salaries and fees, and a portion of the expenses of the new capital issue, and after providing for taxation on the profits of the year, are £314,579 16s. 1d., which, added to the balance of £129,996 6s. 9d. brought forward from last year, amounts to £444,576 2s. 10d. From this have to be deducted the interim dividends paid on the 7 per cent. Preference shares (less income-tax) amounting to £9,800, on the 7 per cent. "A" Preference shares (less income-tax) amounting to £47,101 7s., on the 12½ per cent. Preference shares (less income-tax) amounting to £29,066 6s. 8d., on Ordinary shares amounting to £39,843 15s., and on "A" shares amounting to £1,875. There remains an available balance of £316,889 14s. 2d., which we propose to appropriate in the following manner:—Provision for dividend accrued on the 7 per cent. Preference shares to December 31, 1929 (less income-tax), £7,000; provision for dividend accrued on the 7 per cent. "A" Preference shares to December 31, 1929 (less income-tax), £46,666 13s. 4d.; provision for dividend accrued on the 12½ per cent. Preference shares to December 31, 1929 (less income-tax), £20,761 [illegible] 4d.; in payment of a final dividend of 9d. per share upon the Ordinary shares, making a total for the year of 1s. 1½d. per share, free of income-tax, £79,687 10s.; in payment of a final dividend of 3s. per share upon the "A" shares, making a total for the year of 4s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, £3,750; transfer to reserve account, £25,000; and to carry forward to next year the sum of £134,023 17s. 6d.

The profits include dividends receivable from Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Limited, so far as these are applicable to the shares held by our company.

PROSPECTUS FIGURES MAINTAINED

The figures as now shown do not readily compare with the statement of profits appearing in the prospectus issued early last year. In the prospectus the combined profits of both companies were set out, from which no deduction was made for income-tax or other interest charges. We have to bear a very considerable charge for income-tax on both companies, and there have been charges for interest which will not recur except in the form of Debenture interest. After making the necessary adjustments in the figures of the past year to compare with those published in the prospectus, the profits of this company and its subsidiary, Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Limited, for the year 1929 would amount to over £655,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the profits would show an excess over those of 1928 of about £20,000. (Cheers.)

At our meeting last year I stated that we were about to raise capital necessary for the purchase of the shares in Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Limited; £1,750,000 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock was raised, a large proportion of which was placed with the leading financial houses. This stock is redeemable at 102½ per cent. by February 1, 1962, by a sinking fund commencing in the year 1934. An offer was made to the public to subscribe for £2,000,000 7 per cent. "A" Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at par. The subscriptions to this issue were most gratifying, and we regard the large public response as a great tribute to the standing and reputation of our company. Applications were received for shares totalling £14,800,000, and the amount of cash received in respect of those applications was £1,850,000, a sum almost equal to the amount of the issue.

You will at once realize the difficult position in which the directors were placed as regards allotment, and to any shareholders or others who may have been disappointed with their allotment I would say that the method adopted was one which appeared to us the most fair and equitable to the public generally.

In connexion with this new capital a very considerable expense was incurred, and the directors have considered it to be sound policy to liquidate as much of this expense as could be applied from the profits of the year. As you will see from the balance-sheet, there still remains a sum of £120,000 which it is proposed to write off over a minimum period of years.

PRODUCTIONS IMPROVED

The boards of our own company and of Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Limited, have worked together admirably. Our greatest efforts have been in the direction of improving the value of our productions, and we believe that the excellent results obtained are entirely due to the continuance of a policy adopted by our board and followed for so many years. We occupy the premier position in the boot and shoe trade to-day, and the combined businesses which we control now constitute the largest concern in the boot and shoe industry. The name of this company has always been synonymous with the best value in footwear, and your directors will use every endeavour to maintain this, our greatest asset, at its full value.

We have already been able to effect many economies in working, and also to eliminate overlapping expenses in connexion with the two companies. I am sanguine that further good results may accrue from this, and our energies will be applied in that direction.

Northampton is the home of high-grade shoemaking, and we have decided to extend one of our factories there for the purpose of increasing our production of ladies' shoes. The work has now been commenced, and, although we do not expect to obtain any revenue from this extension during the present year, our board are confident that the larger output will be of great benefit to the business in the near future.

You will see from the balance-sheet that there has been added to freehold and leasehold premises a sum of just over £40,000, which included several new branches which have been opened during the year, and also an extension to our warehouse at Northampton. Most of these new branches have not during the past year reached the remunerative stage, but will provide additional revenue as they become established. (Hear, hear.)

Particular attention has been given to the existing branches of both this company and its subsidiary, and a high state of efficiency is well maintained.

HEAVY TAXATION

I feel that I must make some reference to the very heavy taxation that we are called upon to bear. The amount contributed to the State from our companies alone is enormous, and the withdrawal of such sums excludes the possibility of expanding our undertaking to the extent that we otherwise should. Our business being entirely internal, we naturally depend upon the basic industries of the country being prosperous. As, however, each successive Government seems to vie with the other in new commitments, with the resultant higher taxation, enterprise is stifled and the means of extension crippled. The general trade of the country to-day is such as not to warrant undue optimism. We shall, however, face the situation with courage. I believe that the greatest success comes to those who strive the hardest, and I can assure you that your board are fully alive to the situation in business to-day, and will spare neither time nor effort in promoting the success of our undertaking.

Our relationship with all employees continues to be of the happiest nature. I wish once again to express to all members of our staff at factories and branches our appreciation of their work in the company's service; their loyal cooperation contributes in no small measure to the prosperity of our business, and without it I would not be able to present to you such a satisfactory report to-day.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts to December 31, 1929, be received and adopted and entered on the minutes, and that the payment of dividends stated therein be and are hereby confirmed." (Cheers.)

BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM CO-ORDINATION

Mr. F. W. PANTHER.—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—Before I formally second the resolution I would like, as chairman and joint managing director of our subsidiary, Messrs. Freeman, Hardy and Willis, to pay a tribute to my colleagues on the board and to the staff for the loyal assistance they have given me during the past year, and also to make some allusion to the cooperation that has already been effected in these two businesses.

Two large repairing plants here in London have already been housed under one roof, with excellent results and consequent saving of overhead charges and management expenses.

The extension of our ladies' factory in Northampton, which has been mentioned by our chairman, is rapidly reaching completion, and I shall be extremely disappointed if we do not get this extension running fully 100 per cent. before the end of the year.

It, however, takes time for the benefits of co-ordination to become fully effective. Personally I have no fears in this direction. I therefore have much pleasure in formally seconding the resolution proposed by our chairman. (Cheers.)

A SHAREHOLDER'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. M. S. MYERS.—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—As responsible with my firm for much of the issue of this company's capital from its initiation to to-day—practically the whole of it—and as personally a very large shareholder—next to the board one of the largest—it has given me great satisfaction to listen to the chairman's speech, because he has given us in that speech figures and facts which are not, and could not very well have been, placed in the report. We have passed through a year which has been very difficult indeed for industry, and I think it says much that in that year, with the terrible beginnings which it had, we have shown a substantial profit over the combined figures of the two concerns given last year. In addition to that we hear that the company has opened a large number of new branches, the actual cost of which, of course, would be a capital charge, but the initiation of which in the early stages is a charge to revenue. New branches do not always pay at once, and there is a cost in their initiation which must go against profit and loss, with the result that the profits which will come from their foundation will benefit future years. In addition to this, the economies for which the subsidiary was acquired have not yet come into full force, so that if, happily, taxation should decrease, which is not likely—(laughter)—or if there should come some alleviation in the stress which we are going through, this company will be one of the best founded to benefit by the better times which we hope are ahead.

IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

It has always been a moot question to me how far rationalization such as this company is now engaged in can succeed, and one of the main factors in connexion with rationalization is the management of the businesses themselves. I sometimes wish that in this connexion we could form a school or college for the better education of those people who are going to manage large concerns: it is absolutely a faculty in itself. You have not only to have a grasp of all the details necessary to the particular business in which you are interested, but you need to have broad vision, and, above all, you have not to be led away, but with your advance you always need to have caution.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think that in our board we have a set of men who have only one real object in life, and that is the advancement of their company, and so long as we have them, or men like them, in charge of our affairs I think we who are shareholders, and are only interested in the financial results of the company, can rest satisfied, because, come weal or woe—and it has been weal so far—I think we can be satisfied that there is very little that we can suggest for the betterment of the company's affairs. In leaving that subject I would only say this, that I feel sure, from my knowledge of them, that the board will always be most anxious to have any criticism or friendly advice, but sometimes questions put from the body of the hall are very difficult to answer, and if any shareholder has any real criticism or advice to offer, as I have had myself once or twice, I think it is better sometimes to give them in advance rather than from the body of the hall.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. HARTLEY ASPDEN proposed the re-election of Mr. John Dickens, the retiring director, which was seconded by Mr. G. H. FRECKNALL, and unanimously agreed to; and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. were reappointed auditors on the motion of Mr. A. H. BUTLIN, seconded by Mr. S. E. SEARS.

THANKS VOTED TO DIRECTORS AND STAFF

Mr. MYERS.—Ladies and gentlemen,—The election of the auditors usually finishes—and in this case does finish—the formal business of the meeting, but before we part I should like to move a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and the whole of the board of directors for the very able manner in which they have conducted the business of the company during a very trying year; and, with that, I would ask them to convey to the whole of their staff our thanks as shareholders for the work which the staff do in the conduct of the business. (Cheers.)

The vote was carried with acclamation, and the CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Feb. 25.—At the wool sale held here to-day 11,400 bales were offered. The selection, particularly of merinos, was attractive, and included high-class clips. The recent improvement at other centres was fully maintained. The principal buyers were Europe and Japan.

SYDNEY, Feb. 25.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings amounted to 7,350 bales, of which 6,921 were sold. Private sales consisted of 397 bales. There was an average selection. The market was firm at yesterday's rates, with special inquiry for superfine lots. All sections of the trade operated freely. Greasy merino realised up to 25d., comeback 13¾d., and crossbred 12¼d.—*Reuter.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND GATESHEAD GAS

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW ACT

THE COAL MINES BILL

The ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Company was held yesterday in Newcastle.

Mr. JOHN EDWARD COWEN, J.P. (the chairman), presided, and in reviewing the accounts, said that the final result of the year's working was that they were enabled to pay dividends at the authorized rates on the Preference and Ordinary stocks. The rate on the Ordinary stock now recommended was £2 17s. 6d. per cent., which, with the interim dividend already paid, made £5 7s. 6d. per cent. for the year, and the amount carried forward was increased by £5,871, making a total carry forward to 1930 of £56,353. The special purposes, renewal and reserve funds together, as would be seen from the balance-sheet, amounted to £156,000, and on the other side they had cash and investments amounting to £170,000, which showed a satisfactory liquid position.

POWERS UNDER NEW ACT

With regard to the company's Act of 1929, the Chairman, continuing, said:—The Bill was opposed by 21 local authorities. Several meetings took place, and after very keen negotiations a compromise was arranged and the Bill was unopposed in Parliament. The most important changes brought about by the Act are:—

(1) That the company becomes what is known as a "basic price company"—*i.e.*, instead of the authorized dividend payable on the Ordinary stock being dependent upon the initial price of gas in Newcastle and Gateshead, it is dependent upon the difference between the total net amount received for gas over the whole area and the total amount which would have been received if such gas had been sold at the basic prices fixed in the Act for the respective districts. In other words, it is dependent upon the average price received for gas.

(2) The company is authorized to pay a minimum dividend of 5 per cent., and so long as to-day's prices to the small consumer are not exceeded a dividend of £5 7s. 6d. per cent. may be paid.

In future whatever sum is paid as dividend in excess of the basic dividend of 5 per cent., or whatever sum is carried to the reserve fund, a like sum shall be applied to the benefit of the employees, but half of such amount must be applied in part payment of the company's contributions to the employees' superannuation and sick benefit funds. Under the new system the consumer, the stockholder, and the employee have a common interest in economy and efficiency.

PRICE OF GAS

Under the Act it has become practicable to introduce alternative methods of charging for gas, and in order to meet competition and to assist the industries of the district an alternative scale of charges has been introduced under which the consumer pays a fixed quarterly charge per service pipe and a graded price per therm for all gas used. Therefore, the larger the consumption of gas the lower is the rate paid. This tariff is entirely optional, but we believe that the offer of it will result in increasing the sale of gas for industrial and other purposes, and eventually will be beneficial to the small as well as the large consumers.

The Board of Trade Order obtained in 1924 authorizing the acquisition of the Walker and Wallsend and Chester-le-Street Gas Companies provided that at the end of 1929 the price of gas in the Wallsend area should be reduced to that of Newcastle, representing a reduction in price in that district of 0.8d. per therm. It also provided that in Chester-le-Street the price should at the same time be reduced by 0.2d. per therm. We have had in operation for many years a scale of charges for outlying districts dependent upon the distance from Newcastle and the total consumption in the particular district. Under this scale Chester-le-Street obtains a further 0.2d. reduction, and Prudhoe and Earsdon urban districts also obtain reductions of 0.2d. per therm. All these reductions are now in operation, and we hope that they will encourage a greater use of gas.

DEVELOPMENTS

The company, along with certain manufacturers of gas appliances, constituted a gas section at the North East Coast Exhibition held in Newcastle from May to October last. The section was very highly praised by competent authorities and was the most advertised section of the exhibition.

A travelling showroom has been in use since the end of June. It visits the outlying districts so as to take gas appliances and cookery demonstrations practically to the doors of the residents in those districts which are not large enough to justify the establishment of permanent showrooms. We have a very large area of supply—about 20 miles north to south and a similar distance from east to west—and as much of it is scattered the travelling showroom meets a great need. Nearly 10,000 people have already visited this showroom. A new main to connect the Howdon and North Shields Works is being laid, and all our manufacturing works will then be connected by mains.

The Government having asked the gas industry to expedite work and offered grants to meet interest charges for a few years on the capital expenditure to those submitting proposals which the Development Advisory Committee approve, your directors have placed a contract for a new 3,000,000 cu. ft. gasholder to be erected at Howdon, for which a grant has been approved by his Majesty's Treasury.

THE FUTURE

With regard to the future, the most disturbing factor is the Coal Mines Bill now before Parliament. This Bill is not wanted by the coalowners in this district, nor by the public. It contains, among many other objectionable proposals, one for artificially raising the price of coal, and I cannot see who is going to benefit from the Bill in the long run except our foreign competitors. The politicians should leave the coal industry to work out its own salvation. It has done a great deal recently to improve its position, and no doubt if left alone would rehabilitate itself without any artificial raising of the price of coal to home consumers.

So far as this company is concerned, we have made our contracts for coal for this year, and though the cost per ton will be greater than in 1929, and it is doubtful whether residuals will realize as much as in the past year, yet I think there is little likelihood of any change in the price of gas during 1930.

Beyond that, it depends largely upon the effects of the Coal Mines Bill and the prices that may be realized for residuals. We have not made a very good start this year with the sale of gas owing to the mild weather. In the early months of last year we had very severe weather, with the result that there was an abnormal demand for gas. On the other hand, we are continuing to supply large numbers of additional gas-using appliances, and there are about 130,000 cooking stoves and 40,000 fires out on hire in the district, besides large numbers privately owned. We have increased the number of cookers on hire during the past year by over 5,300, wash boilers by 5,000, and public lamps by nearly 1,000. Our consumers show an increase of 4,000 on the year and are now 191,700.

SMOKELESS SOLID FUEL

One great public advantage in using gas fires is that the smoke pollution of the atmosphere is minimized. We are, however, sellers of solid smokeless fuel as well as gas. The public have heard a lot about new smokeless fuels at high prices made by patent processes which have yet to be proved commercially

ST. JAMES' & PALL MALL ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

EXPANDING BUSINESS

DIRECT CURRENT TO ALTERNATING SYSTEM

PROGRESS OF THE CHANGE-OVER

SUBSTANTIAL TARIFF REDUCTIONS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the St. James' and Pall Mall Electric Light Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, Carnaby-street Station, Golden-square, London, W.

The RT. HON. GERALD W. BALFOUR, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. H. Barrenger, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Your directors have to record with deep regret the loss by death of their colleague Mr. Robert Benson, who had been a member of the board since 1920. Mr. Benson's high standing in the world of finance, and the fact that he was a director of the London Electric Supply Corporation, with which the company has intimate relations, gave him a special position on the board. His colleagues will miss from among them the presence of a genial and cultured gentleman with whom it was always pleasant to work.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Taking first the capital account, it will be seen that during the year expenditure amounted to just over £80,000.

By far the largest items consist of expenditure on machinery and fixed plant and on mains, necessitated by the change-over to the new standard distribution system. A considerable amount of plant and mains unsuitable for the new standard system has been dismantled during the year, and the writing off of this has been met from the appropriate sinking funds.

I mentioned last year that the board were hopeful of being able to secure on lease—or otherwise—further sites for static transformer sub-stations, and I am pleased to say that our negotiations in this direction have been successful.

In connexion with the work of change-over of the system from direct current to alternating current it may interest shareholders to know that by the end of 1929 we had made connexions to our alternating current system of 7,304kw., equivalent to 20 per cent. of the total connexions at that date.

HEAVY NON-RECURRENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

We are again faced in 1930 with an exceptionally heavy programme of capital expenditure, estimated at £124,000, but it will be appreciated that, although the cost of equipping sub-stations and laying distributing mains, which for a time represent latent capacity, is high, the major portion of such expenditure is non-recurrent. The board are hopeful that by the end of the current year the new standard system will be available in all the principal streets in the area, and thus—unless unforeseen circumstances arise—it should not be necessary to incur such heavy commitments on capital account for some years hence.

Our total capital expenditure at December 31, 1929, on assets in commission amounted to £993,713, or £73,713 in excess of the total capital received.

Turning to the revenue account, it will be seen that the item "Purchase of Current" increased by some £16,189 beyond that of 1928, but at this extra cost we purchased nearly 6,000,000 additional units, and the cost per unit of electricity purchased from the London Power Company fell from .794d. in 1928 to .776d. in 1929.

Rents payable show an advance of £978, due to our having acquired on lease during the year further sites for sub-stations. I do not think there are any other items of expense calling for special attention, as the comparatively small increases shown can be attributed—in the main—to the larger volume of business with which all departments of the company have now to deal.

Passing to the credit side of the revenue account, it will be seen that receipts from sales of electricity were less by £3,778 than in the preceding year, although the units sold increased by nearly 5,250,000, compared with an increase of 4,000,000 units in 1928. Connexions also show a satisfactory advance from 35,626 to 38,609 kilowatts.

CAUSES OF LOWER REVENUE

The drop in revenue is due to two substantial reductions effected in our tariffs during the year, one in the lighting charges and the other in the charge for power, heating, and cooking purposes, together with a concession in the quarterly "minimum charge" for lighting supply. The first of these reductions dated from January 1, 1929, and the second from Michaelmas, 1929.

Our charges for all classes of supply are now considerably below the pre-War basis. For heating, power, and cooking supply our charge from Michaelmas, 1929, has been a flat rate of ½d. per unit—a tariff which I venture to suggest—taking into consideration our geographical situation in the heart of the West End of London—will bear favourable comparison with that of any supply undertaking in the United Kingdom.

REDUCED RATE FOR ADVERTISEMENT LIGHTING

We have also extended to all forms of "advertisement" lighting the reduced rate of 2d. per unit during certain hours on weekdays and throughout Sundays. Hitherto this special rate applied only to shop window lighting. It continues to prove a most popular feature, and is evidently regarded by the large business houses and shopkeepers in our area as an attractive and profitable method of advertising. The average overall return from sales in 1929 was 2.054d. per unit, compared with 2.414d. per unit in 1928.

It will thus be seen that our customers have received during the year a considerable measure of relief. By applying the 1929 sales to the 1928 average overall return we find that, represented in sterling, the relief granted amounted during the year to no less a sum than £56,000, or about 17 per cent. of our 1928 revenue.

HIGHER INCOME-TAX

Coming to the net revenue account, it will be observed that the charge for income-tax is some £5,834 higher than the preceding year, and that on the other side of the account the interest received on investments has been written up to the "gross" figure, showing an advance of £3,513 beyond that of 1928. Thus the increase in charge for tax is more apparent than real, and the actual increase, represented by the difference in the two figures—namely, £2,321—is mainly accounted for by the tax on the higher undistributed profits of 1928.

The provisions for sinking funds "A" and "B" are those compulsory under the 1925 Act, and the allocation to contingency fund is again on the basis authorized by that Act.

From the balance-sheet it will be seen that we disposed during the year of part of our holding of London Power Company, Limited, Five per Cent. Debenture stock. This was in order to assist us in financing our large commitments on capital account.

To summarize our results, we close the year with a net profit of £75,339, against £103,851 in 1928, and after bringing in the balance from 1928 and deducting the interim dividends paid in August last we have now to deal with a surplus of £159,090, against £157,033.

CONSUMERS' AND SHAREHOLDERS' BENEFITS

The diminution in net profit—and that is a point to which I want to draw your special attention—far from reflecting any decline in our business, is the result of the deliberate policy of the board in fulfilment of our obligations under the 1925 Act.

In accordance with that Act we have passed on to the consumers very substantial benefits, made possible by successful trading. The company's agreed "standard price" operative until December 31, 1931, is 2.917d. per unit. Last year, as already mentioned, our average overall return was 2.054d. per unit; this represented a "consumers' benefit" under the "sliding scale" of no less a sum than £134,165. We are permitted, provided the profits are available, to appropriate a sum equivalent to one-sixth of this amount, namely, £22,360, for the benefit of the Ordinary shareholders. This, as will be seen from item 3 (e) of the directors' report, has been done, and the sum appropriated, added to that similarly applied in the 1928 accounts in respect of the years 1926-1927 and 1928, makes a total shareholders' benefit of £35,742.

Under the Act of 1925 the board may distribute the shareholders' benefit either by way of additional dividend on Ordinary shares or of capitalization into Ordinary shares bearing a standard rate of dividend of 7 per cent. After full consideration your directors deem it wise, in your interests, to adopt the latter alternative.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME

Under item 3 (a) of our report appears an appropriation of £4,992 to co-partners. Acting in conjunction with certain other London electricity supply companies the board have established, with the consent of the Electricity Commissioners, as required by the Act of 1925, a co-partnership scheme applicable to all permanent employees of the company after one year's probationary service. The co-partnership bonus is dependent upon the rate of additional dividend earned under the "sliding scale" upon the company's issued Ordinary share capital.

The board are convinced that the inauguration of a co-partnership scheme will prove an added incentive to our workers to give loyal service to the interests of the company, and will still further cement the cordial relations existing between the board and the employees.

Our "carry forward" is reduced to just over £100,000, which is in excess of the limit allowed by the 1925 Act—namely, the equivalent of one year's dividend on the Preference share capital and one year's dividend at the standard rate on the issued Ordinary share capital. I would remind you, however, that the liberal reductions in tariff effected at Michaelmas, 1929, to which I have referred, must be borne throughout the whole of the current year, and we anticipate that the accounts for 1930 will show a material diminution in this figure.

HEARTY COOPERATION OF THE STAFF

I desire in conclusion to offer a warm tribute alike to our staff and to our workpeople for the efficiency, the loyalty, and the zeal which they have shown and are showing in the service of the company. The prosperity of a concern like ours must always depend, in no small measure, upon the hearty cooperation of all concerned. One and all, from highest to lowest, have worked together and given of their best. Our cordial thanks are due to them for their share in the eminently satisfactory results to which we can point to-day.

I now have to move: "That the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1929, as submitted by the directors be received and adopted and that the dividends recommended therein be declared and paid on March 1, 1930."

The RIGHT HON. the EARL of LYTTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour and Mr. C. P. Sparks, M.Inst.C.E., were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., having been reappointed for the ensuing year, the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and the staff.

THE EXPLORATION COMPANY

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT YEAR

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Exploration Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. M. SHAW (managing director) said that the past year might be divided into two periods, one of eight months to the end of August, at which date the directors felt every confidence that they would be able to present a satisfactory report for the year, and the other of four months to the end of December, in which the disastrous fall in prices, both here and in the United States, had for the time being not only carried away the profits of the company but also their carry-forward of £43,264. In their case this was accentuated by the course of events in Mexico, where the serious drought and the fall in the price of silver had materially altered matters for the worse. The drought caused the mill at Santa Rosa to be shut down during the last four months of the year and involved an increase in their advances to that company of £10,000, a drain on their cash resources with no immediate improvement in the assets to set against it.

The gross profits for the year, with £5,000 added in respect of income-tax and some other adjustments, amounted to the not unsatisfactory figure of £48,555, but owing to depreciation they were unable to recommend a dividend for the year. The cash position, with a balance of liquid assets of £62,000, was quite a strong one. Shares and interests in other companies stood in the books at a total of £374,940, and it was on this figure that the depreciation of £75,000 referred to in the report had occurred.

After dealing with the various holdings of the company, the chairman said that the past year had been an exceptionally difficult one, and the accounts were made up at a time when values were at a very low level. They looked forward to a substantial recovery, and in some cases it had already come, so there was foundation for thinking that they might look forward confidently to meeting the shareholders next year under happier auspices.

The report was unanimously adopted.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. Dec. from July 1
Assam-Bengal (Jan. 25)	Rs. 4,61,000	−6,849 −7,33,728
Calcutta Trams (April 1)	Rs.1,24,732	−4,466 −88,939
Canadian Pac. (Jan. 1)	$2,933,000	−454,000 −4,834,000
Cent. Uruguay (Jan. 1)	£37,716	+6,229 +3,367
Do., Eastn. Exten.	£9,581	+1,388 +4,622
Do., Nthrn. Exten.	£3,928	−279 −5,820
Do., Westn. Exten.	£3,388	+290 +4,774
Cordoba Central (Feb. 1)	£52,000	−18,000 −295,000
H. E. H. Nizam's (Cor.'s lines):		
Broad gauge system	Rs.2,38,922	+3,347 +9,75,885 (April 1)
Do., Hyd. Gd. Valley	Rs.2,18,475	+8,762 −21,061
Do., Govt. lines worked by Cor.:—		
Broad gauge	Rs.35,729	+5,432 +7,95,606
Metre gauge	Rs.45,558	+4,046 +6,39,860
San Paulo	£42,7512	+15,298 −10,302 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

† The traffic for 1929 was interrupted by heavy rains.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.—Traffic returns for January:—Miles flown, 60,441 (against 50,815); miles flown since April 1, 1929, 1,100,733 (against 875,994); ton miles flown since month, 44,769 (against 32,766); ton miles for 1929, 902,953 (against 716,094); receipts for Jan., £32,829 (against £21,937); and receipts since April 1, 1929, £506,849 (against £392,585).

MINING AND OIL NEWS

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Mindola Hole 20 from 387ft. to 409ft., averages 4.45 per cent. copper for true width 16ft."

PENGWAT (MALAYA) TIN DREDGING.—The board has completed negotiations for the purchase of 832 acres of tin bearing land situated at Malim Nawar Mukim of Kampar District of Kinta Perak with one bucket dredge.

CHAMPION REEF GOLD.—Cablegram:—"Two rockbursts have blocked Garland's secondary shaft from 30th to 55th levels. Do not expect output or development programme will be seriously affected. Official Note.—This shaft was used solely as an upcast airway, and the ore damaged by the rockbursts does not contain payable ore reserves. It will be necessary, however, to provide alternative upcast airways in place of those portions which have been affected.

MUFULIRA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Preliminary assay results from Mufulira Borehole No. 20, second orebody, beginning at a depth of 1,696.2ft., indicate 35ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 4.38 per cent. copper. Hole being continued."

LENA GOLDFIELDS.—Lena Mines.—During the period from February 1 to February 15 the gold obtained from washing and other sources was 970oz.; estimated value, £4,074.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended February 22 in the Bolivar District was 128,378 metric tons (previous week, 125,071 metric tons); Maracaibo District, 6,393 metric tons (6,195 metric tons). Well L.S. 151 at Lagunillas has been brought in, producing 274 metric tons per day through a ¾in. flow plug with 500lb. pressure. Well L.S. 161 has been brought in, producing 84 metric tons per day through a ¾in. flow plug with 430lb. pressure.

The share capital of the Portman Building Society increased during 1929 by £406,727 to £1,539,865. The amount advanced on mortgages during the year was £398,995, an increase of £322,014 over 1928. The mortgage asset increased by £622,752, and stood at December 31 at £2,228,054. The amount received on deposit was £190,107, as against £66,846 withdrawn, the total sum on deposit being increased to £281,111. The net profit, including the balance brought forward from 1928, amounted to £89,975. After paying interim dividends and interest on shares withdrawn, adding £15,000 to reserve, setting aside £4,000 towards the jubilee bonus, and allowing £500 for income-tax, there remained £25,671. The directors have declared and paid a final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of tax, for the quarter ended December 31, 1929, which has absorbed £23,458, leaving a balance of £2,213 to be carried forward.

MERCANTILE INVESTMENT AND GENERAL TRUST

CONTINUED PROGRESS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mercantile Investment and General Trust Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SIR MILES MATTINSON, K.C. (chairman of the company), presided.

Mr. W. E. TAYLOR (one of the joint secretaries) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—It is usual upon the occasion of these annual meetings to inquire at the outset, Has the company advanced, or gone back, or stood still in the year under review? The most popular, though not the only test, is the net revenue of the year. Well, this year your net revenue is £333,519. Last year it was £310,910—an apparent difference of £22,609 in favour of this year. But this large difference is more apparent than real, as the figures of this year are not comparable on the same lines as in former years. During the year the company issued £300,000 of new capital and instalments of the new money were received during the year, and dividends upon some part of the new money are included in the results of the year.

On the other hand, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. has been charged day by day upon all the new money received, and the debit for that interest charged against revenue is quite equal to, if it does not exceed, the dividends actually received on the new money. When adjustment is made there is still an addition to the net revenue of over £6,000, which is to be attributed to the greater productivity of the old capital. Therefore, though the progress of the company has somewhat slowed down, as you would expect in the difficult year through which we have passed, that progress has continued. This figure of over £6,000 is a definite advance on last year, after making all the usual liberal provisions for the future, including the contribution of £50,000 from revenue to reserve. This additional profit enables the board to recommend an increase of ½ per cent. on the Ordinary dividend, raising it to the high figure of 16½ per cent., and to add a further £9,000 to the carry-over.

The board have not forgotten, and they do not wish you to forget, that next year, if the dividend is to be maintained at the 16½ per cent. now reached, a further considerable sum will have to be provided for dividend on the extra £250,000 of Ordinary stock then fully ranking, but, other things being equal, the new money will be more productive in the current year than in the past year, and there is reason to expect that an increased revenue from that source will take care to a large extent of this additional dividend charge.

There are two observations to be made about the new capital raised last year. In the first place, it gave a not inconsiderable bonus to every Ordinary stockholder. The holder who sold his rights at or about the time of issue realized a handsome cash bonus, while the holder who continued to hold the new shares allotted will, it is calculated, next year, on the basis of the existing dividend, receive approximately an additional ½ per cent. on his whole Ordinary investment. (Hear, hear.)

The other observation is that the company has secured in the premiums on the new shares the sum of £250,000, which, with the £50,000 this year added from revenue, brings the reserves on the face of the balance-sheet up to £1,000,000. (Hear, hear.) That is an imposing figure, but it does not exhaust your reserves. The stockholders of a well-established trust company which over a course of years has followed a provident policy may be said to have three lines of reserve. The first is the carry-over. That is always undivided revenue. In this company we have added to it year by year, and it has now been brought up to the sum of £54,238. That is the first line upon which you can fall back in an emergency, and it is a fund to which the board would first resort to maintain the Ordinary dividend if that were desired.

The second line is the reserve proper, which in the case of this company—apart from the quarter of a million from premiums on new shares—has been made up wholly by annual contributions from revenue. For the last seven years the annual allocation has been as much as £50,000. I look upon that sum as in the nature of an insurance risk. It is not dissimilar to the premiums which a shipowner pays to underwriters or to himself for his own insurance fund, to cover the risk of casualties to his ships and cargoes.

We in this company are our own insurers, and this large annual sum charged against profits is the premium we provide against the risk of casualties to our diversified list of investments. The casualties which have occurred during the last few years have in fact been provided out of the third line of reserve, of which I will speak, so that, as in the case of one or two famous companies it would be possible to name, this insurance fund in our case is intact and has become a true reserve.

The third line of reserve is the market value of your securities which is necessarily fortified year by year by any balance of gains over losses upon the realization of capital assets. For the last few years I have been able to report that these securities were of a market value largely in excess of the price at which they stood in the books. As everyone knows, since our last meeting there has been a general fall in market values—securities good, bad, or indifferent have equally suffered—but I am still able to assure you that there is a large—though somewhat reduced—margin of market appreciation on our assets. (Hear, hear.) This is over and above the reserve of £1,000,000 and carry-over of £54,000.

This leads me to add a few words about our capital investments. We have nearly £8,000,000 of invested funds distributed over some 740 different investments in both hemispheres, and in practically every country in the world, except Russia. There we draw the line, and as in investing your funds we act upon business principles and have no regard to political exigencies, no portion of your money is likely to go down that particular sink. (Laughter and cheers.)

Now, a feature of this investment trust, as of most other investment trusts, is that a large part of its funds is invested abroad—in many cases in British companies, but British companies operating in foreign lands or the Dominions and under the laws and fiscal arrangements of those foreign countries. The foreign securities held by trust companies form part of and help to swell the great investment of British capital abroad which is computed to be over £4,000,000,000 sterling. This foreign investment of British capital is a profitable investment, paying an average return of over 7 per cent. That means large profits earned abroad from the foreigner and brought home every year, not in the form of cash, but in the part discharge of a huge indebtedness for foodstuffs and raw materials essential to the life of the nation.

That investment of over £4,000,000,000 is the accumulation of more thrifty days destroyed ruinous taxation in this country destroyed both the incentive and the capacity to save, and that great fund, the fruit of the self-denial and thrift of the past, is the fiscal stand-by of the nation to-day. With the staple export trades of the country in the throes of acute depression, yearly less and less able to compete with the low production costs of their rivals—due to lower wages and longer hours and much lighter taxation—and yearly making a less and less contribution to the income of the nation, and the maintenance of the balance of trade, it is this item of nearly £300,000,000 from foreign investments which with the receipts from shipping by an ever-narrowing margin saves the economic situation of the country.

If the trade balance went definitely against Great Britain, a depreciated exchange would quickly send up the cost of living and greatly add to the area of distress, and all the resolutions in the world of trade union congresses about the necessity of keeping up the standard of living would not alter the grim realities of the resulting situation. Investment abroad is not free from risk any more than investment at home, but at the present time the higher return obtained from investments of the same class abroad enables the investor to provide an insurance against his risk which is absent in the case of the similar home investments. We do far more service to the public interest as well as to our constituents by investing your funds abroad to give 7 per cent. than by investing in the same class of securities at home to give half that return. (Hear, hear).

In addition to our foreign investments we have a considerable investment in this country. There is this distinction to be made in regard to home investments. Where we have invested in companies dealing in the conveniences or luxuries or amusements of life, we have generally obtained a return which justifies the investment, but where we have invested in the great basic industries of the country, as coal, iron and steel, cotton, transport, shipping, our experience—which is common to others—is that with a few exceptions we have made losses or obtained a return which, when brought into the average of the companies' revenue, has proved a drag upon our general prosperity. Happily our remaining investment in securities of the last class is very moderate in amount, and, though everything which relates to the future of the industry of the country is a concern of a great investment trust, our special risk in the direction indicated is, I am glad to say, not great. I now beg to move the adoption of the report and the payment of the dividends recommended therein. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. K. WHIGHAM seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD JOHNSTON, resolutions for the conversion of the 250,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, and 250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, issued in March last, into Preference and Ordinary stock respectively, were unanimously approved.

The retiring director (Mr. W. K. Whigham) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co.) were re-appointed.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff for their services to the company concluded the proceedings.

BURNELL & CO., LTD.

INCREASED TURNOVER

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MARKETS

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Burnell and Company, Limited, was held on Monday at the head office of the company at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

Mr. D. C. JENNINGS, D.S.O. (chairman of the company), in the course of his speech said:—From the report and accounts for the year 1929, which have been in your hands for some days, you will have observed that your company has passed through a very difficult year. Fortunately, your company commenced the year in a good position, and the results of the first half-year were satisfactory. A slackening of demand from our principal markets, particularly India, resulted in keen competition throughout the industry, with consequent lower prices.

There has also been considerable fluctuation in the price of our raw materials, and the greatest care has been necessary in making purchases. We have endeavoured to keep our stocks at the minimum of our requirements, and consequently your company has not sustained any serious loss through depreciation in the value of our essential materials.

We have continued to develop new markets and new lines of activity, and we are pleased to say that the business of the company showed an increased turnover as compared with 1928, in spite of considerably lower monetary value of the articles produced.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

If you will now turn to the balance-sheet, you will notice some changes in its arrangement, as it has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, and a profit and loss account is now included. The amount shown as fixed assets, after depreciation, is practically unchanged at £104,490 10s. 4d., although £3,485 have been spent on additions to plant. The current assets, excluding investments, amount to the substantial sum of £135,988 8s. 1d. The net current asset position is strong, amounting to £111,123 3s. 4d.

On the other side of the balance-sheet, under capital and liabilities, there is no alteration in the amount of issued capital at £177,575. Current liabilities at £24,865 4s. 9d. show a decrease of £7,104 1s. 3d. as compared with last year. The general reserve fund remains at £25,000.

With regard to the profit and loss account, due to the conditions in the industry which I have already described, our profit is unfortunately smaller this year; but in view of all the difficulties encountered, we consider it satisfactory.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The gross profit for the year, before depreciation, was £19,219 9s. 5d. After making provision for depreciation and other charges the net profit for the year amounted to £14,669 9s. 5d. The amount brought forward is £11,062 6s. 3d., making a total of £25,731 15s. 8d.

After making provision for income-tax and the dividend on the Preference shares to December 31, 1929, there is a balance to revenue account of £14,538 13s. 8d., which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To a dividend on the Ordinary shares at 7 per cent. per annum for the year ended December 31, 1929, which will absorb the sum of £3,500.

To carry forward to the year 1930 the sum of £11,038 13s. 8d., which is approximately the same as the amount brought forward from the previous year.

For the past four or five years we have not distributed more than 30 per cent. of our profit available for the Ordinary shares, and this has enabled us to extend our business, and to build up substantial reserves. In view of the present state of our markets, and the increased amount of money required in our business, we feel that it would be unwise to draw upon our reserves to maintain the dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares.

We hope you will agree that the figures disclosed in the accounts indicate that your company is in a sound financial position.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

With regard to the current year, I am glad to say that our main rolling mills at Ellesmere Port are satisfactorily employed, and the volume of business on our books is equal to that at this time last year. The price, however, is not quite so satisfactory, but, on the other hand, we shall obtain considerable benefit from the lower cost of our raw materials. Generally speaking, the present outlook is rather more promising than it was at the close of the year.

With regard to our two works at Liverpool, business during the year fluctuated considerably, but both showed a profit on the year's operations. At the present time they are both well employed, and the immediate outlook is satisfactory.

The present state of the industry seems to be similar to other cycles of depression through which this company has passed in its 30 years' history. These periods of depression are unpleasant while they last, and require from those charged with the management of our business more patience and skill until more normal conditions again prevail.

THE HOME MARKET

I am pleased to say that the home consumption of steel sheets has shown some increase over that for the previous year, but it is nothing like as much as it should be. There are innumerable opportunities for the economic use of steel sheets in this country, but unfortunately some of the designers and others who have charge of specifications continue to think in terms of imported wood as opposed to steel.

Certain steps have been taken to stimulate the more general use of steel, and this opens a great field for special endeavour to increase and make markets. We are very much encouraged by the small increase which has already taken place, and it is satisfactory to know that there is still a very large home market for our products which has not yet been developed.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. H. T. Treglown, J.P., was re-elected, and Messrs. W. H. Jones and Co., chartered accountants, were re-appointed.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday there was again very little chartering in the principal trades and rates were nominal and approximate in the grain exporting markets of the North Pacific, Northern Range, and Australia. The River Plate appeared to be steadier for distant loadings on the payment of the improved figure of 14s. 3d. for a steamer of medium size from Rosario to the Havre-Hamburg range, May, but the position of ready tonnage was without improvement. Coals from ps. 6d. having been accepted for early March shipment from Villa Constitucion to Antwerp or Rotterdam.

Fixtures included the following:—Rosario.—Larpool, 5,900 tons, 10 per cent., Havre-Hamburg range, 14s. 3d., May. Villa Constitucion.—Georgios G., 6,600 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 9s. 6d., early March. Corpus Christi.—Brabant, 2,000 tons, 5 per cent., Sweden (two ports), 8s. 7½., sulphur, March. Galf.—Samuel G. Brown (tanker), 9,000 tons, U.K./Cont., 45s., clean oil, March-April. Rangoon.—Sunland, 6,800 tons seas., Shanghai, 12s., March.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY

FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION SCHEME

SHAREHOLDERS' APPROVAL

MR. W. L. HICHENS'S VIEWS

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Preference and Ordinary shareholders of the English Electric Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2, to consider the scheme for the financial reorganization of the company which has already been submitted to shareholders in a detailed memorandum.

Mr. W. L. HICHENS, the chairman of the company, presided, and, in proposing the necessary resolutions, said that it had been apparent since the heavy losses which were disclosed in the balance-sheet for 1927 that the financial reorganization of the company must be undertaken at the appropriate moment.

FOUR WAYS OF SECURING IMPROVEMENT

There were four ways in particular in which improved results could be obtained:—(1) The reduction of fixed charges by a financial reconstruction; (2) the installation of improved machinery; (3) the expansion of the company's turnover; (4) a greater concentration upon research. The proposed scheme was comprehensive in character and would enable important advances to be made in each of the four directions indicated. The main cause why the earning capacity of the English Electric Company had proved unequal to its present capital burden was the heavy drop in prices and, consequently, in values, which all the basic industries had suffered from since 1921. It was clear that the earning capacity of the English Electric Company was insufficient to meet the whole of its present fixed charges. In view of what had already been done the only method which promised success was to lighten the immediate burden of Debenture interest, sinking fund, and bank interest, and to provide against the possible accumulation of arrears of Preference interest during the period of reconstruction. The present scheme made practical provision for these points and would result in a reduction in charges for interest and sinking fund from £182,000 per annum to £72,000 per annum. As regards the provision of new machinery the new capital of £750,000 which Messrs. Lazard Bros. would provide was sufficient not merely to liquidate the indebtedness of the company to its bankers, thereby relieving fixed charges, but also to enable important improvements to be carried out, which would have a material effect in reducing costs.

Another necessity for the success of the company was that it should have a bigger turnover of business. To secure this it required strong allies and unquestioned financial stability. The present scheme fulfilled both these requirements, and this was one of its most important features.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

Dealing with the financial aspect of the scheme as it affected the Preference shareholders, Mr. Hichens pointed out that the market value of the Preference shares at the beginning of December, before the present scheme was made public, was 7s. 6d., whereas the new par value would be 12s. 6d. In view of the fact that the new Preference shares would be buttressed by the £750,000 of new Ordinary shares which Messrs. Lazard Bros. would subscribe, and assuming, as presumably Messrs. Lazard Bros. anticipated, be expected to yield in course of time a satisfactory return, it was a fair inference that the new Preference shares would in time have a market value at least equal to their nominal value. In conclusion Mr. Hichens urged that the solution of the problem which this scheme offered was better than any other that could be suggested, and he strongly recommended it to the shareholders for adoption.

MESSRS. LAZARD BROS.' POSITION

In the discussion which followed, questions were asked as to the attitude of Messrs. Lazard Bros. in reference to the future management of the company: a shareholder also inquired had they had any consideration, by way of option or otherwise, which did not appear on the surface, for advancing £750,000 in the shape of Ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that it was a condition of the scheme that all the existing directors should place their resignations in the hands of Messrs. Lazard Bros., and, although he had no personal knowledge, it was to be assumed that they did intend to make certain changes. As to the terms on which the new money would be invested, they were precisely as set out in the scheme: Messrs. Lazard Bros. had no call or option of any description. As to what they were "getting out of it," his view was that Messrs. Lazard Bros. simply felt that the business of the English Electric Company, if properly financed and properly managed, should be a good one; that they were prepared to put up £750,000 on that basis, and that the reconstruction now proposed put the company on a satisfactory financial basis.

The necessary resolutions were carried by the requisite majority at all meetings, no vote being cast against the scheme.

The meeting of the holders of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Debentures, which followed, was adjourned for three weeks in the absence of the necessary quorum.

SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE MEETING

OVERWHELMING PROXY SUPPORT

The meeting of the holders of the Six per Cent. Convertible Debenture stock was then held.

Mr. R. S. GUINNESS, representing the trustees, the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation, Limited, presided. He stated that proxies had been lodged in favour of the directors to the extent of £770,441; in favour of a debenture-holder, £1,300; and against the resolution to the extent of £7,100, and called upon Mr. W. L. Hichens, the chairman of the company, to address the meeting.

In proposing the resolution before the meeting, Mr. HICHENS said that he intended to confine his remarks to the scheme as it affected the Six per Cent. Debenture-holders.

THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS' SECURITY

The scheme did not propose an alteration in the par values which existing debenture-holders would receive, for the par value in both cases would be £100. But it did propose an alteration in the form of security. It was important in the first instance to remember that the debenture-holders would be protected by the addition of £750,000 of new money in the form of Ordinary shares. Of each £100 nominal sent held, £35 would, in future, continue in the form of a Six per Cent. Debenture, and it was clear that its market value should be on a substantially higher basis than at present. Fifty pounds would be represented by £50 Six-and-a-Half per Cents. Preference shares and £15 by £15 in Ordinary shares. Obviously Messrs. Lazard Bros. thought that the Ordinary shares would within a reasonable time yield a satisfactory return, otherwise they would not have provided so large a sum in Ordinary shares. The present market anticipations also supported that view.

If the Ordinary shares became stabilized and yielded a satisfactory return, obviously the Preference shares would at least reach the level of par. It followed, therefore, that, if the scheme was as successful as the experts believed, the market value of the new securities would rise to par or above, with the result that every present Six per Cent. Debenture-holder of £100 would be able to realize his £100. He could not do that to-day. The market value in December was about £70. On that basis, while the Preference dividend was unpaid—under the new scheme—the existing Debenture-holder would get 3 per cent. When the Preference dividend was paid he would get over 7½ per cents., and when the Ordinary dividend was 5 per cent. he would get over 8½ per cent. It was reasonable to think that Debenture-holders would be better off under the scheme than at present.

THE ALTERNATIVE

What was the alternative? If the present proposal were not accepted the scheme would break down, and the company would be faced in all probability with the alternative of liquidation at no distant date. It would be better to accept the substance of the present scheme rather than to await the shadowy possibilities of liquidation.

After some discussion the resolution was carried on a show of hands by the requisite majority, but, in order to comply with the requirements of the Court, a poll was taken, the result of which will be made known later.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket Pay-day	Mar. 4 Mar. 6	Mar. 18 Mar. 20	April 1 April 3

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	53⅜ 54	+⅛
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4%	83⅜ 83⅝	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	101⅜ 102	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	101⅜ 102	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	101⅝ 101⅞	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	87⅝ 87⅞	+⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	92¼ 92½*	
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	92¼ 92½*	
100 93	Do., 4%	75 75⅛*	+⅛
100½ 99⅛	Treas., 5%	98½ 98⅝	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% 30	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
100 96⅞	Do., 5% 33-35	101¼ 101⅜	+⅛
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% 30-32	99⅛ 100⅛	+⅛
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% 32-34	99⅜ 99⅝	+⅛
60¼ 55	Do., 4% 31-33	98 98¼	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3%	56 57	+⅛
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	61½ 62½	
84⅜ 80	T'vaal, 3%	62⅜ 62⅝	+⅛
266 239	Bank of England	247 250	
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	80 80	
77¼ 60	India, 3½%	59 60	+⅛
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	51 52	+⅛
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	41½ 43½	+⅛
101⅞ 98	Do., 5%	99 100	+⅛
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4% 50-55	81½ 82½	+⅛
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½%	106 107	
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	61½ 62½	
76¼ 70	Do., 2½%	72¾ 73¾	
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	101 102	
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100½ 101½	+⅛
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62 63	
67 58⅝	Do., "A"	62½ 63½	
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½ 83½	
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	69¼ 70½	+⅛
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	59½ 60½	
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78 79	
100¾ 93	Do., 4½%	94¼ 95¼	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98 98½	−⅛
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% 45-75	90 90½	−⅛
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	89½ 89	
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	82½ 83	
95¾ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-38	94¾ 95

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday, as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial dinner hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ††‡, income-tax free up to 5s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns.. 32⅞
2½% Annt.. 27⅞
2½% Cons..34 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 4 31⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
4% Consol. Ln.. 83¾ ¾ 83¾ ¾ ¾

Rudla Beta, 68/1½††
Ruxa Dozars, 57/6▲
Craig, 53/-††
Dwundi, 14/-, 14/-
Halem, 27/6, 6/3
Lanuva, 42/6††, -/6
Tilkrit, 36/10½†† +10½, 5/7½
Do., 10% Pref., 36/6†† -, 3/7
United Planters' of Ceylon, 35/6†† 4/6††

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Amer. Telephone, 224⅞ 8
Anglo-Amer. Tel., 6% Prefd., 100⅝ 1¼ 100 1¼
Argo Portuguese, 21/4½ -/3½
Bengal Telephone Corp., 7% Bds., 102
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 60⅜ 60 ⅝ ½ ⅜ 60 ⅝ 59 60⅛ 59½ 9 60⅛ ½ 59½ 60⅜ 59½ 60⅜++ 59¾ ¼ 61
Do., "B," 20½† 9 ¼ ½ 8½ ⅜ 9 ½ ⅛ 8
Do., 5½% Pref., 95¼ ½ 6 5⅜ 6 6 5⅜ ½ 6¼ ½ 5⅞ ¼
Gt. Northern Tel., 30⅜ ¼ ⅛
Internatl. Telephone, 69½ ⅜ 69¾
Marconi Intl. Mar., 42/3 -/7½
Ud. River Plate, 5% Pref., 87/9 -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 21/6†† 20/10½ 20/- 1/-
Marconi's Wireless, 48/9
Radio of America, "A." Prefd., 10½
Venezuela, 24⅛

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Brazilian Traction, 37⅛†† ⅜ ½ ⅜ ½ ¾ ¼ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ⅛
Do., 6% Pref., 120
Hastings and Dist., 6% Pref., 1/6
London and Suburban, 2/3†
Do., 5% Pref., 10/3† -/3
Do., 4½% Deb., 62†
L.G.O.C., 4½% 1st Deb., 90⅝++
Maidstone and Dist., 6½% Pref., 20/3
Mexico, 6% Bds. (Endsd.), 49¼ ¼ ½
National, 29/6
Rio de Janeiro, 30-yr. 5% Bds., 1935, 96½; 7¼ ¼
Do., 5% 50-yr. Bds., 85½ ½
Wimpey, 5% Redlg. Mt. Stk., 86

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldersbot, 21/6
Lancashire, 7/-
United Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 21/-
West Yorkshire, 6½% Pref., 20/- -/1½ -/3 -/3

WATER WORKS

Consol. of Rosario, 5% 2nd Deb., 90⅛
East Surrey, 5% Deb., 96¼ ¼
Prov. of S.A., 25/- 4/6
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 19/3
Southend, 4% Deb., 73††

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Monday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—London County (2½% Cons. Stk., 1920) 1 to 52-54, Bootle (6%, 1938-50) 1 to 104-105, Dorset County (3%, 1922-32) 1 to 93-95, Stoke-on-Trent (6%, 1938-50) 2 to 104-106.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Gold Coast (4½%, 1956) 2 to 93-95, Natal (3½% Cons., 1934-44) 1 to 83-85, Western Australia (3%, 1916-36) 1 to 82-85.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Munich (6%, 1933-53) ½ to 87½-89½. FALL.—B.A. (5%, 1913 and 1914) ½ to 89½-91½.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Colombia (6½% Bds.) 2 to 80-84. FALL.—Chinese (5% Tientsin Pukow Exc.) 1½ to 18-23, ditto (5%, 1905, Hosan Ely.) 1 to 20-25, Egyptian (Pref.) ½ to 66½-68½, San Paulo (Bank) (6% Bds. "A") ½ to 68-74, ditto (6% Bds. "B") ½ to 68-74, ditto (6% "C") 2 to 67-73.

HOME RAILS. PREFERENCE.—FALL.—L.M. and S. (4% 1923) ½ to 67½-69½.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Alberta and Gt. Waterway 1 to 96-98, Canadian Pacific (Algoma Branch, 5% 1st M. Bds., 1937) 1 to 99-101.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Alabama Gt. Sthn. 2½ to 123-127, ditto (Prefd.) 3½ to 128-132. FALL.—Chicago G. Westn. (4% Prefd.) 1 to 36-38.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Aguas Blancas (4½% 1st M. Gtd. D. Stk.) 2 to 85-89, Cordoba Cenil. (4% 2nd D. Stk.) ½ to 59-61, Internatl. of C. America (6% Dividend Notes, 1936) 2½ to 93-97, Ottoman (Sm. to A.) (6% 2nd D. Stk.) 1½ to 56-61. FALL.—Antofag. (Chili) and Bolivia (4% Perp. D. Stk.) 1 to 69-71, Argentine G.W. (6% Gtd. Pref.) ½ to 98-100, Bahia-Blanca and N.-W. (4½% Gtd. Stk.) 1 to 73-77, ditto (4% 2nd D. Stk.) ½ to 77-79, Black Sea-Kuban Rly. (4½% Bds., Gtd. by Russian Govt.) ½ to 2-4, B.A. and Pac. (3% 1913 D. Stk. to Stg.) ½ to 83½-85½, Centl. Urug. (Extn. Extn.) ½ to 104-112½, Kabetian Rly. (4½% Bds., Gtd. by the Russian Govt., 1912) ½ to 2-4, Kokand-Namangan (4½% Bds., Gtd. by the R.G.) ½ to 2-4, Ottoman (S. to A.) (9% N.-C. Pref.) ¼ to 6¾-7¼, Salvador (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 3-4, Trofitsk Rly. (4½% Bds., Gtd. by the R.G.) ¼ to 2-4, Ufa. of Havana (5% Irred. D. Stk., 1908) 1 to 57-60.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Bentley's Yorks (4½% M. Deb., 1880, and ditto, 1892) 1 to 81-84.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—British Cotton and Wool Dyers (4% 1st Mt. Deb. Stk.) 2½ to 46-70, English Crown Spelter ⅛ to ⅜-⅝, Henekeys (7½% Ptg. Pref.) ⅛ to 1¼-1¾, Maypole Dairy (20% Prefd. Ord.) 3d. to 15/7½-16/1½, Montreal Cotton (5% 1st Mt. 35-yr. S.F. St. Debs.) 2 to 93-97, Wall Paper Mnfrs. (4% 1st M.D. Stk.) 2 to 70-75. FALL.—Assoc. Biscuit Mnfrs. (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 22/0-23/0, Assoc. Pd. Cement (5½% Pref.) 3d. to 17/9-18/9, Canadian Cottons (5% 1st Bds.) 1 to 91-95, Gallaher (4½% Pref.) 9d. to 20/9-21/6, Gillette Safety Razor 1 to 98-101, Henekeys 6d. to 9/6-10/6, Internat. Match (Ptg. Pref.) 2 to 78-83, Inveresk Paper ½ to 11½-12½, Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Debs.) ¼ to 29¼-30¼, Reckitt and Sons ½ to 57-4, Standard Chemical 2 to 29-34, Steel Bros. (7½% 2nd Pref.) ½ to 11¼-11½, Utd. Tobacco (8.) (Def. Ord. Stk.) ½ to 87-94, Van den Berghs (15% Prefd. Ord.) 3d. to 11/0-12/0.

ELECTRIC L. AND P.—RISE.—Buenos Aires (5% 1st M. T.F. Gld. Bds.) 4 to 98-101, Mexican L. and P. (5% 1st M. Gld. Bds.) 1 to 73-76, Quebec Pwr. (5% 1st M. and Coll. Tst. Skg. Fnd. Deb. Stk., Ser. "A") ½ to 96-98. FALL.—Shawinigan W. and P. 1 to 75-79.

FINANCIAL.—LAND.—FALL.—British S. Africa (Chartered) Co. (Wrnts. to Br.) 1½d. to 39/10½-40/4½.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—Premier Inv. (5% Pref.) 1 to 82-5, Railway Deb. and Genl. Inv. 4½ to 155-60, Traction and General 3 to 30½ 11, U.S. and Gen. (Defd.) 3 to 255-60. FALL.—S.A. Gold ⅛ to 15-16½.

INSURANCE.—FALL.—Tariff Reinsurances 6d. to 4/6-5/6.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—FALL.—Beardmore (3rd Pref.) 6d. to 6d.-1/6, Richardsons, Westgarth (Pref.) ½ to ⅝-1½.

MINES.—RISE.—Bechuanaland 3d. to 3/3-3/9, South Crofty 3d. to 3/6-4/0. FALL.—Waihi ½ to 19½-21½.

OIL.—FALL.—Anglo-Persian (1st Pref.) 3d. to 25/3-26/3, Canadian Eagle (6% Pref.) 6d. to 11/3-11/9, Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 6d. to 11/3-11/9, Phoenix Transport (1/0) 3d. to 5/6-6/0, Phoenix Products (Pref.) 3d. to 17/6-18/6.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—Union-Castle (6% Pref.) 6d. to 9/8-11/6, ditto (6½%) 6d. to 10/0-12/0, ditto (6% Deb.) 2 to 83-8.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Assam Cons. ½ to 21½-22½, Cachar and Dooars ½ to 18½-19½, Dimbula ½ to 2¾-3.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List:—

ARG. CITY OF (FINLAND).—£500,000 Thirty-Year Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Sterling Loan, 1929. Bonds, Nos. A1 to 200 (£500), B201 to 4,100 (£100), and C4,101 to 4,600 (£20).

BANK OF MONTREAL.—60,833 shares (London Register) of $100 each, fully-paid.

BEARDSMORE (WILLIAM) AND CO., LIMITED.—1,440,000 Ten per Cent. Non-Cumulative Third Preference shares of 10s. each, fully-paid. Nos. 1 to 1,440,000.

BRITISH ROPES, LIMITED.—£1,399,775 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock.

GUATEMALA CENTRAL RWY.—£500,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable stock, 1945-55.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£1,544 8s. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1913 Bonds of Schedule 2, Part II., of the Agreement of July 4, 1928.

TURNER AND NEWALL, LIMITED.—1,295,866 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 3,096,506 to 4,392,171.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, LIMITED.—417,320 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 1 to 417,320.

WHITE (THOMAS) (1928), LIMITED.—1,200,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of 1 each, fully-paid. Nos. 6,000,001 to 7,200,000.

MALAYAN RUBBER RETURNS

An official telegram from Kuala Lumpur to the Malayan Information Agency gives the returns for January as below:—

(1) Estimated total stocked on January 31 of dry weight of rubber of all grades on estates of over 100 acres:—Federated Malay States, 16,226 tons; Straits Settlements (including Singapore and Penang), 3,304 tons; Johore, 5,494 tons; Kedah, 2,247 tons; Perlis, 7 tons.

(2) Production declared during January on estates of over 100 acres:—Federated Malay States, 13,555 tons; Straits Settlements (including Singapore and Penang), 2,484 tons; Johore, 3,964 tons; Kedah, 2,308 tons.

(3) Stocks held by dealers:—Federated Malay States, 11,753 tons; Straits Settlements, 2,679 tons; Johore, 2,172 tons; Kedah, 537 tons; Perlis, 21 tons.

(4) Rubber shipments during January, 1930:—Federated Malay States, 23,871 tons; Straits Settlements (estimated), 5,409 tons; Johore, 8,837 tons; Kedah, 3,842 tons; Kelantan, 710 tons; Trengganu, 192 tons; Perlis, 36 tons.

A CENTRAL BANKING HANDBOOK

A third edition has been published of "Central Banks," by Mr. C. H. Kisch and Mr. W. A. Elkin (Macmillan, 18s. net). This volume, which is a study of the constitutions of banks of issue and contains also an analysis of representative charters, has now been revised so as to take account of currency legislation in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and elsewhere enacted since the early part of 1928, when the book was first published. It will be recalled that since then the Treasury and Bank of England note issues have been amalgamated, and that the French franc has been stabilized. The number of central bank constitutions brought under analysis has been extended in this edition, and includes all the leading systems of the world. The book contains a foreword by Mr. Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

Total exports by Japan during 1929 were valued at 2,148,619,000 yen (£214,861,900) showing an increase of 176,664,000 yen (£17,664,400) compared with 1928. Imports for the same period amounted to 2,216,240,000 yen (£221,624,000), an increase of 10,925,000 yen (£1,092,500).

COMPANY RESULTS

WM. WHITELEY REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Cavendish House (Cheltenham)	15	15††	—	—	—
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Elec. Sup.	Final 3½‡	3½	—	6‡	6
Salt Union†	12½	12½	—	12½	12½

† The carry-forward is £27,000 (against £23,984).
‡ On larger capital. †† Rate per annum for shorter period.

English and Scottish Investors.—Dividend on the £300,000 Ordinary stock of 2 per cent. for the half year to January 31 last, less tax at 3s. 10d. in the pound.

Peterborough Gas.—Dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum on the Consolidated Ordinary stock for the half-year ended December 31 last. The revenue for the year shows an increase of £4,135.

Vickers Limited.—Final dividends for the half-year ended December 31 of 2½ per cent. on the Five per Cent. Preferred stock (less tax); 2½ per cent. on the Five per Cent. Preference shares (less tax); and 2½ per cent. on the Cumulative Preference shares (free of tax). Payment will be made on April 4.

Consolidated Mines Selection.—The directors recommend a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax, or 20 per cent., for 1929 (the same as for 1928), after transferring £8,000 (against £22,000) from the dividend equalization fund to profit and loss account. The carry forward is approximately £8,000 (against £7,000). Meeting, April 15.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves.—Final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. free of tax for the past year; and £116,325 is carried forward. For 1928 the distribution was the same and £109,333 was carried forward. In December, 1928, an issue of 250,000 Ordinary shares was made, ranking for dividend on the amounts paid up from the respective dates of payment.

GALLAHER

The directors of Gallaher, Limited, announce that the profit for the period January 19 to December 31, 1929, before providing for taxation, amounted to £200,424. They recommend a dividend of 6½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares. The general meeting will be held on March 25.

CITY SAFE DEPOSIT

The net profit of the City Safe Deposit and Agency Company for 1929 amounted to £5,745 (against £5,181 for 1928) and £3,682 was brought forward. No change is made in the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares at 7½ per cent., the reserve account is increased by £2,500 (against £2,000) to £34,500, and the balance forward is £3,753.

AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH POWER

Gross earnings of the American Commonwealth Power Corporation and affiliated companies for the year ended January 31 were $25,857,407 (against $17,903,794), and net earnings, after operating expenses, maintenance, and general taxes, $11,522,742 (against $7,077,793). The balance for reserves, Federal taxes, Common stock dividends, and surplus was $3,887,252, an increase of $2,599,794.

HOTEL VICTORIA (NEWQUAY)

The accounts of the Hotel Victoria (Newquay) for 1929 show an available balance of £3,619. It is proposed to pay on the Ordinary shares a dividend of 12½ per cent. and to carry forward £1,189. For 1928 the profit was £3,253; the dividend was the same and in addition a bonus of 2½ per cent. was paid. The sum of £700 was placed to reserve and £1,079 was carried forward.

INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCE BANK

The balance-sheet of the International Acceptance Bank as at December 31 last shows acceptances outstanding at $98,343,982 and letters of credit at $9,053,817, and amount due to banks and customers at $44,371,068. Among the asset items, cash amounts to $7,342,506, call loans secured by acceptances to $20,000,000, acceptances of other banks to $6,445,731, investments to $22,225,339, collateral loans to $9,132,203, and loans and advances to $14,511,101.

GEDONG (PERAK) RUBBER

The Gedong (Perak) Rubber Estate reports a net profit of £5,486 for the year ended October 31 (against £561 for 1927-28), excluding £2,716 brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. (against nil), to write off £500 for depreciation, and to place £2,000 (against nil) to reserve (increasing that account to £12,500), carrying forward a balance of £3,102. The quantity of rubber brought into account was 506,130lb. (against 346,995lb.), and the average gross price realized was 9.3d. (against 8.936d.) per lb. Meeting, March 5.

ARTIZANS', LABOURERS', AND GENERAL DWELLINGS

The net revenue of the Artizans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company for 1929 amounted to £150,984 (against £147,766 for 1928). The Preference dividend requires £42,500. A sum of £25,000 (against £50,000) is placed to revenue reserve, while the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is again 6 per cent., a final payment of 3 per cent. now being proposed. The carry-forward is £30,420 (against £31,352). The company has an issued capital of £2,939,230. The reserves total £568,268. Meeting, March 12.

BRITISH UNITED SHOE MACHINERY

The accounts of the British United Shoe Machinery Company, Leicester, for 1929, show a net profit of £411,465 (against £358,871 for 1928). Two dividends, each of 5 per cent., have been paid during the year on the Ordinary shares (the same). These absorbed £259,900, while the Preference dividends took £23,458, and after deducting these amounts the carry-forward is increased from £198,393 to £327,201. The directors do not propose at the general meeting to recommend the payment of any further dividend for the year 1929. The balance-sheet shows cash at £492,000, which compares with £295,073 at December 31, 1928. Properties are valued at £235,330 (against £246,716), and plant, machinery, &c., at £449,932 (against £432,918). Investments stand at £1,181,918 (against £1,161,896), of which £514,320 represents shares in subsidiaries at cost, including bonus shares at par.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

The report of the Gillette Safety Razor Company for 1929 states that net earnings, including those of subsidiaries, after reserving for taxes, depreciation, and all other operating charges, were $13,581,683 (against $16,244,429 for 1928 and $14,580,905 for 1927). The earnings for the first nine months of the year were $13,342,513 (against $11,165,380 in the same period of 1928), but output was curtailed in the last quarter of the year in connexion with new developments—namely, the production of a new razor and a new blade, the policy of avoiding possible over-stocking by dealers of the old-type instruments and blade, being adopted. The dividend for the year amounted to $5 per share on the 2,100,000 shares, in addition to which a stock dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in December. The balance-sheet shows assets of $57,115,796, including cash or $10,797,975. Reserves are shown at $2,473,998, and surplus at $15,880,401.

DAVIS AND TIMMINS

The net profit of Davis and Timmins, Limited, for 1929 amounted to £26,068 (against £23,417 for 1928), in addition to which £21,317 was brought forward. A final dividend of 12 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year (the same), while transfers have been made of £4,912 (against nil) to general reserve and £1,154 to income-tax account. The amount to be carried forward is £20,819. During the year the balance of 3,000 Ordinary shares was issued at a premium of £3,371, and this premium, together with £2,869, the increased value by the valuation dated last June of the freehold premises, with the above-mentioned transfer from profit and loss account, was transferred to general reserve, of which £43,152 has been allocated to a goodwill depreciation reserve account, leaving a balance of £8,000 on the general reserve account. At the meeting on March 10 special resolutions for the adoption of new articles of association and the alteration of the company's memorandum of association, so as to enable the company to pension employees, will be proposed.

CABLE, TELEPHONE AND GENERAL TRUST

The net revenue of the Cable, Telephone and General Trust for 1929 amounted to £35,909 (against £26,926 for 1928). In July last the capital of the trust was increased from £550,000 to £710,000 by the creation of 145,000 "A" Preference shares of £1 each and 15,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, and a total of 160,217 shares were issued during the year. After allowing for the Preference dividends, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares (against 4 per cent.), the carry-forward being increased from £1,050 to £3,706. As a result of changes in the trust's investments during the year a credit balance has arisen which has been applied in writing off office furniture and fittings, and the balance then remaining has been deducted from the figure of other investments appearing in the balance-sheet. The balance-sheet shows investments in subsidiary and associated companies at £971,740, and other investments at £301,044. A valuation shows the investments to be worth more than the balance-sheet figure. Meeting, March 4.

RIVER PLATE TRUST LOAN AND AGENCY

The accounts of the River Plate Trust Loan and Agency Company for 1929 show a net profit of £323,188 (against £389,302 for 1928). The Preference dividend takes £75,000, and interim dividends have been paid on the "A" and "B" shares amounting to £95,000. Further dividends are now proposed of 13 per cent. on the "A" shares (making 24 per cent. for the year, the same) and 5 per cent. on the "B" shares (making 9 per cent. for the year, the same), and it is also proposed to place £95,000 (against £53,259) to reserve fund, raising it to £1,300,000. The carry-forward is increased from £212,087 to £225,376. The report states that the decrease of £16,114 shown in the net profit is due to the profits on investments realized during the year having been applied in reduction of the cost of investments instead of being, as heretofore, placed to the credit of profit and loss account. These profits amounted to the exceptionally large sum of £62,738 (against £29,747) and were mainly derived from the realization of the company's holding in the United River Plate Telephone Company. A valuation of the investments, of which 98 per cent. are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, shows in the aggregate a substantial surplus over the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet—namely, £3,657,173. The Argentine dollars representing the company's mortgage loans stand in the balance-sheet at 43¼d. a dollar. Meeting, March 10.

WILLIAM WHITELEY

The net profit of William Whiteley, Limited, for the year ended January 31 amounted to £124,422 (against £162,551 for the preceding year), subject to depreciation of leaseholds, plant, &c., and debenture interest. Allocations totalling £127,557 have been made, as follows:—Debenture interest, £36,000; Preference dividend, £22,500; interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid on the Ordinary shares on October 1, £45,000; proportion of profit due on management shares, £3,557; depreciation of leaseholds, £5,000 (the same); depreciation of

(Continued at foot of next column)

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.25 (previous closing, 86.40); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.40 (101.35); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.25 (100.10); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.85 (99.70); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.55 (135.60); 5% Rentes, 1920, 103.80 (103.75); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.15 (107.20); 5% Credit National, 1919, 510 (608); 5% Credit National, 1920, 548 (—); 6% Credit National, 1921, 566 (565); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 525 (525); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 559 (559); 6% Credit National, 1924, 572 (575); 4% Egyptian Unified, 389.50 (389); 5½% Italian Rentes, 89 (88.50); 4% Japanese, 1905, 488.30 (488.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.80 (7.60); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.80 (4.25); 4% Turkish Unified, 71.50 (69); Banque de France, 24,975 (24,750); Banque de Paris, 2,910 (2,905); Banque Parisienne, 2,095 (2,080); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,972 (1,980); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,800 (3,825); Credit Lyonnais, 3,105 (3,100); Banque d'Athens, 220 (—); Banque d'Orient, 341 (345); Banque Ottomane, 1,206 (1,200); Suez Canal shares, 20,000 (19,950); Chargeurs Reunis, 760 (752); Messageries Maritimes, 230 (231); Transatlantique, 1,080 (1,042); Raffinerie Say, 1,960 (1,960); Sucreries d'Egypte, 930 (965); Wagons Lits, 650 (650); Thomson Houston, 1,161 (1,150); Lautaro Nitrate, 342 (342); Ford of France, 185 (185); Rio Tinto, 5,470 (5,415); Tharsis, 590 (580); De Beers, 1,220 (1,225); De Beers Preferred, 1,565 (1,550); Jagersfontein Estate, 253 (256); Central Mining, 2,260 (2,275); Chartered, 249 (248); Brakpan, 366 (367); Crown Mines, 396 (395); East Rand, 65 (66); Geduld, 413 (413); General Mining, 88 (88); Consolidated Goldfields, 255 (257); Johannesburg Consolidated, 277 (277); Randfontein Estate, 35 (35); Rand Mines, 370 (372); Tanganyika, 325 (329); Bergbau, 134½ (135); Mannesmann, 103½ (103¼); Phönix Bergbau, 101½ (101); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 136¾ (137); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 162½ (170); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 166 (165); Siemens and Halske, 255 (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 147 (—); Phillips Hollandsche, 96 (96); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 104 (103¾); Hamburg Amerika, 99¼ (99¼); Süddeutsche Zucker, 159 (—); German Liquidation Loan, 51⅛ (51¼); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅛ (2⅛); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 11 (11¼).

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundank (Austrian Issue), 107 (previous 106.90); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 10.40 (10.20); Oest. Nationalbank, 334 (330); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21.2 (21); Oest. Creditanstalt, 51 (51); Oest. Credit-Anstalt (New), 47 (47); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 94.05 (94.05); Niederoest Eskompte, 169.75 (169.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 39.50 (40); A.E.G. Union Elekt, 27.90 (27.85); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 186.50 (186.50); Lanzer Spinnerei, 57.60 (57.75); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 34.10 (34.20); Berg und Huettenwerke, 834 (—); Felten and Guilleaume, 59.25 (59); Berndolfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp 7 (7.25). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.79 (284.68); London, 34.53½ (34.52½); New York, 701 (701); Paris, 27.78½ (27.77½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Feb. 25.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.84½ (previous, 92.83½); Consolidato 5%, 79.80 (80.05); Banca d'Italia, 2,026 (2,031); Banca Commerciale, 1,451½ (1,451); Banca Nationale di Credito, 600 (600); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 801 (803); Cosulich Navigazione, 89½ (90½); Meridionali, 1,180 (1,185); Navigazione Generale, 486 (493); Cantoni Coats, 730 (730); Soie Chatillon, 1965½ (1990); Snia Viscosa, 60 (61¼); Linificio, 228 (227½); Monte Amiata, 301½ (304); Montecatini, 258 (257); Fiat, 378¼ (381½); Adriatica, 254 (255); Edison, 813½ (816); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 108¾ (109); Terni, 409 (409); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 814 (817); Adamello, 318½ (318).

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING SERVICES

PLAN FOR SECURING ECONOMIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 25

Legislation is to be introduced next Session to legalize contracts made by the Overseas Transport Association covering the shipment of all liner cargo to Britain and the Continent of Europe.

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, states that in June last the Association was formed to represent Australian exporters and oversea shipowners in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee. Contracts will be made on behalf of all the lines in the trade and at existing freight rates for not less than a year, and will not be terminable except on three months' notice.

The contracts will not cover wheat, ores, and other bulk cargoes which are carried by tramps and chartered ships. It is expected that under the contracts, which will be completed by July, economies will be effected in the handling of cargoes and the planning of voyages of ships through the elimination of unnecessary calls at ports.

WHITE STAR CALLS AT GALWAY

The White Star liner Cedric, of 21,000 tons, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning from Boston and New York will, after her departure from the Mersey on Saturday next, make a call at Galway, thus inaugurating a new White Star service between Western Ireland and North America.

The Cedric will be the largest steamer to call at that port. The new service will be maintained in conjunction with the Megantic, which makes her first call at Galway on March 31 before proceeding on her voyage to Halifax, N.S.

plant and machinery, fixtures, carpets, furnishings, &c., £18,500 (against £15,000); employees' benevolent fund, £2,000. The sum to be carried forward will remain at £91,070, and Selfridge and Co. will, under their guarantee, become liable for the difference, sufficient to pay the full 25 per cent. dividend to the holders of the Ordinary shares. For the preceding year there was a balance of profit of £28,747 available towards the payment of the balance of 15 per cent. due on the Ordinary shares. The present report states that the number of customers served during the year was considerably greater than a year ago. The business has, however, during the recent depression, become difficult in those departments dealing with the higher grade utilities, furniture, furnishings, and motors. It is proposed to substitute a new set of articles of association for the present articles, which have stood almost unchanged since 1907. Changes are made in the new articles in respect of the borrowing of the directors and of their power to grant pensions. It is proposed to increase the limit which the directors may borrow without the sanction of a general meeting from £1,150,000 to £1,750,000, and to alter the total gross amount of pension, gratuity, or compensation which may be given to any one employee from £100 to £100 per annum. Meeting, March 25.

INDIA TYRE AND RUBBER (GREAT BRITAIN)

The second annual report of the India Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain), Limited, states that the net profit for the year 1929, after charging upkeep and maintenance of plant, cost of management, and other charges, amounted to £130,426. In the prospectus issued in March, 1929, the net profits were estimated to amount to £130,000. Deducting the fixed 7½ per cent. dividend on the Participating Preference shares there is a profit of £104,873. Out of which the directors propose allocating £27,000 to depreciation, £19,500 to income-tax reserve, the payment of a further dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Participating Preference shares making 8½ per cent., and a dividend at the rate of 27½ per cent. per annum on the Deferred shares, leaving (subject to auditors' fees) £37,073, which, with £2,825 British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Fiji (via Canada), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Newfoundland, West Indies (Leeward). brought forward, makes £39,490 to be carried forward. It is proposed to allocate £74,549 of the £140,000 share premium account to writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses, expenses of new issue, underwriting commission and development expenses. The report states that the capacity of the factory has been more than doubled. Export markets have been opened up and a steadily increasing trade is being done with the Colonies. At the meeting on March 4 a resolution authorizing the directors to issue the remaining 100,000 Preference shares at a price not less than 21s. per share will be proposed.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Madagascar, Mauritius*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).
8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
11.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts)††.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia).
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Feb. 26	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Feb. 28	8 p.m.*
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Deseado)	Mar. 3	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Razmak and Cathay)	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
Orient (Orama)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail†	Feb. 27	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	Feb. 28*	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Almanzora	Feb. 27	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Feb. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Feb. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Deseado)	Mar. 3	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Aurania)	Feb. 28	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Scythia)	Feb. 28	8 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.
(all parts): (Mag. Post): Direct (Aurania)	Feb. 27	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Scythia)	Feb. 28	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Du. pkt. (Orania)	Feb. 26	8 p.m.
(all parts): E.D.†† (Barracoo)	Feb. 27	11.30a.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt.† (Orania)	Feb. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 1	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nica

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES (Argentine Republic)
REDEMPTION NOTICE.
SIX PER CENT. REFUNDING EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.
Dated March 1, 1928. Due March 1, 1961.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Bonds, there have been called by lot for REDEMPTION at their principal amount BONDS of the said issue in the aggregate principal amount of Two hundred and twenty-four thousand five dollars ($224,500), bearing the following distinctive numbers :—

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 129	414	425	519	770	887	890
1312	1402	1436	1866	2131	2251	2265
2622	2680	2823	2955	3063	3113	3234
3535	3650	3818	3839	4023	4354	4486
4648	4666	5009	5046	5383	5400	5739
5988	6342	6598	6965	6988	7002	7246
7367	7387	7675	7757	8472	8609	8687
8744	8807	8829	9536	9847	9981	10036
10352	10547	11729	11756	12073	12102	12179
12246	12516	12569	12662	12835	12840	13686
13699	13729	14430	14513	14534	14623	14843
14861	14888	15102	15274	15534	15558	15566
15717	15780	15988	16130	16135	16141	16387
16939	17046	17048	17251	17326	17340	17668
17728	18313	18391	19194	19249	19425	19456
19538	19616	19764	19815	19862	19887	19991
20040	20544	20747	20899	20978	21184	21262
21614	21632	21694	21715	21967	21983	22207
22441	22520	22590	22838	22934	23140	23184
23200	23201	23287	23607	23648	24167	24766
24811	24885	25205	25449	25664	25689	25690
25884	26016	26158	26271	26646	26892	26984
27039	27078	27216	27454	27673	28044	28453
28516	29227	29282	29296	29411	29629	29656
29903	30230	30245	30313	30364	30439	30723
30730	30759	31723	31757	31762	31872	31941
31978	32078	32088	32092	32584	32922	33411
33833	33835	33979	34052	34832	34989	35028
35105	35175	35676	35786	35955	36242	36865
36891	36930	37395	37907	38150	33284	38384
38408	38659	38896	38935			

DENOMINATION OF $500.

D 159	452	642	645	1081	1449	1545
1547	2070	2168	2300	2356	3131	3162
3180	3311	3532	3657	3751	4067	4082

On said date, March 1, 1930, out of moneys deposited for the purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by said Bonds will be payable in Dollars at the office of Hallgarten and Co., 44, Pine-street, New York, N.Y., New York, N.Y., or, at the option of the holder, in Sterling at the principal office in London, England, of Erlangers, Ltd., Sub-Fiscal Agents, or, at the option of the holder, will be collectible through the office in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, of Pierson and Co., Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Mendelssohn and Co., Amsterdam, Proehl and Gutmann, or Vermeer and Co., or through the office in Zurich, Switzerland, of Crédit Suisse, in Dollar sight exchange on New York City, or in Sterling sight exchange on London, but, in any case, only upon surrender of the Bonds, with all interest coupons maturing after March 1, 1930, and in case of registered Bonds, accompanied by proper instruments of assignment or transfer duly executed in blank by the registered owner.

Interest accrued to March 1, 1930, on said Bonds will be payable or collectible on said date at the places and in the manner aforesaid, out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents by the Province of Buenos Aires, upon surrender of the coupons representing such interest.

Interest will cease to accrue on said Bonds on March 1, 1930, and subsequent maturing coupons will be void.

The Province of Buenos Aires has also purchased and surrendered to the undersigned Fiscal Agents for retirement additional Bonds of the said issue in the aggregate principal amount of One hundred and seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000).

HALLGARTEN and Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT and Co.,
as Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires for the above issue of Bonds.

Dated New York, N.Y., January 28, 1930.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on September 1, 1929 :—

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 2760	2812	3290	3442	3669	4013	4042
10046	10774	12642	15071	16411	19526	19556
21034	25474	29195	29198	29222	30614	31199
32086	34151	34514	36165	38790		

DENOMINATION OF $500.

D 587	657	1054	1055			

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

The following Bonds drawn for redemption on March 1, 1929, have not been presented for payment :

DENOMINATION OF $1,000.

M 1846	19770	33741	34323	34486	35419	36497

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

HALLGARTEN and Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT and Co.,
Fiscal Agents.

New York, N.Y., January 28, 1930.

CITY OF NAGOYA

FIVE per CENT. STERLING LOAN for £800,000.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned BONDS of the above Loan, amounting to £30,000 sterling, were this day DRAWN by lot at the Counting-house of Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, in the firm of John Newton and Sons, Public Notaries, of court House, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

The said Bonds are due to be repaid at par on the 31st day of March, 1930, at the Counthghouse of the said Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, situate No. 11, Old Broad-street, E.C., in the said City of London, from which date interest on said Bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

BONDS of £500 EACH :—

17	31	46	135	176	178
180	211	235	237	274	286
328	334	339	341	380	446
463	466	519	553	675	687
688	697				

36 Bonds of £500 each amounting to .. £13,000

BONDS of £100 EACH :—

718	719	725	737	771	774
844	848	994	1066	1085	1115
1121	1145	1148	1169	1180	1228
1237	1286	1299	1330	1332	1348
1448	1455	1482	1488	1493	1527
1560	1561	1579	1666	1674	1688
1700	1708	1717	1733	1746	1751
1754	1767	1777	1802	1830	1856
1863	1899	1904	1991	2010	2078
2109	2119	2168	2203	2276	2280
2285	2361	2382	2399	2472	2496
2509	2525	2541	2572	2584	2630
2641	2705	2717	2759	2826	2830
2833	2835	2883	2887	2902	2928
2943	2969	3004	3040	3046	3047
3069	3132	3148	3170	3201	3217
3229	3242	3250	3257	3274	3339
3340	3364	3369	3372	3397	3404
3499	3518	3519	3534	3537	3632
3678	3680	3715	3723	3749	3771
3782	3828	3861	3897	3910	3962
3965	3973	3978	3982	4020	4076
4121					

133 Bonds of £100 each amounting to .. £13,300

BONDS of £20 EACH :—

4213	4214	4233	4264	4266	4282
4292	4315	4317	4336	4391	4422
4433	4446	4497	4498	4500	4517
4524	4540	4568	4581	4673	4690
4692	4791	4803	4805	4835	4853
4884	4900	4902	4911	4951	4972
5087	5184	5210	5256	5268	5278
5279	5310	5365	5394	5440	5453
5464	5476	5507	5508	5572	5593
5613	5619	5621	5640	5686	5692
5710	5740	5791	5843	5866	5871
5876	5921	5939	5988	6041	6052
6077	6100	6103	6149	6208	6212
6218	6231	6243	6268	6274	6318
6344	6354	6409	6432	6450	6499
6583	6586	6632	6660	6690	6731
6738	6743	6810	6824	6899	6912
6916	6930	6936	6990	7010	7046
7146	7216	7271	7302	7325	7345
7551	7578	7591	7603	7605	7617
7621	7640	7646	7657	7658	7720
7732	7739	7807	7818	7860	7871
7875	7887	7889	7931	8008	8036
8084	8092	8115	8156	8207	8220
8307	8356	8362	8408	8416	8437
8448	8517	8525	8540	8561	8600
8613	8637	8645	8648	8653	8695
8685	8735	8786	8832	8841	8916
8980	8983	8998	9002	9019	9056
9057	9061	9084	9075	9123	9125
9133	9151	9152	9191	9199	

185 Bonds of £20 each amounting to £3,700

344 Bonds amounting together to £30,000

London, 24th February, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ITALIAN CREDIT CONSORTIUM for PUBLIC WORKS (Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche), 5 per Cent. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st March, 1930, on the 10-year and 20-year Bonds of above Loans will be PAID at the Counting House of Messrs. Grenfell and Co., Lombard-street, Messrs. Rothschild and Sons; also by the Lombard Bank Limited, or N. M. Rothschild and Sons, Limited, Bankers, of 2, Lombard-street, E.C., and Crait's-square, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Coupons and Drawn Bonds should be lodged on any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2 by a banker or other London agent, and must be left three clear days for examination.

Coupons and Drawn Bonds cannot be paid through the post.

MORGAN GRENFELL and Co., 23, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.
HAMBROS BANK Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS, New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.

London, 26th February, 1930.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Share Warrants to Bearer that a DIVIDEND of 1s. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, both less income TAX at 9.11d. in the £, have been DECLARED PAYABLE upon the shares of the Company on 7th March, 1930. Coupon No. 7 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer will be payable accordingly on and after that date at the Westminster Bank Limited, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.2. Coupons cannot be accepted through the post, but must be presented at the office of the Bank either by the holder or his agent.

Listing forms may be obtained from the said Bank.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY J. BAIRD, Secretary.

Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2. 25th February, 1930.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

MENDING and Repairs undertaken by four sisters either by day or hour or fetched and delivered. A boon to bachelors and working women. Terms moderate.—F. L. S., Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

LONDON and NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the London and North Eastern Railway Company will be held in the Wharncliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, London, N.W.1, on Friday, the 7th day of March, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of the general business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that Mr. John Taylor, one of the Proprietors of the Company, has given notice of his intention to move the following Resolutions at this Meeting :—

That the number of Directors be reduced to the statutory minimum of sixteen.

That Mr. Ben Ivinson, of City Chambers, 2, Darley-street, Bradford, Yorks, be elected to a seat on the Board of Directors as an additional Director.

Notice is also hereby further given that in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament and the General Orders for the Regulation of Proceedings under and in pursuance of the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, a Special or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company will be held at the same place, on the same day, at 2.30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary General Meeting is concluded, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of approving the following Bills which have been introduced into Parliament intituled :—

"A Bill to empower the London and North Eastern Railway Company to construct new Railways Widenings and other Works and to acquire Lands ; to extend the time for the completion of certain Railways ; to revive the powers and extend the time for the compulsory purchase of certain Lands ; to abandon certain Works ; to make provision with reference to the Rates and Charges which may be levied at certain Harbours, Docks and Piers of the Company ; and for other purposes ; and so far as it relates to the provisions contained therein relative to Agreements between the London and South London Railway Companies, or any one or more of those Companies on the one hand and the Company on the other hand :—

"A Bill to empower the London Electric Railway Company to construct new railways, subways and works and to raise additional moneys ; to empower the Metropolitan District Railway Company to construct widenings of portions of its railway and to raise additional moneys ; to empower the Central London Railway Company to construct subways and works and to raise additional moneys ; to empower the City and South London Railway Company and the Metropolitan District Railway Company to construct a subway ; and to confer further powers on the said and other Companies and for other purposes."

And also the following draft Provisional Order for which application has been made to the Secretary of State for Scotland intituled :—

"Draft Provisional Order to empower the London and North Eastern Railway Company to construct widenings of railway and to acquire lands ; to authorize the abandonment of a portion of the Union Canal ; to make provision with reference to the rates and charges which may be levied at certain harbours, docks and piers of the Company, and for other purposes."

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

By Order,
JAMES, McLAREN, Secretary.

Marylebone Station, London, N.W.1.

SOUTHEND WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southend Waterworks Company will be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, 20th March, 1930, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, to receive a Report from the Directors with Accounts for the past year, to declare Dividends, elect a Director and Auditors, and other business.

The Transfer Books of the Ordinary shares and Preference Stocks will be closed from the 7th March to the 20th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Waterworks Office, Southend-on-Sea.
26th February, 1930.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE and GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited.

Intimation is hereby given that the FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held within the Offices of the Company, 109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, on Friday, 7th day of March, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. BANNATYNE, Deputy Manager and Secretary.

Glasgow, 17th February, 1930.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The 92nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Head Office, 6, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 12th March, at 2 o'clock p.m.

6, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
26th February, 1930.

R. T. BOOTHBY, Manager.

TRANSFER BOOKS

PETER ROBINSON, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 6th March, to Thursday, 20th March, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE S. KEIR, C.A., Secretary.

24th February, 1930.

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES TRUST Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th February to 13th March, both days inclusive.

HENRY JUDE, Secretary.

73, King William-street, E.C.4.

VICKERS Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred Five per Cent. Stock, the Preference Five per Cent. Preference Shares, and the Five per Cent. (tax free) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 10th, to Saturday, the 15th March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for Final Dividend which will be posted to the registered Holders on Friday, the 4th April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
J. REID YOUNG, Secretary.

Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 26th February, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. INTERNAL GOLD LOAN, 1909.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the amortization on or before 31st March, 1930, of $553,800 Gold, say £110,760 nominal Capital of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds cum Coupon due 1st September, 1930, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 2.30 p.m. on 6th March, 1930, with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, in London.

Tenders will be received also in New York by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., and in Buenos Aires by the Crédito Publico Nacional.

All Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application and be accompanied by a deposit of Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan at the rate of £10 per £100 nominal capital tendered. The Deposit and Tender must be lodged in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Loan, 1909, Bonds for redemption." In the event of the Bonds tendered not being lodged with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, or Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co., by 30th April, 1930, the Deposit will be forfeited.

The Tenders will be opened in London on 6th March, 1930, and the result will be notified as soon as possible thereafter.

The right is reserved to reject all or any Tenders.

8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Dated 26th February, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum) ; Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

ANTIQUE SILVER, JEWELLERY. OLD GOLD, &c., Purchased for cash ; best prices given.—Leo Chemmant and Co., 97, Wimpole-street, W.1. Est. 1862.

ANTIQUES.—Grandfather clock, oak court cupboard, old lantern clock, Moreland prints, Chippendale chairs. —Write Mrs. Bateman, 10, Chelmsford-road, Leytonstone.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand, under the Trustees and moved from GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET ; also a consignment of New ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bed room, dining, and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items : 45 bed room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing, cupboard stand, one chair, bed and spring, the lot £6 15s. ; 20 double-sized ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 11gns. to 150gns. ; 475 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung, in art linen, from 25s. to 10gns. Chesterfield to match ; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with loose cushions, £4 15s., each, coat double ; a few settees to match ; 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s. goods recently the property of a well-known financier removed here for convenience of sale, only in use six months, comprising contents of three bed rooms, dining room in Chippendale period, drawing room, lounge, &c. Bed room No. 1 comprising Italian figured walnut handmade bed room suite, complete with twin beds and Staples springs, 36gns. ; the lot, cost double. Bed room No. 2, similar lot in French-grey walnut, equally cheap. Dining room, magnificent brass-mounted pedestal sideboard, 21gns., cost 35gns. Also super sprung settee, fitted down cushions, and two lounge chairs in linen, 16gns., worth double. Dining room, comprising 50 ft. serpentine hand-made sideboard, oval ball and claw dining table, set ball and claw hide seat chairs, lot £65, cost £120. Any of the above items sold separately.

All goods bought out, stored free and packed for country. On view 9-7.30 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

Furniture Depositories
(patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.
10min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

SALE OF FURNITURE
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising Lounge chairs from 35s., settees from 6gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, large quantity of old English chests of drawers from £5, tallboy chests, gent.'s wardrobes, dressing tables, quantity of old oak, including trestle tables from 8gns. ; Elizabethan buffet ; bedroom suites, French cabinet, mirrors, china and glass, leather screens, Empire mirrors from 12 10s. Seen daily from 9 to 6 (Saturdays close at 1). Good second-hand and old furniture purchased or taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED TOWN OR COUNTRY.

CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, Ltd., 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).

PIANOFORTES

BARGAIN.—STEINWAY GRAND. "Fine Instrument, lovely tone." Sell privately.—Lady G., Linden Gardens Hotel, W.2.

PIANO BARGAINS.—Grotrian-Steinweg and Petrof Models from short hire, also perfectly reconditioned Small Grand and Uprights by Steinway, Bluthner, Bechstein, Rogers, &c., taken in part exchange, and must be cleared at very low prices.—Grotrian-Steinweg, Ltd., Dept. T., Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PIANO BARGAINS. — GROTRIAN, STEINWEG PIANOS, GRANDS and UPRIGHTS ; showroom models and others from short hire, equal to new, carry full guarantee at 25 per cent. below to-day's prices. Also second-hand pianos by Steinway, Bluthner, Bechstein, &c., taken in part exchange ; thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed ; at great bargain prices. Deferred payment terms, generous allowances for pianos taken in part payment.—GROTRIAN-STEINWEG, Ltd., Dept. T., Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WEARING APPEL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 506, High Holborn, W.C.1., Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Trade with the original firm. Est. 150 years. Maximum prices for platinum, gold, vulcanite ; jewellery, old gold, &c. Cash at once.—Call or post. Paget and Co. (Dept. T), 219, Oxford-street, W.

100,000 SALE ; FENCING STANDARDS for Army Surplus Depôt, Yeovil, Somerset.

NURSING HOMES

A Comfortable HOME ; no restrictions ; beautiful garden, 30 acres. Nursing staff, resident doctor. Convalescent, carnages, rest cure, medical or surgical taken.—Apply Matron, Tunstall House, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.

A VACANCY for INVALID or PARALYSED PATIENT ; garden ; bed-sitting room, bath room, and nurse's rooms adjoining ; beautiful grounds ; county town, 30 miles ; London ; highest medical references.—Write Box M.1365, The Times, E.C.4.

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people ; care, kindness, attention ; charming ground-floor room. Phone, Chiswick 2551.—26, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park.

BLACKPOOL.—NURSING HOME for Chronic and Convalescent patients ; trained nurses always in attendance.—Pinecpais, 246, Hornby-road.

MABLETHORPE.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, suitable for elderly gentlefolk or convalescents ; every care and comfort at moderate terms.—Walter, Ravenswood, High-street.

NURSE offers lady HOME during ACCOUCHEMENT. —1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing amenities of the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts of the country, sensible—who receive Invalids, &c., post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

RHEUMATISM.—PYRETIC TREATMENT, with additional methods, produces excellent results.—Sister Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1238.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

THE ALHAMBRA PRIVATE MATERNITY and NURSING HOME (Registered).—Patients received pending and during home comforts ; personal care and attention by trained midwife. C.M.B., well recommended.—Nurse Martin, 4, Alhambra-road, South-parade, Southsea. Telephone No. 3942.

WANTED

YOUNG LADY suffering from severe neurasthenia REQUIRES HOME with retired nurse or experienced person, country near London ; outdoor occupation should be provided.—Please state particulars, Box M.1926, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 8s. 9d. (minimum)

100 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

A Really good rent such as the above, or more, will be paid for a very finely appointed HOUSE with at least 25 bed rooms, within daily reach of London, for two to three months from towards the end of May.—Full particulars in first instance to RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, London, W.1.

ADVERTISER having just missed a Property in the Puckeridge Hunt is anxious to BUY one HOUSE in N.E. Herts or Herts and Essex border country. Must be well away from main roads and protected by its own park, modern house considered. About 10 bed, two-three bath ; modern conveniences essential. About 20 ACRES or 30. Price not more than £8,000.—Write details and photos to Box G.559, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY ESTATE REQUIRED within approximately 100 miles of London ; 1,500 to 3,000 ACRES. Will modernize or entirely reconstruct RESIDENCE. Good shooting and well drained land. Medium to light soil preferred. Genuine purchaser.—Send full particulars and plan to F., c/o Lowe and Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Phone, Sloane 9245, three lines).

HOUSE WANTED, unfurnished low built ; Sloane, Chelsea district ; two reception, four bed rooms ; condition immaterial, will modernize ; no exorbitant prices.—Write Box 668, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, West End ; Freehold or long leasehold ; vacancy of part or whole. Hill-court, W.8.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, with Possession May next, with six-eight bed rooms, and two-six ACRES. PRICE £4,000-£5,000. No Agents' lists.—Please write, with full particulars, to C. H., care of Smith's Library, Kensington, W.

URGENTLY REQUIRED to PURCHASE, within 50 minutes' rail journey of one of the City stations or Victoria, a medium-sized COUNTRY PROPERTY, not in an overbuilt neighbourhood and fairly close to a golf course. Will go up to three miles from main line station if train service therefrom as above. House must contain about 12 bed rooms, three reception rooms, &c., and equipped with modern conveniences, garage, matured garden, and a paddock or two to prevent encroachment. Price not exceeding £5,000. Anxious to get suited immediately, having sold own property.—Please write full particulars to Box M.1951, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, a LARGE MANSION in BERKS, BUCKS, or OXON, within reasonable reach of Reading or Oxford.

The number of bed rooms cannot be too great.

An isolated position is preferred.

Please send particulars to "F. S.," care of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor square, London, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, with Possession May next, a comfortable FREEHOLD COUNTRY PLACE, with six-eight bed rooms, and two-six ACRES. PRICE £4,000-£5,000. No Agents' lists. Please write, with full particulars, to C. H., care of Smith's Library, Kensington, W.

WANTED to PURCHASE, North of London, Tetteridge particularly liked, MODERN HOUSE with seven bed rooms, garage, all main services, and well planned garden. PRICE UP TO £5,000.—Photo and full details in first instance to F. W., care of MAPLE and Co., Estate Dept., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Usual commission required.

VIRGINIA WATER or SUNNINGHILL.

WANTED, for June, July, and July, a well FURNISHED up-to-date MANSION with 15-20 bed rooms ; good and secluded grounds ; not on a main road. WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.

WANTED at once, to RENT or PURCHASE, Unfurnished COUNTRY HOUSE with five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms, garage and good gardens.

MUST BE WITHIN SIX-MILE RADIUS KNEBWORTH.

Full details to W. W., care of MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED, HERTFORDSHIRE, small secluded HOUSE, 40 minutes West End ; four-five bed rooms, three reception, bath, &c. PRICE £2,250 and, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, by retired Colonial, a COUNTRY RESIDENCE, not exceeding 50 miles from London ; must stand fairly high, away from main roads, not too isolated ; three sitting rooms, six-seven bed rooms, bath room ; garage ; shade trees ; electric light, or gas. PRICE ABOUT £4,000.—Reply C. C. C. B., care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished, old HOUSE of CHARACTER, 30-40 miles London (not Essex) ; five-seven bed, three reception ; garden. Moderate rent ; would consider purchase if unique property.—Write Box 6532, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE FREEHOLD or LONG LEASE, LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Club premises in the neighbourhood of Victoria Station.—Please send full particulars to the House Bureau, 251, Fulham-road (South Kensington end), S.W.3.

WANTED within 40 miles London, GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, about 50 acres. FREEHOLD. —RUTTERS, 528, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster.

WELL-FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED March 25 for six months or longer ; within daily reach City ; Southern Railway preferred ; eight oen rooms ; garage, double preferably ; modern conveniences. —"S." Hawks View, Merrow, Guildford.

WANTED to RENT or PURCHASE (in East Herts or borders of Herts and Essex) medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE containing three or four reception rooms, and 8 to 10 bed rooms. Send full particulars to Box T. M., care of DAVIES and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

URGENTLY WANTED.

£6,000 47,000 offered for really good COUNTRY HOUSE within daily reach of Town, but not suburbs ; must be characteristic and up to date ; seven to nine bed rooms, really good garden, garage, and preferably cottage, send details and photos, which will be returned, to St. André, 11, Bolton-street, Mayfair, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 8s. 9d. (minimum)

By Order of the Mortgagees.

HANWELL.—Shop and 9½, Montague-road.—TWO FREEHOLD HOUSES, let and producing £182 per annum, inclusive.

CHARLTON, 558, Woolwich-road.—LEASEHOLD HOUSE, let to old-standing tenants and producing £60 9s. per annum inclusive.

EDGWARE.—Hele, Manor Park-crescent.—Modern semi-detached HOUSE, let to good tenant and producing £85 per annum exclusive.

The above will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in lots at the London Auction Mart on 12th March at 2.30 p.m.—For particulars apply H. J. HEWLITT, Auctioneer, New-street, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

HERRING, SON & DAW.

KENSINGTON.—£50,000 will purchase attractive MODERN BLOCK of FLATS and Garages. Situated in good position and producing an actual and estimated increase of £4,000 per annum.

CANNON-STREET (just off).—£12,000 will purchase an equity to show 14 per cent. on a MODERN BLOCK of OFFICES, £8,528 fully let with the exception of two small offices.

HERRING, SON & DAW,
1, Bread-street, E.C.4.
Tele. : Franklin, 6725.

KENSINGTON.—FINE MODERN BUILDING, in a very busy shopping parade, opposite Messrs. Barkers. Comprises two large shops and upper part, let on one lease and sublet to famous trading concerns on rentals securing the head rent. Held for 70 years unexpired. Will be SOLD to yield nearly 8½ per cent.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS of £40 10s. per annum secured upon private houses and shops, Upper Holloway. Reversion in about 44 years.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4148-9.

FREEHOLD SHOP. Let on lease at £250, rising £300 in 1933. PRICE £3,500.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, £35, amply secured ; price 18 years' purchase.—Write "Trustee," care of Deacon's, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

MANSION FLATS.—Owner is the owner of a modern non-basement Block of high-class Flats situate in the Maida Vale district. Seven of the flats are these can be sold separately or the whole property is obtained. Lease over 70 years. Ground rent £90 per annum. Net income subject to repairs, £524. PRICE £6,000, of which £1,000 can remain on Mortgage. This is a genuine property and suits private investors or their solicitors will be dealt with.—Write Box G.356, The Times, E.C.4.

PROFIT GROUND-RENT of £290 per annum.—Over five times secured on newly erected BLOCK of GARAGES in the West End. Price about 2½ per cent. —Apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

RUISLIP, MIDDLESEX.—TWO SHOPS and UPPER PARTS in best position, let and producing £360 rising to £402 per annum. PRICE £3,950 or close, also another larger Block £9,500.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8272.

S.E. LONDON.—Capital BLOCK of FREEHOLD MANSION FLATS producing net income of £480 per annum, amply. £4,800 for quick sale.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.—CITY FREEHOLD, ST. ALPHAGE HOUSE, 45, Aldermanbury. Let to first-class tenants. Net rent £2,900 per annum. Remunerative price for quick sale.—Apply GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 32, Budge-row, E.C.

WOODFORD GREEN.—39 CAPITAL HOUSES held for 1,000 years and producing £2,251 per annum ; outgoings, including ground-rent and rates, amount to £740 per annum. PRICE for QUICK SALE £12,000.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'

MARYLEBONE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.

NEAR MARYLEBONE STATION and the HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL,

WITH FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY 140FT. TO MARYLEBONE-ROAD, 90FT. TO GREAT CENTRAL-STREET, AND 110FT. TO BALCOMBE-STREET.

THE SITE HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 14,750 SQ. FEET

AND IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR
THE ERECTION OF SHOPS AND FLATS OR BUSINESS PREMISES.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY IS VACANT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION COULD BE GIVEN.

For particulars apply to A. J. BRICKWELL, Chartered Surveyor,
L.N.E. RLY. CO., HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

TO BUILDERS.

"THE GODDINGTON ESTATE," ORPINGTON.

CLOSE TO ORPINGTON STATION, 27 MINUTES BY EXPRESS ELECTRIC SERVICE FROM THE CITY AND WEST END, WITH ABOUT 150 TRAINS EACH WAY EVERY DAY.

DEVELOPMENT HAS NOW COMMENCED ON
THIS WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
WHICH COMPRISES SOME OF THE
FINEST BUILDING LAND NEAR LONDON.
HIGH POSITION, LOVELY VIEWS, GRAVEL SOIL.
ALL SERVICES AVAILABLE.

LAYOUT PLANS SHOWING AVAILABLE LAND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE Surveyors to the Estate,

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,
4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 3377 and 0293.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2979.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

BAKER-STREET (off).—Very attractive FLAT to be LET; two reception, two bed rooms; bath and kitchen; premium required for good lease.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Langham 4294.

BAYSWATER, W.2.—Two newly-decorated Unfurnished SMALL FLATS; large rooms. From £90 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

BIRD & WEBSTER, LTD.,
For FLATS, HOUSES, and SHOPS.
49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245-6.

BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—Attractive SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, containing four beds, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Large and well proportioned rooms. Nice outlook. Rent only £250 per annum. Lease 14 years. Premium £250.—Inspected and recommended by W. & E. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

BRUTON-COURT.—A well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, available for three months; four bed, bath, two reception; lift.—Highly recommended by WM. ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

CADOGAN HOUSE, directly facing extensive gardens. —ONE of these exclusive, newly built FLATS, elegantly appointed, to be LET FURNISHED during Owner's absence abroad; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, dining and drawing rooms communicating; central heating, hot water, and every convenience.
Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.

CADOGAN HOUSE.

Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place, *with entire thereto, and use of Hard Tennis Courts.*
CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building; elegantly appointed, conveniently planned.
Five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.
To be LET, on Lease at an inclusive rental.
Agents: WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. SERVICE AND LIFT.
Five bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices.
CAMPDEN-HILL.—CORNER FLAT facing South and West to be LET without premium. Long lease. Rent £325.—AGNEW, REGD., 20, Hanover-street, W.1. Agencies, REGD., 20, and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

CLARENCE-GATE-GARDENS, N.W.8.
One minute Regent's Park.
CHARMING SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two beds, two reception; newly decorated; perfect order; constant hot water. Rent only £150 per annum; reasonable premium for good lease.—Sole Agents, BAIRD and KIRKWOOD and WOOLF, 85, Baker-street, W.1.

FIRST FLOOR.
CHELSEA (Cheyne Walk).—EXCELLENT FLAT; three bed, bath, two reception. Premium £140 to include fittings. Apply immediately. ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONALLY charming Furnished SUITE; 2 spacious sitting room, bed room, private bath (constant water); exclusive address near SEAMAN'S SQUARE. Inclusive; well-trained service.—Phone Abercorn 1130 or write Box F.382. The Times, E.C.4.

EMBASSY COURT,
91-93, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
FLATS from seven guineas.
With two bed rooms from 10 guineas.
High-class cuisine and service.
References to former tenants supplied.
Gerrard 1035-7.

FINCHLEY-ROAD (near).—An unique UPPER MAISONNETTE, with exceptionally well-arranged accommodation; five bed, bath, two reception rooms (lower), just redecorated; rent £220 inclusive.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

FIRST FLOOR Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; recently redecorated; two beds, bath, two reception, central heating, constant hot water.—Write Box G.537. The Times, E.C.4.

FLAT, Unfurnished, light, well appointed, at 1, ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Rent only £425 per annum.—Apply Office on building.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in the most central position in the West End; bed room, bath room, and sitting room; self-contained; full attendance.—Apply Resident Steward, 18-19, Old Burlington-street, W.1. Gerrard 5533.

FURNISHED MAISONNETTE of outstanding originality and charm, immaculately appointed, quiet exclusive house near PORTMAN SQUARE; three to four bed rooms, two reception, large bath room, kitchen; constant hot water; garage, one car. 91 gns. inclusive; vacant March.—Write Box F.383. The Times, E.C.4.

A GREAT BARGAIN. NO PREMIUM.
GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION (close to).—Charming MAISONETTE FLAT; two beds, bath, two reception rooms; four large bed rooms, bath room, large drawing room, panelled dining room, good hall, fitted kitchen, &c.; CONSTANT HOT WATER; excellent decorative condition.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2A, Kensington High-street, W.8.
RENT ONLY £240 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

NO DILAPIDATIONS.
KENSINGTON, W.8.—An attractive FLAT in excellent decorative repair; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; premium £275; lease four years; possession about May; lift; porters.
ONLY £225 P.A.
E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KENSINGTON, near Gardens and Barker's Stores.—Two Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES, entrance floor; bath room; constant hot water. £185 and £150.—Phone Park 0504.

RENT £250. NO PREMIUM.
Five bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices.
KENSINGTON PALACE-AVENUE.—Fine CORNER FLAT to be LET; constant hot water; lift. New lease.—Agents, HUGHERDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KINGSTON HILL (top of).—Unique MAISONNETTE (Unfurnished); large rooms; two reception, four bed; garage. £250 inclusive.—Randall, The Clone, Kingston-hill.

PRACTICALLY WITHOUT PREMIUM.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (just off).—Perfectly appointed and up-to-date Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; five bed rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms, and offices; constant hot water; long lease. Rent £810.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Stromboli-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Newly decorated FURNISHED FLAT. One reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath. To be let for any period.—Sole Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
5 GNS. PER WEEK.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Unfurnished FLAT; three excellent rooms, kitchenette, bath; phone. £155 inclusive.—Write Box F.417, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, and bath; only 3½ gns.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two reception, two bed kitchen, bath, constant hot water, electric light, gas. Rent £175 per annum inclusive; no premium.—Apply S. A., 12, Park-place, St. James's-street, S.W.1. Gerrard 6181.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

LORD'S (facing).—MAISONNETTE to be LET Furnished or Unfurnished; minute Met. station.—52, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8.

73, PORTLAND-PLACE.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BLOCK OF
MANSION FLATS

LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING CENTRAL HEATING; CONSTANT HOT WATER. LIFTS, &c.

PROVIDING THE ACME OF COMFORT. FOUR-FIVE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO-THREE BATHS, SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM, AND THE USUAL OFFICES.

RENT £75-£1,000 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE, APPLY

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.,
164-182, OXFORD-STREET, W.1.
Museum 5000 (Estate Department).

MANSION FLATS
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS,

Harrowby Court, Bryanston Court, Cheyne Court, Portman Court, Orchard Court, Portland Court, Embassy Court, Dalmeny Court, Priory Court, Harvard Court, Grosvenor House, Abbey Lodge, Audley House, Bickenhall Mansions, Cardinal Mansions, Cavendish Mansions, Evelyn Mansions, Flanders Mansions, Hanover Gate Mansions, and many other prominent mansions.
ALSO FLATS AVAILABLE IN :—Piccadilly, Grosvenor-square, Eccleston-square, Cambridge-street, Queen's Gate, Bruton-street, Albemarle-street, and all other parts of London.
FURNISHED FLATS AND SERVICE FLATS A SPECIALITY.
APPLY STAFFORD & CO. (FLAT SPECIALISTS), 77, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1. REGENT 3688.

MANSION FLATS, thoroughly up to date, beautifully kept; 7 min. S. Kensington and Sloane-square Station; very convenient; fine open position overlooking Battersea Park; two-four bed, one-two reception, kitchen and bath. Rents £80 to £175 per annum inclusive (contribution to decorations in some cases).—COY and WAINWRIGHT, Chartered Surveyors, 191a, Battersea Bridge-road, S.W.11. 'Phone Battersea 0679. City Offices—115/119, Moorgate, E.C.2.

MAYFAIR.—SMALL beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; bed, sitting, bath room; all modern conveniences; private entrance.—Phone Grosvenor 2331.

IN THE HEART OF THE WEST END.
NEWLY Decorated and FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS or Bed-sitting Rooms from 75s. per week; lifts, telephones; full catering and attendance.—Apply Manager, 207, Piccadilly. Regent 3124.

WONDERFUL VIEW RIGHT ACROSS THE PARK. FACING DIRECTLY SOUTH.
OPPORTUNITY occurs to SECURE the LEASE of a really delightful FLAT on the top floor, exceptionally light; four-five bed rooms, two-three reception rooms; two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; approached by separate staircase; parquet flooring, electric light and power; garage for two cars if desired.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1. Regent 3377.

HYDE PARK CORNER.
OF especial interest to Americans and others seeking a luxurious APARTMENT; four-five bed, two-three reception, two bath, large private facing South.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

OAKWOOD COURT,
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ATTRACTIVE
BLOCK OF FLATS

recently erected and each containing :—Large entrance hall, two reception rooms, three principal bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, maids' bed room, kitchen &c.
Central heating. Constant hot water. Refrigerators. Express lifts.
For detailed particulars and brochure apply :
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FROM £140 P.A.

SERVICE FLATS.
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At a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end). An aristocratic residence, with every modern convenience; butler, garage; 4 flats.—Kens. 3261.

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Two bed, one reception, one bath. Rent £400 per annum inclusive.
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FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES
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25, QUEEN'S-GATE.—Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, close to Kensington Gardens; one bed, bath, one sitting room; passenger lift; constant hot water; excellent service and catering. Rent £200 per annum.—Apply Manageress, 25, Queen's-gate.

40, PARK-LANE, W.1.—To be LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a FLAT occupying the best position in this favourite building; lounge hall, two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; central heating, &c. Magnificent views over Hyde Park.—Apply to the Superintendent, 40, Park-lane.

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12 GNS. A WEEK, available middle March; eight bed, two bath, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; exceptional opportunity to secure one of the most commodious FLATS in WESTMINSTER.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Vic. 7860.

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CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
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Tele., Sutton 3097 (3 lines), and at Cheam.
PROPERTIES for SALE by AUCTION 13th MARCH
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Full particulars of these and other properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

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ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, compact offices; spacious and airy rooms in all conveniences; garden with lawn and trees.
PRICE £2,800 FREEHOLD.
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AN expensively-appointed detached RESIDENCE commanding delightful and picturesque views. Three reception, lounge hall, sun parlour, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, non-basement offices; labour-saving features; excellent system of CENTRAL HEATING; brick garage; pleasant gardens, orchard, fruit; water by Art. Auction March 18.—F. L. RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

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Accommodation: One, two, three, or four bed rooms, one or two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, constant hot water. Offices at all centres.
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RICHMOND.—Well FURNISHED and appointed HOUSE to be LET for three months or longer; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, usual offices; large garden; garage; rent 8gns. per week; well worth inspecting.—(200-9 11.T.) PENNINGTON'S, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

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JUST OFF COLLINGTON-AVENUE.
A Choice detached white-fronted GABLED RESIDENCE for SALE FREEHOLD; secluded position about 600ft. frontage; five bed rooms, dressing room, two reception rooms, hall, offices; large garage and outside studio or playroom; all conveniences; constant hot water; nice garden; pergolas; tennis court, lovely golf at Cooden.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,000 (open to offer).

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REDUCED FROM £2,000 to £1,600 FREEHOLD.
ATTRACTIVE Detached GABLED RESIDENCE, close to Station; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; modern conveniences; ample room for garage; excellent views; nice garden front and rear. Specially recommended. (9053.)

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CHARMING; MODERN GABLED RESIDENCE; standing in park-like grounds of about 16 ACRES; approached by well-timbered winding carriage drive; five principal and four secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms; all modern conveniences; ample garage and stabling; hard and grass tennis courts, gardens, paddock, &c.; valuable road frontages; gravel soil. (9548.)
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AMONGST THE PINE TREES.
SCOTT 29; miles.—MODERN HOUSE on sandy soil in delightful matured grounds of NINE ACRES, well timbered; two sitting (one 22 by 14 with polished spring floor), four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; company's water and gas; two cottages; garage and very extensive outbuildings. Price only £2,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

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10½ ACRES.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, MARCH 11th, 1930,

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A GUARANTEED NET RENTAL OF £2,062 PER ANNUM,

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LET ON A FULL REPAIRING AND INSURING LEASE WITHOUT BREAK FOR 17½ YEARS AT THE ABOVE-NAMED RENTAL. THE LEASE IS FULLY GUARANTEED BY A WELL-KNOWN BANKING HOUSE, THUS PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ACQUIRING A HIGH CLASS NON-FLUCTUATING SECURITY.

THE EXCEEDINGLY WELL-PLACED

FREEHOLD BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS

KNOWN AS

STIRLING MANSIONS, HAMPSTEAD,

TOGETHER WITH THE ADJOINING MAISONNETTES, NOS. 5 & 10, CANFIELD-GARDENS, N.W.

Let to old standing tenants and producing a total Gross Income of £2,068 PER ANNUM,

AND FORMING

A SECURE AND STEADILY IMPROVING INVESTMENT.

THE VALUABLE

FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES,

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A WELL-BUILT PROPERTY, IN THE CENTRE OF THE TEXTILE TRADE, COMPRISING CAPITAL SHOWROOMS ON GROUND AND THREE UPPER FLOORS, WITH GOOD BASEMENT STORAGE. LET UNTIL CHRISTMAS, 1930, ON OLD LEASES AND AT PRESENT PRODUCING £910 P.A. AND OFFERED WITH

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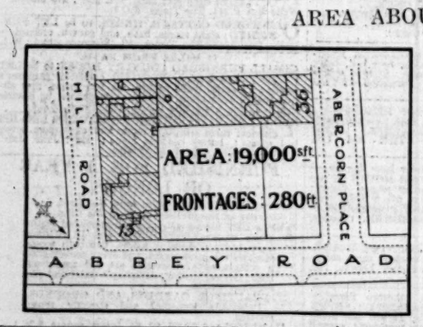

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INSTITUTIONAL OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

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600FT. UP IN SURREY.

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD. A DISTINCT BARGAIN.

THIS PERFECTLY PLANNED AND IMPOSING RESIDENCE IN MOST BEAUTIFUL ORDER.

Oak-panelled vestibule, lounge, drawing room, WINTER GARDEN, dining room, morning room. Central offices with servants' hall. SPACIOUS GALLERIED LANDING. Nine bed rooms, all fitted with lavatory basins, three well-equipped baths. *Electric Light. Gas. Telephone. Company's Water. Main Drainage.* Four separate garages. TWO COTTAGES, having bath rooms. THE LOVELY GROUNDS, adorned by a wealth of Beautiful Old Trees, Broad Terrace, and Ornamental Lawns, Tennis Lawns, Rose Garden and Pergola, Kitchen Garden, Woodland and Paddocks, Small Farmery,

IN ALL OVER 11 ACRES.

Close to Tennis Club, conveniently near to several Golf Clubs.

MOST HIGHLY RECOMMENDED IN EVERY RESPECT BY HAMPTON and SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1. (S.35048)

PRICE £4,250.

In a favourite part on the

SOUTH DEVON COAST.

Within two miles of the Sea and Golf Course.

GLORIOUS VIEWS. DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE. HIGH UP, OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL RIVER VALLEY.

DELIGHTFUL AND WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE.

In first-class condition. Ready for immediate occupation.

The accommodation is most conveniently planned, and includes lounge hall, cloak room, drawing room, dining room, morning room, sun parlour, seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GRAVITATION WATER. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

Very attractive gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, orchard, grassland, about

FOUR ACRES.

Strongly recommended by SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.32927.)

By direction of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, K.C.B., D.S.O.

"CRICKET COURT,"

NEAR ILMINSTER, SOMERSET.

14 miles from Taunton with its splendid train service and a delightful social and excellent sporting centre.

To be SOLD, or would be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, for five years, a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 380ft. above sea with lovely and distant views, and recently modernized at heavy expense. It contains 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and library, maids' sitting room, and offices; lodge; good stabling and heated garage. Fine old cedars and other timber adorn the grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchard, and park-like pasture of, in all

11 ACRES.

Very strongly recommended from inspection by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.43473.)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

UNIQUE PROPERTY IN UNRIVALLED SITUATION.

Entirely secluded and surrounded by assured open spaces, away from all through Roads.

ADJOINING RICHMOND PARK

AND HAM COMMON.

The delightful old house dates from the Stuart period, and combines the charm of the country with the amenities of Town to an almost unparalleled degree.

Fine hall with parquet floor, drawing room, dining room and library, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, two baths.

Stabling, garage and three rooms. Two cottages.

Main water and drains. Electric light and gas.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Picturesque brook and lake. Tennis lawn, Woodland and paddock. Long frontages.

NEARLY NINE ACRES.

Strongly recommended by SOLE AGENTS; HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.24629.)

BETWEEN

AXMINSTER & LYME REGIS.

The opportunity occurs of securing a nice small property in this very favourite district.

IT comprises an old-fashioned HOUSE in the Tudor style, amidst lovely and well-timbered grounds and meadowland of

16 ACRES.

Spacious hall, four reception, nine or more bed rooms, stabling, coachhouses, garages, gardener's cottage.

PRICE £4,500.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.3211a.)

NEAR DORKING.

Abutting on to HOLMWOOD COMMON.

Two miles from Dorking Town Station with bus service thereto.

FOR SALE, PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, in a favourite residential area; hall, four reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath, and offices. *Main drainage. Company's water, gas, electric light.*

Garage; Stabling. Three rooms for man.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 1¼ ACRE.

Flower and kitchen gardens, &c.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1 (S.6407.)

HAMPSHIRE.

BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND ODIHAM. IN LOVELY COUNTRY.

FOR SALE, an old-fashioned RUE RESIDENCE containing five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices.

Own electric light and water. Telephone.

Garage and Stabling. Ancient farm buildings. Old-world gardens of 1½ Acre.

Sole Agents:—

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

DELIGHTFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE, Mainly of the GEORGIAN PERIOD, *but dating back some 700 years.*

Excellent Social and Sporting District.

Unspoilt country 40 miles

SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON,

within easy reach of two main lines.

THE RESIDENCE is excellently placed in a wonderful setting entirely secluded, and contains fine hall, billiard room, charming suite of reception rooms, some 15 bed rooms, five baths, &c.

Electric Light. Main Water.

Matured grounds of great charm and diversity, two tennis courts, rock gardens, and pond.

LARGE LAKE

stocked with trout, small stream and a boat-house, beautiful woodland, and grass pasture.

STABLING, GARAGES, and COTTAGE.

ABOUT 40 ACRES.

LONG LEASE AT LOW RENT AVAILABLE ON ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

SHOOTING CAN BE RENTED.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.2505.)

Under 40 minutes from Town by Car.

BUSHEY HEATH.

500ft. above sea level on gravel soil. In a most delightful situation.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT and well-equipped RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Main drainage. Company's water, gas, and electric light. "Ideal" boiler. Central heating.

SPLENDID GARAGE and COTTAGE.

THE GROUNDS ARE OF GREAT CHARM, with lovely old trees, lawns, ornamental lake, kitchen gardens, &c., in all nearly

3 ACRES.

Personally inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.13473.)

AYLESBURY, BUCKS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, with WALLED DUTCH GARDEN, FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Pretty hall, large dining and drawing rooms, morning room, three principal and four secondary bed rooms, three baths, servants' sitting room and offices.

Electric light. Company's water and gas. Telephone and main drainage.

Buildings convertible for garage.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42261.)

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Only 15 miles from London.

THAMES DITTON.

On edge of Pretty Green.

FOR SALE, at a low figure, an old-fashioned FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing halls, two reception rooms, kazia, verandah, four bed rooms, dressing and bath room, usual offices.

Greenhouse. Double GARAGE.

Pretty gardens of well over half an acre, with tennis lawn, plunge pool, &c.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Gravel soil.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FACING

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

In a quiet and reposeful situation.

FOR SALE, an unrestricted MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, ground-floor offices. *Hot water heating. Electric light. Gravel soil.*

Large garage. Attractive garden.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

BUCKS.

In the favourite Burnham Beeches and Farnham Common district.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, in good order, up to date with electric light, company's water, &c., facing South, and containing lounge hall, five reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, good offices, and servants' hall.

Well-timbered grounds, with tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadows, and paddocks, in all

ABOUT 21 ACRES.

Two Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

FREEHOLD, £10,000.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE OF £8,500 ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

OAKHURST COURT,

SOUTH GODSTONE.

Unspoilt part of the country, close to Golf Course, and within easy daily access of Town.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE recently redecorated regardless of cost and equipped with every possible labour-saving device.

Lounge hall, four large reception, magnificent ball room, 10 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), four well fitted bath rooms, and domestic offices on the most modern principles, tiled throughout.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Gas. Co.'s water.

Cottage, Garage, good outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE A REMARKABLE FEATURE

and are splendidly timbered. There is a small lake, two hard tennis courts, large spreading lawns, flower beds, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses. Tiled swimming bath with two dressing rooms and pastureland, IN ALL

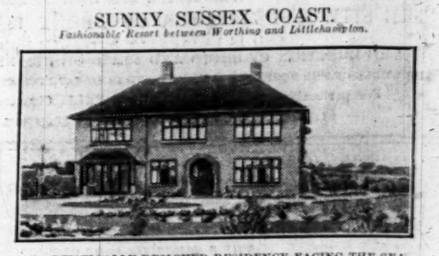
NINE ACRES

(more land can be had).

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUNNY SUSSEX COAST.

Fashionable Resort between Worthing and Littlehampton.



AN ARTISTICALLY-DESIGNED RESIDENCE FACING THE SEA.

Three good reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Main drainage, electric light, company's water, central heating. Two Garages.

Pleasure GROUNDS have received special care and attention, laid out with tennis and other lawns, rockery, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about

1½ ACRE.

Golf at Littlehampton, also new course being laid out in the district.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"THE LOCKS,"

HURSTPIERPOINT, SUSSEX.

Fine open view towards the Downs. Only ten miles from the Coast.

Most desirable FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, conveniently placed for main line station, shops, post office, &c., containing entrance and inner halls, three handsome reception, eight bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, and complete offices.

Cottage, Garages, Stabling, Outbuildings.

Co.'s water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone.

BEAUTIFULLY-MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

together with valuable pasture and meadowland, in all

ABOUT 32½ ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LOOKING OVER

WEST SURREY GOLF LINKS.

Under one hour from Waterloo in a favourite and unspoiled district between Godalming and Haslemere.

THIS FINELY BUILT COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE, containing two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Co.'s water. Modern drainage.

Attractive pleasure garden with two lawns, rose bushes, flower beds, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.

QUICK SALE ESSENTIAL. MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected by Sole London Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"LAWN FARM."

MILTON LILBOURNE, WILTSHIRE.

Two miles from Pewsey, seven miles from Marlborough.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD DAIRY OR GRAZING ESTATE.

about

140 ACRES

OF RICH PASTURE AND DEEP ARABLE, with Residence and Grounds, three Cottages, Buildings, Bailiff's House. Possession 25th March or 29th September next.

VINES and PINNIGER in conjunction with HARRODS, Ltd., are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION (if not previously disposed of) at the Bear Hotel, Devizes, on Thursday, March 6th, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Particulars with conditions of sale from Gerald M. Jeans, Esq., Solicitor, Marlborough; Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.; or Messrs. VINES and PINNIGER, F.A.I., Surveyors and Auctioneers, Marlborough and Burbage, Wilts.

FAVOURITE HANTS.

500ft. up. Fine views towards Hindhead.

PRICE £2,700 FREEHOLD.

COMPACT COUNTRY RESIDENCE occupying a fine position, and containing hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Modern drainage. Good water supply.

Garages and outbuildings; beautiful matured gardens and paddock, in all

ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

First-rate golf and hunting.—Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.

CHISLEHURST COMMON (near).

Highest part. Glorious views. Under 30 minutes from Town.

ARTISTIC WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE substantially constructed from the designs of the late Ernest Newton.

Electric light, independent hot water system, central heating; telephone; oak floors and panelling.

Lounge hall, four fine reception rooms, conservatory and loggia, oak-panelled music or dance room with minstrel gallery, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, domestic offices.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS with tennis and other lawns, terraces, woodland walks, flower, rose, fruit and kitchen gardens, ornamental lake and parkland, in all about

7¼ ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. D. J. Chattell and Sons, Chislehurst, Kent, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

WILTS (AMESBURY).

Glorious views over lovely country.

FISHING IN THE RIVER AVON.

ARCHITECT'S HOUSE,

facing South, beautifully fitted and in first-class order; hall and oak room, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Electric light, radiators, company's water, modern drainage, hot and cold water in five bed rooms; oak flooring.

Garage for two cars.

ABOUT FOUR ACRES

of woodland, kitchen garden, natural garden, &c.

PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ON THE QUANTOCK HILLS,

In a lovely position.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

450ft. up. South-East aspect. Sandy soil. Four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms (only seven furnished), two bath rooms, usual offices.

Excellent water. Electric light. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling, Garage, Cottage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS with tennis court, lawns, orchard, &c., pasture and heath land, in all about

43 ACRES.

HUNTING, POLO, and GOLF. SHOOTING TO BE LET FURNISHED.

Further particulars of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"THE MANOR HOUSE," WILLERSEY.

NEAR BROADWAY (WORCS.)

In one of the prettiest Cotswold villages.

16TH CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, stone-mullioned windows, oak beams, open fireplaces, &c.; entrance hall, two reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.

Electric Light, Independent Hot Water System, Co.'s water. Garage for two or three cars. Large cottage.

Charming Garden of ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

16 ACRES of valuable pasture available in addition, affording fine building site or summer feed for hunters.

For SALE Privately as a whole, or in Lots, or by Auction, March 19.

Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

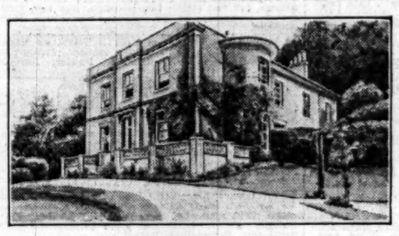
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

GLORIOUS BUCKS. 25 MILES OUT.

CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS.



On high ground. Facing due South.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

with accommodation entirely on two floors, entrance hall, three reception, two bath rooms, eight bed rooms, excellent offices, maids' sitting room; electric light, central heating, constant hot water, telephone, company's water, modern sanitation; garage for three cars, stabling for two horses; beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, meadowland, &c., in all about

5 ACRES. ONLY £3,950 FREEHOLD.

OR INCLUDING TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES, £4,450.

Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

MEADS, EASTBOURNE.

FINEST POSITION ON SOUTH COAST.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE. IN PERFECT ORDER.

Carriage drive, entrance and staircase halls, four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, splendid ground-floor offices, with servants' hall.

Oak doors and floors; panelling; bright lofty rooms. Company's electric light, gas, and water; main drainage; central heating, telephone.

Heated conservatory. Charming secluded gardens.

EXECUTORS SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Full details of Agents (who have inspected), EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

BETWEEN OXTED AND REIGATE.

HIGH UP AND PROTECTED FROM BUILDING ENCROACHMENT. PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Approached by a carriage drive, off a quiet road. Well-arranged accommodation; hall, three reception, seven bed, two dressing rooms, bath room, splendid domestic offices; central heating, main drainage; electric light available; company's gas and water; telephone; garage, stabling, coach-house. CHARMING GARDENS, INEXPENSIVE TO KEEP UP, and including tennis lawn, fine specimen trees, kitchen garden, &c., in all about TWO ACRES, FREEHOLD.

ONLY £3,300 FOR AN EARLY SALE.

Recommended with absolute confidence by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

PRIVATE ACCESS TO A SURREY GOLF COURSE.

Immune from building and 35 minutes from London. 500 feet up, with lovely views.

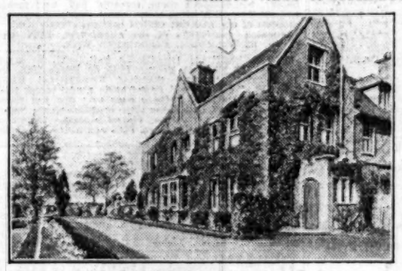
FAULTLESS MODERN RESIDENCE IN UNIQUE POSITION, very soundly constructed and unusually well equipped. Entrance hall, three reception, billiard room, three bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, well-planned offices, servants' sitting room; company's electric light, gas, water, central heating, constant hot water, modern drainage; telephone; chauffeur's flat, garage for two cars, stabling; finely timbered gardens and grounds including tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, &c. INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

THREE ACRES £4,500 FREEHOLD.

Full details and photos from EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF SOUTH DOWNS.



This remarkably well fitted, newly decorated RESIDENCE, 400ft. up amidst grandly timbered country. Convenient for London and the Coast. Long drive. Lounge hall, three reception, 12 bed and dressing, three beautiful bath rooms, and model offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Ample Water. Modern Sanitation. Telephones.

Splendid garage, stabling, two cottages and rooms; wonderfully pretty grounds, including topiary work, ancient yew hedges, fine lawns, terrace walk and paddocks, in all about

12 ACRES.

LOW PRICE.

PERFECTLY GENUINE SALE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Details, &c., of EWART WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

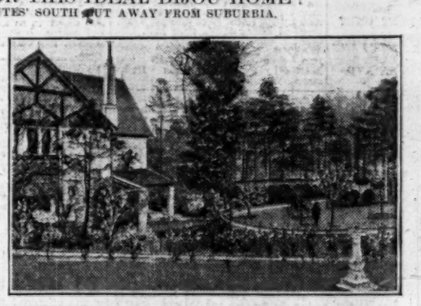
£2,750 FOR THIS IDEAL BIJOU HOME!

30 MINUTES' SOUTH BUT AWAY FROM SUBURBIA.

500 feet up. Perfectly quiet but not isolated.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE. EASILY MAINTAINED.

Lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices. Company's gas and water. Electric Light available. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone. Garage for two cars. Delightful gardens with tennis lawns, &c.



2 ACRES

FREEHOLD

IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

N.B.—Early inspection is advised, as this is just the type of small property which is greatly in demand to-day. Strongly recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GUILDFORD.

One mile of Guildford, with fast electric trains to Waterloo in 45 minutes.

EXCELLENT BUILDING LAND

known as the "MERROW GRANGE ESTATE" comprising about 30 ACRES of Matured Parkland, FOR SALE in PLOTS of from 500. frontage upwards per plot. PRICE FROM £200.

All services laid or available.

Apply Sole Agents, GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, London, W.1.

WE DEAL in LARGE BUILDING SITES.—LAND and BUILDING TRUST, 15, Savile-row, W.

WANTED

WANTED, a BUILDING SITE in WEST SUSSEX or HASLEMERE District, within two miles of a station and shops; about one acre, with some trees; main water and electric light required.—Write Particulars to Box P.247, The Times, E.C.4.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BRISTOL COMMANDS

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Most modern docks, and rail, road and river transport.

Two hours from Metropolis and Midlands.

Factories ready-built, adjacent to docks.

Splendid water-side sites.

Particulars from Secretary, BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

FULLER, HORSEY,

SONS & CASSELL

issue a

REGISTER OF FACTORIES,

WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES TO BE LET OR SOLD in London and Country, which may be had gratis on application to 11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3.

TO BE LET ON LEASE

(within 25 minutes of London)

NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES

2,000 to 32,000 square feet. SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD., TRADING ESTATES, SLOUGH.

Telephone: Slough 240.

OVER 100 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE with VACANT POSSESSION, suitable for factory, warehouse, offices, &c., close to Southampton West Station and adjoining Docks. Site area 10,000 feet super. Floor space 25,000 square feet. Electric lift.—Further particulars apply K. B., care of Caspar, Ltd., 12, King's-road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440. (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

AN

ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR

IS PRIVATELY IN THE MARKET FOR SALE.

Situate in a favourite part of Sussex, about an hour from London, this beautiful period House combines the charm of antiquity with the luxurious appointments of the present day.

PERFECT EXTERIOR. THE INTERIOR FILLED WITH OLD OAK.

Fourteen bed rooms, three bath rooms, four beautiful reception rooms; electric light, central heating; perfect old gardens and park; garage, stabling, adequate cottages, house, farm.

150 ACRES.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In perfect country, 45 minutes from London.

FREEHOLD for SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.

£4,250.

A most attractive MODERN HOUSE, 325ft. up, with fine views. The whole place in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms, billiard room; central heating; main water and electric light; garage, stabling; modern cottage; exceptional gardens with very fine trees, over THREE ACRES; more land if required.

MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

IN RURAL SUSSEX.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

yet within lovely old-world gardens and small park, containing period fireplaces and other characteristic features; due South aspect with lovely views.

BEAUTIFUL EXTERIOR of MELLOWED RED BRICK.

Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bath, oak lounge, four reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garages; cottages; finely timbered grounds with old walled gardens; park of 34 ACRES.

£7,500 FREEHOLD.

Farm of 50 ACRES adjoining can be had.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET COAST.

Close to a favourite old town.

An exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire a well-appointed MODERN HOUSE, in first-class order, delightfully situate, 150 yards from road, with fine sea views; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; conservatory; central heating, electric light; garage; cottage.

Finely timbered grounds, large kitchen garden, and paddocks; about EIGHT ACRES.

£2,500

for the Freehold with 21½ Acres.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

UNIQUE SURREY PROPERTY. THE MOST SECLUDED POSITION IN THE HOME COUNTIES, YET ONLY 15 MILES FROM LONDON.

ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY GLORIOUS COMMON

AND CLOSE TO FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE in the centre of its estate of 42 acres, approached by 250 yards carriage drive; 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine hall, four charming reception rooms, complete domestic offices.

Fine stabling for eight horses; Garages; Cottage and Chauffeur's Room.

Lovely old-world gardens with fine old trees of great historic interest.

42 ACRES FREEHOLD.

A place of most exceptional character.

For SALE Privately now, or by Auction in May.—Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF.

ADJOINING THE FAMOUS ESTATE, HALF-MILE FROM STATION.

Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes. Secluded Position, South Aspect. Sand Soil.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

Eleven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and billiard room; main electric light, water, gas, and drainage; garage, stabling, chauffeur's rooms. Lovely well-timbered Gardens, in excellent order throughout.

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

Could be divided. Frontages to three roads. Freehold for Sale, privately now or by Auction later.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

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